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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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Part I.—Notifications by Government

CONTENTS.

	Page
Public Department	409
Judicial Department	411
Marine Department	425
Financial Department	433
Ecclesiastical Department	413
Legislative Department	414
Revenue Department	414
Public Works Department	418
List of Papers placed at the disposal of the Press.	419
Supplements—	
General instructions for pilgrims to the Hedjaz and rules framed by the Government of Bombay regulating the inspection and embarkation of pilgrims—(Tamil), (Telugu) (Canarese), (Malayalam) and (Hindustani)	

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 227.—Mr. Arthur Lionel Vibart, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for one year from or after the 20th April 1912, under articles 238, 260 and 311 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 228.—Mr. William Gregg McFarland, I.C.S., privilege leave for three months from or after the 8th May 1912, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

Government, April 17, 1912.

No. 229.—The Hon'ble Mr. John Twigg has been permitted to retire from the Indian Civil Service with effect from the 24th April 1912.

APPOINTMENTS.

Gazetted, April 16, 1912.

With effect from the 15*th April* 1912.

No. 230.—Mr. Charles George Todhunter, I.C.S., to be Collector and District Magistrate, Second Grade.

Ootacamund, April 17, 1912.

No. 23.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

With effect from the 24th April 1912 (*retirement of the Hon'ble Mr J. Twigg*).

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Arthur Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Second Member of the Board of Revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. William Ogilvie Horne, I.C.S., to be Third Member of the Board of Revenue, but to act as First Member.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robert Bailey Clegg, I.C.S., to be Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue, but to act as Second Member.

Mr. Norman Somerville Brodie, I.C.S., to act as Third Member of the Board of Revenue and as Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue.

Mr. Francis Catton Parsons, I.C.S., to act as Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue and as Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture and Inam Commissioner.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1912.

No. 232.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Talhakadi Madhatu Kunja Nedungadi, L.M.S., to be Additional Medical Officer, Ootacamund, from or after the 18th April 1912.

Ootacamund, April 19, 1912.

No. 233.—The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Pazhamaneri Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar, C.I.E., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George in the place of the late Mr Venkatarama Krishnaswami Aiyar.

Ootacamund, April 20, 1912.

No. 234.—Mr. Samuel Henry Slater, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Secretary to the Commissioner of Land Revenue during the absence of Mr. W. G. McFarland, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

POSTING.

Ootacamund, April 16, 1912.

No. 235.—Mr. Charles George Todhunter, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, is posted to the Chingleput district.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1912.

No. 236.—The following promotions and reversions among officers of the Indian Civil Service during the month of March 1912, are notified:—

With effect from the 1st March 1912.

Mr Arthur Gordon Leach to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 3rd March 1912.

Mr. Neil Macmichael to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 21st March 1912.

Mr. Henry Hewey Francis Macdonald Tyler (on privilege leave) to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.

With effect from the 22nd March 1912.

Mr. Frank Heneyngton to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.

Mr. Vombatkere Pandurang Rao to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

Mr. Arthur Gordon Leach to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.

With effect from the 25th March 1912.

Mr. Sydney Gordon Roberts to act as District and Sessions Judge, Third Grade.

With effect from the 27th March 1912.

Mr. Alexander Robert Lottus-Tottenham to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Second Grade.

Mr Vombatkere Pandurang Rao to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.

Mr. Arthur Gordon Leach to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

VOLUNTEERS

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, April 17, 1912.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

No. 237.—Major Walter Donald Smith, leave out of India for eight months from 1st April 1912 or date of departure.

Ootacamund, April 19, 1912.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

No. 238.—Second Lieutenant Frank Thomas Wright, leave out of India for six months from 9th April 1912 or date of departure.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1912.

No. 239.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licenses granted under the said section to the undermentioned missionaries on the dates mentioned against their names are hereby revoked :—

The Rev. Jacob Solomon of the American Arcot Mission, Nilgiri district—10th October 1904.

Ootacamund, April 20, 1912.

Jonnakuti Samuel of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Nellore district—9th January 1908.

Sundi Paul of the American Baptist Mission, Nellore district—8th May 1902.

No. 240.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to Marapaka Brahmiah of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, Kistna district, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, April 23, 1912

No. 241.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 4th April 1912.

LONDON GAZETTE

No. 300.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the* 15*th March* 1912, *pages* 1922 *and* 1923

* * * * * *

The King has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and Indian Army Departments :—

* * * * * *

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

* * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thomson, M.D. Dated 1st February 1912.

* * * * * *

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 282.—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Arnold White, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, furlough on urgent private affairs from the 15th July to the 19th October 1912, both days inclusive, under article 543, rules 10 and 24 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 283.—Mr Gilbert Vivian Stanbury, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, furlough on medical certificate for one month and twelve days from the 7th February 1912 to the 18th March 1912, both days inclusive, under articles 311 (*b*) and 205 (*b*) (1) of the Civil Service Regulations.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1912.

No. 284.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Special Magistrates for the town of Tirupati in the district of Chittoor, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 205 dated 23rd May 1898, and in Notification No. 335, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st September 1891, as amended by Notification No. 75, dated 25th February 1898 :—

M.R.Ry. Vijapakam Swami Pillai Avargal.
M.R Ry. Nathamapalli Srirangachar Avargal.

No. 285.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Muhammad Raza Sahib Belgami Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector in the district of Nellore, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260.

No. 286.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R Ry. Coimbatore Ramanujachar Narasimha Aiyangar, Taluk Sarishtadar, Bhavani, in the district of Coimbatore, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562.

No. 287.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

Mr Eric Alan Davis, District Magistrate, Cuddapah
Muhammad Raza Sahib Belgami Sahib Bahadur, First-class Magistrate in the district of Nellore.
M.R Ry Cumbakonam Rajagopala Raghavachariyar Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of North Arcot.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

No. 288.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Tirupati in the district of Chittoor conferred on M.R.Ry. Sunai Gnanadikam Avargal who has resigned his appointment

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1912.

No. 289.—Under section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates for the town of Madras and to empower them to sit on the Benches constituted in Notification No. 849, Judicial, dated the 20th December 1910, published at page 1882 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the same date :—

1. Captain Valentine James Stoggs, I.S.M.D. (retired).
2. Mir Asad Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur.
3. M.R.Ry. Vellore subramanya Ranganatham Pillai Avargal, B.A.
4. M.R Ry. Samardhi Ramanujam Chetty Garu, M.A., B.L.
5. M R Ry. Thottakkadu Ramakrishna Pillai Avargal, B.A., F.P.H.S.
6. M R Ry. Tiruvavur G. Jagadeesam Aiyar Avargal, B.A.
7. M.R Ry. Dinavahi Venkata Hanumantha Rao Avargal.
8. Joseph William Grusha, Esq.
9. Frederick Edmund Hooper, Esq.
10. John Ramsay Unger, Esq.
11. Frank Herbert Thornton, Esq.
12. Rauf Ahmed Sahib, Khan Bahadur
13. M.R.Ry Chunglepat Subapathi Mudaliyar Avargal.
14. Hajee Muhammad Nasiruddin Sahib
15. M R Ry. Cuka Tirumalaya Nayudu Garu, M.L.A.S.
16. M R Ry. Teynampet Raja Gopal Pillai Avargal.
17. Moulana Abdus Subhan Sahib.
18. Abdulla Bhoy Shaik Muhammad Ally.
19. Rahmatulla Yeerpi Sait
20. M R.Ry Thiruvanaam Annamalai Mudaliyar Avargal.
21. M.R.Ry. Pethachi Mothakarappa Alagappa Ramaswami Muthia Chetty Avargal.
22. M R Ry Vembakkam Sesha Chariar Avargal, B.A
23. M R Ry. Thottakkadu Gopalakrishna Pillai Avargal.
24. James Herbert Thonger, Esq.

Ootacamund, April 20, 1912.

No. 200.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, sub-section (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Herbert Olive Denman Harding, Sessions Judge of Salem, to be also Additional Sessions Judge of Coimbatore during the vacation of the District Court of Coimbatore.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 12, 1912.

No. 24.—Under section 6 (1) (*j*) of the Indian Ports Act XV of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following erratum to the schedule of fees published in notification No. 59, dated 22nd July 1892, on page 959, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th July 1892, shall be brought into force at the port of Masulipatam with effect from the 1st April 1912:—

Erratum.

For—

	Rs.
'Packages under 1 ton, each hoist"	2

Read—

"Packages of 1 ton and under, each hoist"	2

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, April 23, 1912.

No. 9.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

POST OFFICE,

Simla, the 6th April 1912.

No. 2094-62.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in rule 150 of the rules issued with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 7597-225, dated the 5th August 1908, as subsequently amended, namely:—

For the words "'Certificate of posting for letters' or 'Certificate of posting for parcels', as the case may require", in the second paragraph of this rule *substitute* "Certificate of posting".

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, April 20, 1912.

No. 26.—The Venerable Lionel Edgar Cox to be Senior Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras.

No. 27.—The Rev. Samuel Jenkins Evans, Acting Chaplain of Coimbatore, to act as Chaplain of Secunderabad, Deccan, during the absence of the Rev. E. D. Seeley on privilege leave.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

RESIGNATION.

Ootacamund, April 19, 1912.

No. 15.—Under the provisions of section 31 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, (24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67), His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Cecil Archibald Smith, C.I.E., of his office of additional member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 16.—In the exercise of the power conferred by section 29 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, (24 and 25 Vic., c. 67), by section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, (9 Edw. 7, Ch. 4), and by Regulation I of the Regulations made under section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, (9 Edw. 7, Ch. 4), for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, the Governor is pleased to nominate the following gentleman to be an additional member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George :—

Mr. Lionel Maling Wynch, C.I.E.

T. E. MOIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, April 17, 1912.

No. 163.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Muhammad Ghouse Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector, Sixth Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months from the date on which he completes his training in treasury work.

No. 164.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. E. E. Greene, Fifth-grade Appraiser, Madras Custom House, is granted privilege leave for two months from or after the 15th April 1912.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1912.

No. 165.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. V. T. Krishnamachari Avargal, Deputy Collector, Fifth Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the date of relief.

No. 166.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. D. Ananda Rao Garu, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Northern Circle, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days with effect from or after the 13th May 1912.

Ootacamund, April 20, 1912.

No. 167.—Under articles 260, 233 and 236 of the Civil Service Regulations, Khan Sahib Saiyid Burhanuddin Sahib Bahadur, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, is granted furlough for three months in continuation of the privilege leave for three months already granted to him.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, April 16, 1912.

No. 168.—(1) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur D. Krishnayya Pantulu Garu, Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. III Party, to be Special Settlement Officer, No. I Party.

(2) M.R.Ry. C. S. Subramanya Aiyer Avargal, Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. IV Party, to be Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. I Party.

POSTINGS.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1912.

No. 169.—The following postings of Deputy Collectors are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Kruttiventi Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu, on completion of Special duty, Ganjam, to General duty, Ganjam, as Personal Assistant to the Collector, pending further orders.

M.R.Ry. Arcot Rajaludar Mudaliyar Avargal, on return from leave, to the Tinnevelly treasury.

M.R.Ry. Nesamani David Nadar Avargal, from the Tinnevelly treasury to General duty, Tinnevelly, as Personal Assistant to the Collector.

Ootacamund, April 17, 1912.

No. 170.—The following postings of Forest Officers are ordered.—

(1) Mr. Frederick Adolphus Senger, District Forest Officer, Kistna, *to be* District Forest Officer, Lower Godavari division.

(2) Mr. Henry Joshua McLoughlin, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, *to be* District Forest Officer, Kistna.

(*Note.*—These postings supersede that contained in Notification No. 153 (1) published on page 394 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th April 1912.)

Ootacamund, April 19, 1912.

(1) Mr. Francis Cowley Lofton Cowley-Brown, District Forest Officer, North Salem division, to be Principal of the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.

(2) M.R.Ry. V. Subramania Aiyer Avargal, District Forest Officer, Nellore, *to be* Assistant Instructor, the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

ERRATUM

Fort St. George, April 15, 1912.

In notification No. 50, dated 17th January 1912, published under section 4 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) at pages 193 and 194 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th January 1912, notifying the proposed constitution of the Chokkapad forests, Goomsur taluk, Ganjam district, a reserved forest—

For "the Rosanna Divisional Officer, Goomsur," occurring in the second line of paragraph 2, *read* "M.R.Ry. N. Ramamoorth Nayudu Garu, Deputy Collector."

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1912.

No. 154.—It is hereby notified that the services of M. Meenakshisundaram Aiyar, Second clerk, Stationery Sub-Magistrate's office, Satter, and acting Record clerk, Collector's office, Ramnad, have been dispensed with, and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department of Government service.

Fort St. George, April 15, 1912.

No. 171.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act II of 1866, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Ashwartirunagari, Tirnelveli taluk, Tinnevelly district, from 20th May 1912 to 30th June 1912.

T. E. MOIR,
for Ag. Secretary to Government.

Ootacamund, April 20, 1912.

No. 172.—In addition to the tolls levied under the notification, dated 1st November 1870, published at pages 1421 to 1424 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st November 1870, Notification No. 154, dated 26th May 1885, published at pages 393 to 395, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th June 1885, Notification No. 355, dated 7th December 1885, published at page 880, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd December 1885, Notification No. 252, dated 29th May 1891, published at page 509, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th June 1891, Notification No. 399, dated 13th August 1907, published at page 974, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th August 1907, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under section 10 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act (Madras Act II of 1890), to fix the following tolls to be levied for the conveyance of bicycles and pigs across the public ferries of the Godavari district with effect from 1st April 1912.—

Articles.	Rates. From July to October.			Rates. From November to June.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bicycles	0	1	0	0	0	0
2. Pigs	0	0	3	0	0	2

No. 173.—In modification of the notification, dated 1st November 1870, published at pages 1421 to 1424 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st November 1870, Notification No. 154, dated 26th May 1885, published at pages 393 to 395, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th June 1885, Notification No. 355, dated 7th December 1885, published at page 880, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd December 1885, Notification No. 252, dated 29th May 1891, published at page 509, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th June 1891, Notification No. 399, dated 13th August 1907, published at page 974, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th August 1907, *so far as they*

relate to the tolls leviable for palanquins and bearers, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under section 14 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act (Madras Act II of 1890), to fix the following rates of tolls to be levied for the conveyance of palanquins, tanjams including passengers and bearers in the public ferries of the Godavari district with effect from 1st April 1912 :—

Articles.	Rates. From July to October. Rs. A. P.	From November to June. Rs. A. P.
Palanquins or tanjams including passengers and bearers ..	0 8 0	0 4 0

Ootacamund, April 18, 1912.

No. 174.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 6th April 1912.

No. 2681-21.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the Notifications of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No 1327-S.R., dated the 20th March 1898, and No 2025-S.R., dated the 25th March 1904, so far as they impose, under sections 8-A and 8-B, of the said Act, additional and special import duties on sugar produced in or exported from Denmark.

INDUSTRIES.

The 6th April 1912.

No 2722-8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor-General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. H. W. Carr of Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Company to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. W. Warrington.

No. 2773-8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. R. N. Farquharson of the Assam Company, Nazira Post Office, Sibsagar, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. W. Seiener.

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, April 9, 1912.

No 175.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), that from the 1st June 1912 the areas, which are set forth in the schedule appended to this notification shall be constituted "reserved forests".

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of Block.	Boundaries.		
Coimbatore.	Bhavani	Palamalai additions.	The additions comprise the survey numbers mentioned below and are bounded on all sides by reserved forest :—		
			Survey number.	Extent.	Known as
				ACS.	
			88	1·01	Settipalaikadu.
			89	0·52	Madukkattupallam.
			93	0·26	Puduperiya.
			94	1·01	Mullikadi, second bit.
			96	1·43	
				2·34	
			97	0·95	Kongiltoddu, first bit.
			98	6·79	Kongiltoddu, second bit.
			99	0·48	
			100	0·90	
				7·17	
				10·16	

T. E. MOIR,
for Ag. Secretary to Government.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, April 20, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 50·38 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of public offices at Devakottai; and under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A sketch of the locality is kept in the above said office and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambokn, with survey or pannaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Ramnad district, Tirumokoor taluk, Settikottai village.		
			acs.
Survey No. 43 ..	Chinniah Servai ..	North and east, remaining portion of No. 43; south, No. 66; west, No. 44.	12
Do. No. 44-1 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 43; east, Vellanatha Local Fund road and portion of No. 43; south, No. 43; west, No. 45.	49
Do. No. 44-2 ..	Chinniah Servai, guardian ..	Do. do.	69
Do. No. 44-3 ..	Muttiah Servai, guardian of Periasami.	Do. do.	·83
Do. No. 44-4 ..	Karuppiah, son of Ponnuchami	Do. do.	1·11
Do. No. 44-5 ..	Kathappan Ambalam's grandson Muttiah.	Do. do.	1·94
Do. No. 45-1 ..	Vembun Kuttayan ..	North, No. 45; east, Nos. 61 and 63; south, No. 46; west, Eravanni river perambokn.	1·23
Do. No. 45-2 ..	Chinniah Servai, guardian ..	Do. do.	98
Do. No. 45-3 ..	Karuppiah, son of Ponnuchami	Do. do.	1·14
Do. No. 45-4 ..	Karuppiah, son of Karuppanan Servai.	Do. do.	1·17
Do. No. 45-5 ..	Karuppiah, son of Ponnuchami	Do. do.	1·55
Do. No. 45-6 and 7.	Zamindar ..	Do. do.	·96
Do. No. 45-8 ..	Karuppiah, son of Ponnuchami	Do. do.	·35
Do. No. 46-1 ..	Chinniah Servai's son Periakaruppan Servai.	North, Nos. 46 and 53, east, No. 47; south, No. 95 of Talukvayal; west, Eravanni river perambokn.	2·60
Do. No. 46-2 ..	Do, do.	Do. do.	1·28
Do. No. 46-3 ..	Karuppan's son Tillan ..	Do do	2 47
Do. No. 46-4 ..	Nachan Karuppan's son Suppan.	Do do.	1 83
Do. No. 47-1 ..	Vembun Kattayan ..	North, Local Fund road and No. 43 east, Nos. 46 and 48; south, No. 95 of Talukvayal; west, No. 48.	1 44
Do. No. 47-2 ..	Chinnanan Servai's son Periakaruppan.	Do. do.	2 26
Do. No. 48-3 ..	Zamindar	North, portion of No. 43 east, Local Fund road and portion of No. 43, south, No. 49, west, No. 67.	01
Do No 48-3 ..	Periakaleyappan Ambalam Vembalan	North, No. 48; east, road and portion of No. 49; south, channel, west, No. 48	·89
Do No 48-4 ..	Chinnaih Servai's son Periakaruppan Servai.	Do. do.	1 43
Do No. 49-5 ..	Periamyagi, wife of Periakaruppan Servai	Do. do.	·85
Do. No 49-6 ..	Do do	Do. do.	90
Do. No. 50 ..	Zamindar	North, portion of No. 66; east, road and portion of No. 50; south, channel, west, No. 49.	·35
	Talukvayal village.		
Zamindari, dry, No. 94	Zamindar	North, No. 96; east, Nallangadi cart-track; south, Nos. 93 and 113; west, Nos. 96 and 97.	12·85
Do. No. 97 ..	Alhiappan's son Alhiappan ..	North, No. 95, east, No. 94, south, No. 93; west, Nos. 97 and 99.	4·40
Do No. 93-1 ..	Nayagam Ambalam's son Pethaperumal.	North, No. 97; east No. 91, south, Nos. 92 and 109; west, No. 97	82
Do Nu 93-2 ..	Do do	Do. do.	80
Do Nu 93-3 ..	Arunasa Thevan Pothayya ..	Do. do.	·78
Do No 93-4 ..	Zamindar	Do do	6 06
Do No. 93-5 ..	Do.	Do. do.	·64
Do No. 93-6 ..	Pulla Rahan's son Karuppan ..	Do. do.	1 30
		Total ..	60 36

Ootacamund, April 20, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·02 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a field channel; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act,

the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the requisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or Government, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, K. Sathanur village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S F. No 159.	S. A. K. V. Venkatachalam Chettiyar of Periya Kadamala Street, Trichinopoly	North, S F No. 164; east and south, S F No 159; west, S F. Nos. 156 and 165	ACRE. 02

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, April 17, 1912

Mr. Owen Rodway Scott, temporary Engineer, VI Circle, to hold charge of the Tank Restoration Scheme division, VI Circle, as a temporary measure, in succession to Mr. Vincent Hart and pending the arrival of M.R.Ry. Krishna Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal.

M.R.Ry. Rajagopala Aiyangar Narasimha Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Assistant Engineer, First Grade, attached to the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle, in succession to Mr. Edmund William Patrick Walsh granted combined leave.

The appointment of M.R.Ry. Gandharvakota Rangaswami Ramaswami Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Assistant Engineer, to the charge of the Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle, notified in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th March 1912, is hereby cancelled.

C. A. SMITH,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1912

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 16 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for reforming and strengthening the eroded bank of the surplus channel of Mydukur Errachervu; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or permishke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Proddatur taluk, Mydukur village.			
Govt., dry, S No. 223 C-2.	Akula Padda Subbaiya, Padda Gangulu and Akula Chinna Subbaiya.	North, S. No 223 C-3; east, No 165 E, south, Nos 223 C-1 and 165 B, west, No. 223 C-1.	CENTS. 16

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 16th and 23rd April 1912, is published for general information :—

No in the List.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
1	Judicial ..	1912. No. 582, April 5 ..	Transfer of villages —Approving the proposals of the Inspector-General of Registration for the transfer of certain villages from the Registration Sub-District of Chittapatti to that of Attur in the Madura district. [1 s.]
2	Political ..	No. 176, Mar. 26 .	Gosha Widow's Aid Fund.—Recording the report of the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends on the working of the — for the year 1911 [1 s.]
3	Marine ..	No. 116, Mar 29.	Budget estimate —Sanctioning the — for 1912 13 of the Minor Ports Fund. [3 as.]
4	Do. ..	No. 121, April 1..	Budget estimate.—Sanctioning — of the Madras Pilotage fund for 1912-1913 [1 s.]
5	Revenue ..	No. 891, Feb. 5 ..	Passing orders on the proposals for the revision of ground-rents in Tuticorin, Tinnevelly district [3 as.]
6	Do. .	No. 826, Mar. 21.	Reviewing the Court of Wards administration report for fasli 1319 (1910-1911). [4 as.]
7	Do. ..	No. 882, Mar. 22..	Notifying the rules for the levy of water-cess on lands irrigated from Government sources in the Kadiri taluk of the Anantapur district. [1 a.]
8	Do. .	No. 926, Mar. 28..	Granting Rs. 500 to the Nilgiri Agri-Horticultural Society. [1 a.]
9	Do. ..	No 955, Mar. 30.	Passing orders on the subject of the development of the silk industry in this Presidency [2 as.]
10	Local and Municipal.	No. 318 L , Feb. 20.	Budget estimate —Suggesting to the Salem District Board or adoption, certain alterations in its — for 1912-13. [1 a.]
11	Do.	No 362 L., Mar 5.	Budget estimate . Suggesting to the Tinnevelly District Board for adoption certain alterations in its — for 1912-13. [1 a.]
12	Do.	No 423 L., Mar 14.	Budget estimate —Confirming, with remark, the alterations in the — of the Kurnool District Board for 1912-13 proposed in G O. No 200 L., dated 9th February 1912. [1 a.]
13	Do.	No 542 L., April 3.	Grant.—Stating that a further — of 4 lakhs has been provided in the Provincial budget for 1912-13 to supplement the resources of district boards during that year and making a distribution of that additional allotment among certain boards [1 a.]
14	Do.	No. 199 M., Feb. 20.	Budget estimate.—Suggesting to the Cuddapah Municipal Council for adoption certain alterations in its — for 1912-13. [1 a.]
15	Do.	No 357 M , Feb. 29.	Budget estimate —Suggesting to the Vizagapatam Municipal Council for adoption certain alterations in its — for 1912-13 [2 as.]
16	Do.	No. 397 M , Mar 2.	Budget estimate —Suggesting to the Kumbakonam Municipal Council for adoption certain alterations in its — for 1912 13 [1 a.]
17	Do.	No 424 M , Mar 6	Budget estimate —Suggesting to the Palghat Municipal Council for adoption certain alterations in its — for 1912-13 [1 a.]
18	Do	No 514 M , Mar 18.	Budget estimate —Confirming, with remark, the alterations in the — of the Tellicherry municipality for 1912-13 proposed in G O. No 251 M., dated 14th February 1912 [2 as.]
19	Do.	No. 533 M., Mar 21	Budget estimate —Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Palni Municipality for 1912-13. [1 a.]
20	Do.	No. 550 M , Mar 23	Budget estimate.—Confirming with remarks the alterations in the — of the Tindivanam municipality for 1912-13 proposed in G O. No. 348 M., dated 2nd March 1912 [1 a.]
21	Do.	Nos. 552-53 M., April 10.	Acts and Rules —Confirming the rules regarding the enhancement from Rs 1,000 to Rs 4,000 of the limit up to which municipal non-sanitary works will be exempted from external professional scrutiny or approval and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the *Fort St George Gazette* in English and in all district gazettes in English and the vernacular language of the district. [1 a.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1912. [Price, 1 anna.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

പരസ്യം.

ഹജ്ജയാത്രക്കാർക്കുള്ള സാധാരണ ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ.

1. ഹജ്ജയാത്രക്കാർ ഇന്ത്യവിട്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി സഹായികം ഡയരക്ടറുടെ ആവശ്യമാണെന്നും അവരെ ഓർമ്മപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തോടൊപ്പം ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള (എ - ഉപാംഗം) മാതിരിയിലുള്ള ഒരു സഹായികം യാതൊരു ഫീയും കൂടാതെ ഇന്ത്യയിലെ എല്ലാ പ്രധാന അധികാരസ്ഥലത്തിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു. സഹായികം.

2. ഹജ്ജയാത്ര ചെയ്യാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നവർ നേരിട്ടോ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടോ വരുന്ന വിവരത്തിനും ബോമ്പായിലെ ഹജ്ജയാത്രക്കാരുടെ രക്ഷകനോടു നേരിട്ടു അപേക്ഷിക്കാവുന്നതും പൊലീസിനോടു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമില്ലാത്ത ആളുകളോടു കൂടാതെ പരിഭ്രമിക്കുന്ന വിവരത്തെ വിശ്വസിക്കുകയുമരുതെന്നും അവരെ ഉപദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. വിവരം ശേഖരിക്കുന്നതിനെ.

3. ഹജ്ജയാത്രക്കാർ തങ്ങളുടെ വീടുവിട്ടു ബോമ്പായിക്കു പോകുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായോ ബോമ്പായിൽ വെച്ചോ തങ്ങൾക്കു ശോധനയുടെ കത്തി മുതലായ ആയുധങ്ങൾ കൂടെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി കസ്റ്റംസ് അധികാരികളാൽ വിരോധം കല്പിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവർ വീണ്ടും കത്തി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായോ ചെയ്യുന്നതായോ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു, ബോമ്പായിൽ മുസാഫർക്കാനായിൽവെച്ചു കത്തിവെക്കുന്ന പുരുഷന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ടും സ്ത്രീകളെക്കൊണ്ടും ഹജ്ജയാത്രക്കാർക്കു കത്തിവെപ്പിപ്പാനുള്ള പ്രത്യേക ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ശോധനാ സംപ്രദായം നിഷ്കർഷതയോടെ ആചരിക്കുന്ന സ്ത്രീകളായ ഹജ്ജയാത്രക്കാർക്കു കത്തിവെക്കുന്നതു ഹജ്ജയാത്ര രക്ഷകന്റെ ചുമതലയിലുള്ളതുമാകുന്നു. കത്തിവെപ്പിനെ.

കീഴിൽ നടത്തുന്നതുമാകുന്നു. ബൊമ്പായിൽവച്ചു ചെയ്യുന്ന "ടിക്കാ" വഴിയായി പിടി കൊടുത്തിപ്പാൻ ചെയ്യുന്ന കരണവിധങ്ങളാണെന്നും ഹോമാരി നിവാരണത്തിന്നുള്ള കരണ പ്രക്രിയകളുടെ പരിപൂർണ്ണതയുടെ ഭാവമായ ധാരണയ്ക്കിടയ്ക്കു കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കേണ്ടതിന്നായി അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

കൽക്കത്തയിലും ബൊമ്പായിലും ഹജ്ജയാത്രക്കാരുടെ രക്ഷ കാവൽ.

4. ഹജ്ജിന്നു പോകുന്ന വഴിക്കു യാത്രക്കാർ കൽക്കത്തയിലോ ബൊമ്പായിലോ എത്തിയാൽ അവർ ആ രണ്ടു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരേടത്തെ ഹജ്ജയാത്ര രക്ഷകനോടു വിവരങ്ങൾ ചോദിച്ചുനിവാരണമായി അവരെ ഉപദേശിക്കണം. ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ഇന്നവനെന്നു കൽക്കത്തയിലെയോ ബൊമ്പായിലെയോ പോലീസ് കമ്മിഷ്ണരോടു ചോദിച്ചു അറിയാവുന്നതാണു. ഹജ്ജയാത്ര രക്ഷകന്മാരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ഇന്നിന്നതെന്നു 1867 ലെ ബൊമ്പായി 2 - ാം ആക്ടിലും 1896 ലെ ബങ്കാൾ 1 - ാം ആക്ടിലും തിരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മര്യാദകൾ ഈ ഉപദേശക്കുടെ ബി - യും, സി - യും ഉപാധികളായി അച്ചടിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു.

പോയി മടങ്ങിവരുമ്പോഴുള്ള ദിക്കുകളും മറ്റും കാട്ടൽ.

5. യാത്രക്കാർ തങ്ങളുടെ സ്വദേശത്തെത്തുന്നതിന്നായി (a) പോയി മടങ്ങിവരുവാനുള്ള ടിക്കും വാങ്ങുകയും, (b) പുണ്യസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു മടങ്ങിവരുവാനുള്ള എല്ലാ ചെലവുകളും ചെയ്യാൻ വേണ്ടേടത്തോളം പണം സമ്പാദിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകയും, (c) ജിദ്ദാവിൽ ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് കൊൻസൽ ആഫ്പീസിൽ തങ്ങളുടെ പേർ രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്കയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നു കൂടി അവരെ ഉപദേശിക്കണം.

ടോക്കയുണ്ടാക്കുവിനു കരുതേണ്ടതു.

6. ഹജ്ജയാത്രചെയ്വാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നവർ എപ്പോൾ ആ യാത്രയ്ക്കുവിനു വേണ്ടി വരുന്നതിനെ കരുതേണ്ടതു നിശ്ചയമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു കരുതിയും നെമ്പിയുടെ ഐതിഹ്യങ്ങളിലും (സ്സാലിഹും) മഹമ്മദുകളുടെ ഇസ്ലാമേതര വ്യാഖ്യാനക്കാർ നാനാഹിംസയായിട്ടും ലോബ്സ്യ മിനിഷ്കൃഷയിലും കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു അവരെ തെറ്റിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. മടങ്ങിവരുന്ന ഹജ്ജയാത്രക്കാരുടെ ഭൂമിയിൽ കരുതിവരുന്ന നിശ്ചിതവും കിട്ടുപ്പാടും മിക്കതും സുഖിച്ചുവയ്ക്കുവായ രണ്ടു കല്പനകൾപ്രകാരം നടപ്പാൻ ഉപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനാലുണ്ടാകുന്നതാകയാൽ അവർ ആവർത്തിച്ചു വീട്ടുകാരിലേക്കു സന്തുഷ്ടത്തോടെ മടങ്ങി എത്തേണ്ടതിന്നു വേണ്ടി (1) പോയി മടങ്ങി വരുവാനുള്ള ടിക്കും വാങ്ങിട്ടുള്ളതായിരുന്നാലും ബൊമ്പായിൽനിന്നു അവരുടെ വീട്ടുകാരിലേക്കുള്ള തിരിച്ചയപ്പുവിനു മതിയായ രണ്ടു സംഖ്യ ബൊമ്പായിൽനിന്നു കപ്പൽ കയറുന്നതിന്നു മുമ്പെ ഹജ്ജയാത്രക്കാരുടെ രക്ഷകൻ മുഖാന്തരം പൊമ്പായി പോലീസ് കമ്മിഷനരുടെ അടുക്കലും, (2) ഫ്രെഡാസ്സിൽ എത്തിയാൽ കപ്പൽ കയറുന്നതിനു മതിയായ പിന്നെയും ഒരു സംഖ്യ ജിദ്ദാവിലെ ബൈസ്കാൻ സാഹിബിന്റെ അടുക്കലും അയച്ചുതരുവാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നും അപ്രകാരം സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നതിനായി അവരെ ഉപദേശിക്കണം.

ആകാശ്യം പണം അയച്ചുതരുവാൻ.

ഹജ്ജയാത്രയ്ക്കു പുറപ്പെടുമ്പോഴുള്ള കരണ ബന്ധം ഒഴിയേണ്ടതു.

7. യാത്രക്കാർ തങ്ങൾ ഉത്തരം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി ഒരു ഒഴിവുള്ള പരിശോധനകൂടെ ഉണ്ടെപ്പടേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നും അവരുടെ ഉടുപ്പുകളും കിടപ്പു സാമാനങ്ങളും സംശയിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന മറ്റു സാധനങ്ങളും പരിശോധിച്ചു തിരിച്ചു പരിഹാരം ചെയ്യണമെന്നും കൂടി അവരെ അവസാനമായി ഓർമ്മപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

* ഈപ്പോൾ ഹോളണ്ടിലെ ഹജ്ജയാത്രക്കാർ പുറപ്പെടുമ്പോഴുള്ള കരണ ബന്ധം ഒഴിയേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഫോറം – 8 ബി (നിയമം 9).

നമ്പർ സീൽ.

ഇന്ത്യൻ കൊൽക്കത്ത ആക്ട്.

1914.

വണ്ടിയുടമക്കാരന്റെ രജിസ്റ്റർ,

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെന്റ്.

പേര് (മുഴുവനും ഒപ്പുവെപ്പും).	അപ്പന്റെ പേര്.	വണ്ടിയുടെ			കോച്ചിന്റെ.	വണ്ടിയുടെ	*തിരിച്ചറിയുന്ന അടയാളം	ഇന്ത്യയിൽ എവിടെയും കൂടാതെ പോകത്തക്ക വിധം സമ്മതപത്രം കൊടുത്തതിന്റെ
		നാമധേയം അടയാളം.	പ്രസ്ഥാനം മുതലായവ.	തിരിയുടെ സംഖ്യയും				

* ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുന്ന വസ്തുക്കളുടെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നതും.

ഇന്ത്യൻ കൊൽക്കത്ത ആക്ടിന്റെ ഒമ്പതാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ അധികാരപ്രകാരം ഞാൻ താഴെ ഒപ്പുവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുടെ പേരിൽ ഈ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ കാണുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഇന്ത്യൻ കൊൽക്കത്ത ആക്ടിന്റെ ഒമ്പതാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ അധികാരപ്രകാരം ഞാൻ താഴെ ഒപ്പുവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

(ഒപ്പു).

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ ഗുമസ്തൻ.

യാത്രക്കാരുടെ അറിയിപ്പ്.

1. ട്രിച്ചിന്റെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനിൽ വിശ്വാസമുള്ളവരായ ഒരു വണ്ടിക്കാരൻ ഇല്ലാതെ ഒരാളും ട്രിച്ചിൽ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്ന ഇന്ത്യൻ കൊൽക്കത്ത ആക്ടിന്റെ അധികാരപ്രകാരം അയാളിലുണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്ന ലൈസൻസ് ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നാൽ ട്രിച്ചിൽ കൺവീനറുടെ ഉപദേശവും സഹായവും കിട്ടുന്നതിന് ഒരു വണ്ടിക്കാരനെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനായി ട്രിച്ചിൽ നിന്നു പുറപ്പെടുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി ഈ വണ്ടിക്കാരൻ ഇന്ത്യൻ കൊൽക്കത്ത ആക്ടിന്റെ കീഴിൽ ലൈസൻസ് കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നും ഉറപ്പുവരുത്തുന്നതിനായി ഈ രജിസ്റ്റർ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നും യാത്രക്കാരെ അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

2. യാതൊരാളുടെ പേരിലെങ്കിലും ഈ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ കാണുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ തെറ്റാണെന്നോ അപൂർണ്ണമാണെന്നോ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ കാണുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും വണ്ടിക്കാരൻ ഇന്ത്യൻ കൊൽക്കത്ത ആക്ടിന്റെ കീഴിൽ ലൈസൻസ് കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നോ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ രജിസ്റ്റർ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനും ഏതു യാത്രക്കാരനും അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

3. കോച്ചും വിവരവും യാത്രക്കാരൻ സെലക്ട് ചെയ്തുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഈ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ കാണുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ തെറ്റാണെന്നോ അപൂർണ്ണമാണെന്നോ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ കാണുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും വണ്ടിക്കാരൻ ഇന്ത്യൻ കൊൽക്കത്ത ആക്ടിന്റെ കീഴിൽ ലൈസൻസ് കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നോ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ രജിസ്റ്റർ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനും ഏതു യാത്രക്കാരനും അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

4. കോച്ചും വിവരവും യാത്രക്കാരൻ സെലക്ട് ചെയ്തുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഈ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ കാണുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ തെറ്റാണെന്നോ അപൂർണ്ണമാണെന്നോ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ കാണുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും വണ്ടിക്കാരൻ ഇന്ത്യൻ കൊൽക്കത്ത ആക്ടിന്റെ കീഴിൽ ലൈസൻസ് കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നോ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ രജിസ്റ്റർ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനും ഏതു യാത്രക്കാരനും അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

5. ഈ രജിസ്റ്റർ യാത്രക്കാരനെ സെലക്ട് ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ കാണുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ തെറ്റാണെന്നോ അപൂർണ്ണമാണെന്നോ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ രജിസ്റ്റർ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനും ഏതു യാത്രക്കാരനും അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

എഡ് - ഉപാധ്യായ.

ബോമ്പായിൽവെച്ചു നടന്നതുപോലെ പരിശോധിക്കുകയും അവർ ഇത് കയറുകയും ചെയ്തപ്പോൾ കപ്പിൽനിന്നു പുറപ്പെടുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന കുറ്റപ്പെടുത്തുവാനായി 1895 ലെ ഹജ്ജുയാത്രക്കപ്പൽ പരിശോധനാ ബോമ്പായി ശാഖനിയമത്തിനാൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട മുഖ്യപരിശോധകൻ

1908 ജൂൺ 8 - ാം തീയതിയിലത്ത 3905 - ാം നമ്പർ ബോമ്പായി ഗവർണ്മെന്റു പബ്ലിക്കേഷനിൽ കൂടെ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ 1896 ഡിസംബർ 27 - ാം തീയതിയിലത്തെ 4764 - ാം നമ്പർ പ്രകാരം.

1895 ലെ ഹജ്ജുയാത്രക്കപ്പൽ ആക്ട് 58 - ാം വകുപ്പു (2) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിനാൽ തനിക്കു കിട്ടിയ അധികാരപ്രകാരം ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ചേർന്നു നേരത്തേ ഉൺടാക്കിയ താഴെവരുന്ന വകുപ്പുകൾ കൂടി ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടു—

(a) ബോമ്പായി ബന്ദറിൽവെച്ചു ഹജ്ജുയാത്രക്കാരെ കയറ്റേണ്ടുന്ന പ്രദേശങ്ങളും സമയത്തെയും വിധത്തെയും,

(b) ഒരു പ്രത്യേക യാത്രയിൽ ഹജ്ജുയാത്രക്കാരെ കയറ്റിത്തുടങ്ങിയതിനുശേഷം യാത്ര പുറപ്പെടേണ്ടുന്ന സമയത്തെയും,

ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുവാനായി താഴെ പറയുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

ഹജ്ജുയാത്രക്കാരെ കയറ്റിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന സമയം.

1. (1) യാതൊരു ഹജ്ജുയാത്രക്കാരെയും ഒരു ഹജ്ജുയാത്രക്കപ്പലിലും—

(a) ആ കപ്പൽ പുറപ്പെടുവാനായി നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട സമയത്തിനു മുമ്പായി ആറുമണിക്കൂറിൽ അധികം സമയത്തേക്കും ആ കപ്പൽ കോതിയിലിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ കപ്പൽ കോതിയിൽനിന്നും തള്ളിയിട്ടു,

(b) അവരുടെ വൈദ്യ പരിശോധന കഴിയുന്നതുവരെയ്ക്കും,

കയറിപ്പോകുന്നതല്ല.

(2) ഈ ചട്ടം ലംഘിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഹജ്ജുയാത്രക്കാരനും മേൽ ഒരിക്കൽ 200 രൂപ്പികയോളം വരാകുന്ന പിഴയായി ശിക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യും.

ഹജ്ജുയാത്രക്കാരെ കയറ്റേണ്ട വിധം.

2. (1) ഉത്തരവിൽ കയറിയിരിക്കുവാൻ 32 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ട സമയം എത്തിയാൽ എല്ലാ ഹജ്ജുയാത്രക്കാരെയും അവരുടെ വൈദ്യ പരിശോധന കഴിഞ്ഞശേഷം നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട മാതിരിയിൽ ഒരു ടിക്കറ്റ് കാണിച്ചാൽ—

(a) ഹജ്ജുയാത്രക്കപ്പൽ കപ്പൽ കോതിയിലിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കപ്പലിലേക്കു നേരിട്ടു ചെല്ലുന്ന ഒരു വഴിയിൽകൂടി ഉത്തരവു കിട്ടിയ ഉടനെ കൊണ്ടുപോയിട്ടും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(b) കപ്പൽ നടുക്കടലിലിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ബന്ദർ ഫോർമാനോ ഹിസ്സ് മജസ്റ്റീസ് കാര്യാർത്ഥം കാണിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന വഴിയിൽ കൂടിയും, തോണിയിലും ഉടനെ കൊണ്ടുപോയിട്ടും,

ആ ടിക്കറ്റ് സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന കപ്പലിൽ ഉടനെ കയറേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) (a) ആളിന്റെ ആരോഗ്യത്തെ നിരോധിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആയാൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ അധികാരത്തിൻകീഴിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ആളോ,

(b) കപ്പലകാരിൽ ഒരു രോഗമോ,

(c) ആ ഹജ്ജുയാത്രക്കാരന്റെ സാമാനങ്ങൾ പിടിച്ചെടുപ്പാകുന്നതിനായി പൊലീസ് മജിസ്ട്രേൻ ആ കാര്യത്തിനു അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നവനും കയിക്കുവാൻ കല്പിക്കുന്ന ശ്രമങ്ങളുടെ ബില്ലുയാൽ തിരിച്ചറിയപ്പെടുന്നവനും ആയ ഒരു പോട്ടരോ,

അല്ലാതെ യാതൊരാളും ഹല്ലയാത്രക്കാരെ വൈദ്യ പരിശോധന ചെയ്യുവാട്ടെ അവരെ ഉരുവിൽ കയറുകയാട്ടെ ആവക വൈദ്യ പരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെന്നോ ഉരുവിൽ കയറുന്നതിനെന്നോ കൂടെപ്പോരുന്നതുകയോ എന്നായി പ്പോന്നു നിന്നുകയോ ചെയ്യാകൂട്ട ചെയ്യുന്ന സമയത്തു വല്ല പോരുകാരുമായി കൂടികലരുകയോ അവരോടുകൂടി പോവുകയോ കപ്പലിൽ കയറുകയോ ചെയ്യുകൂടാത്തതും മേൽ പറഞ്ഞവരല്ലാത്ത മറ്റു വല്ല ആളെയും മേൽപറഞ്ഞ സമയത്തു ഹല്ലയാത്രക്കാരായിട്ടു കയറ്റുന്നതിൽ നിന്നോ ഉരുവിൽ കയറിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സമയത്തു ഹല്ലയാത്രക്കാരെ താൽക്കാലികമായി വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല കെട്ടിടത്തിൽ കടന്നു ചെല്ലുന്നതിൽനിന്നോ ഹല്ലയാത്രക്കാരെ കയറ്റുവാൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ശേഷം കരയിൽ ചെല്ലുന്നതിൽനിന്നോ ബന്തർ ഹെല്ലാഡിസ്സർ വിരോധിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) ഈ ചട്ടം ലംഘിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ഹല്ലയാത്രക്കാരനോ മറ്റു ആരാളാ 100 രൂപ്പികയോളം വരാകുന്ന പിഴയാൽ ശിക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യും.

ഹല്ല യാത്രക്കാരെ ഉരുവിൽ കയറ്റുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ള പോരുകാരുടെ ഹല്ല യാത്രക്കാരുടെ കപ്പൽകാരിൽനിന്നു വിട്ടു നിൽക്കേണ്ടതിനുള്ള വിധി.

3. (1) ഹല്ലയാത്രക്കാരെ ഉരുവിൽ കയറ്റുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ള സമയത്തിനു 32-ാം വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ട സമയം മുതൽ ആറു മണിക്കൂറിനുള്ളിൽ എല്ലാ ഹല്ലയാത്രക്കാരും കപ്പൽ കോതിയിരുന്നിടത്തു പുറപ്പെട്ടുപോകേണ്ടതാണ്.

(2) ന്യായമായ ശിക്ഷിവിടുതലാകയോ മറ്റുപൂർവ്വമായോ ഒരു ചട്ടം ലംഘിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഹല്ലയാത്രക്കപ്പലിന്റെ മാസ്റ്റർ 200 രൂപ്പികയോളം വരാകുന്ന പിഴയാൽ ശിക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടുകയും ലംഘനം തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒന്നാമത്തെ ദിവസത്തിനു ശേഷം ലംഘനം തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഓരോ ദിവസത്തിനു 20 രൂപ്പികയോളം വരാകുന്ന തുക അധിക പിഴയാലും ശിക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യും.

1896 ആക്കോബർ 27-ാം തീയതിയത്തെ 4764-A നമ്പർ പരസ്യം.

1895 ലെ ഹല്ലയാത്രക്കപ്പലോട് 32-ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ നല്കപ്പെട്ട അധികാരം കൊണ്ടു ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ പ്പേടി വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഹല്ലയാത്രക്കാരെ വൈദ്യ പരിശോധന ചെയ്യേണ്ട സമയത്തെയും സ്ഥലത്തെയും വിധത്തെയും താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം കല്പിച്ചു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതാവിതു :—

പരിശോധന ചെയ്യേണ്ട സമയം

1. * ഓരോ ഹല്ലയാത്രക്കപ്പലിൽ കയറ്റുവാനുള്ള വല്ല യാത്രക്കാരുടെ വൈദ്യ പരിശോധന—

(a) സൂയ്സ്കനാലിനകം സൂയ്സ്തുറമുഖത്തിനകം ഇടങ്ങളിൽ മണിക്കൂർകളിൽമുൻപു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും;

(b) വല്ല സംഗതിയിലും ഹെൽത്താഫിസ്സർ വേറൊപ്രകാരം കല്പിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം 1895 ലെ ഹല്ലയാത്രക്കപ്പൽ ആക്ട് 8-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്ത അറിയിപ്പിൽ കപ്പൽ വിടുന്നതിനു ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ദിവസമായി പറയപ്പെട്ട ദിവസം മേപ്പടി വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം അറിയിപ്പു കൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ട മുറ്റോമസ്ഥൻ ആവക കപ്പലിൽ വല്ലയാത്രക്കാരെ കയറ്റുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതിനു അനുവദിക്കുന്ന മണിസ്സൂനിൽ കവൈകാതെ ഒരു സമയത്തു ആരോഗ്യ ഹെൽത്താഫിസ്സർ വിരോധിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(c) വല്ല സംഗതിയിലും ഹെൽത്താഫിസ്സർ വേറൊപ്രകാരം കല്പിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം കപ്പൽ കോതി വിട്ടുപോവാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സമയത്തിനു അര മണിക്കൂറിൽ കവയാതെ മുമ്പായി അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതും;

ആകുന്നു.

* 1895 ആക്കോബർ 11-ാം തീയതിയത്തെ 4656-A നമ്പർ ബോമ്പെ സൂപ്പർമെന്റ് പരസ്യത്തിൽ ഭേദഗതിയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള പ്രകാരം വായിക്കുക.

എന്നാൽ വല്ല കപ്പലിലും കയറുവാനുള്ള വള്ളയാത്രക്കാരിൽ എണ്ണം കുഴവനം ആ കപ്പലിൽ കയറിയിട്ടുള്ളോ തിനു മുമ്പവകിയപ്പെട്ട ദിവസം വൈദ്യ പരിശോധന പൂർത്തിയായി ചെയ്യാൻ കഴിയാതെ വന്നാൽ മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 55 (2) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ക്വാലാലമ്പൂരിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ പരിശോധിക്കപ്പെട്ട വള്ളയാത്രക്കാരെ നടുക്കടലിൽ വച്ചു കയറ്റാനുള്ളതിനു മുമ്പായി വൈദ്യപരിശോധന ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ ഈ പ്രകാരമോ അപ്രകാരം പിറ്റേ ദിവസം സൂര്യോദയത്തിനു മുമ്പേ കൂടുന്ന വേഗത്തിൽ വൈദ്യ പരിശോധന ഉടൻതന്നെ ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

2. ക്ലേറിറോഡിനും ഡോംഗിനും ഇടയിൽ എലിഫൻസ്റ്റൻ എസ്റ്റേറ്റിൽ ഇതി ലുണ്ടും പ്രിൻസസ്സ് സ്ട്രീറ്റിനു തൊട്ടു പടിഞ്ഞാറായി ഇരിക്കുന്നതും "ഹള്ള യാത്ര ഷെഡ്ഡ്" എന്നവാക്കുകൾ എഴുതിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ബോർഡ് ഉപരിഭാഗത്തു പതിച്ചു വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും ആയ 29-ാം നമ്പർ ഷെഡ്ഡിൽവെച്ചു മേപ്പടി വൈദ്യ പരിശോധന നടത്തേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

വൈദ്യപരിശോധന കഴിഞ്ഞ ശേഷം കപ്പലിലെ സാനിട്ടറിയായ ഹള്ളയാത്രക്കാരെ വീണ്ടും പരിശോധന ചെയ്യാതെ കടന്നിട്ടുള്ള കപ്പൽ.

3. (1) യാതൊരു ഹള്ളയാത്രക്കാരനും വൈദ്യ പരിശോധന കഴിഞ്ഞതിനു ശേഷം മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 32-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലം വിട്ടുപോകയോ മേൽ പറഞ്ഞ പ്രകാരം കപ്പലിലേക്കു നേരിട്ടു പോയിട്ടില്ലാതിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആ യാത്രക്കാരനെ വീണ്ടും പരിശോധന ചെയ്യാതെ കയറിക്കൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

(2) നോട്ടീസ് ലംഘിക്കുന്ന വള്ള ഹള്ള യാത്രക്കാരനോ മറ്റു മുതലോ 1880 ലെ പ്ലേഗ് കമ്മിറ്റിയോടു വാങ്ങുന്ന പിഴയാൽ ശിക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യും.

* 1901 മെയ് മാസം 8-ാം തിയതിലെ G.O. No. 48-ാം നമ്പർ ജനറൽ ഓർഡറിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി ഇതു പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്യുന്നു.

എ. ജി. കാസ്റ്റ്,
അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

പാർസ്സണേജ്.

ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ്, 1903 ഫെബ്രുവരി 18-ാം

നമ്പർ 249.—കൂലിവേലക്കാരുകളിൽ ഒപ്പിടുന്നതു സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുവാനായി 1903 ലെ മദിരാശി തോട്ടങ്ങിക്കാരുടെ കൂലിവേല ആക്ട് 4-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ വയനാട്ടിലെ പുതുപ്പാടി എസ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ മിസ്റ്റർ ഡബ്ലിയു ഡോണൾഡ് മക്ബേയിനെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

നമ്പർ 250.—കൂലിവേലക്കാരുകളിൽ ഒപ്പിടുന്നതു സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുവാനായി 1903-ാമ മദിരാശി തോട്ടങ്ങിക്കാരുടെ കൂലിവേല ആക്ട് 4-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ നീലഗിരിയിൽ കിന്നക്കൂറി എസ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ മിസ്റ്റർ ഓവൻ വെസ്റ്റാഡാസ്സനെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

എ. ജി. കാസ്റ്റ്,
അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

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Part I-A.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, April 23, 1912.

No. 582.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Jagannadha Padhi Khadanga Mahakdar Garu to be a member of the Ganjam District Board.

No. 583.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. Edwin Fraser Haddock to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Ootacamond.

No. 584.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. K. Satyopa Ramanujacharya Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Ellore.

No. 585.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Munshi Muhammad Mustan Sahib Bahadur and Saudagir Abdul Jalil Sahib Bahadur to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Guntur.

No. 586.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Ellamsetti Venkataswami Nayudu Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Anakapallo.

No. 587.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Rev. Karl Hartmann to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Mayavaram.

No. 588.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Lawrence Walter Pereira, L.M. & S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tinnevelly.

No. 589.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Ernest William Charles Bradfield, I.M.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Palamcottah.

No. 590.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Kadankandi Kutti Ammu Haji Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cochin.

No. 591.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Muhammad Yusuf Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Chicacole.

No. 592.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Martin Lewis Massy to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Bezwada.

No. 593.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Michael Joseph Quirke, I.M.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Kurnool.

No. 594.—In exercise of the power vested in him by rule 18 of the rules for the conduct of election of municipal councillors, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Samuel Sabathai Koder to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cochin.

No. 595.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Karumuri Virabhadraswami Garu has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Parlakimedi.

No. 596.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Mr. Patrick John Doran has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coonoor.

No. 597.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 M.R.Ry. Hatti Siva Rao Garu has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Anantapur.

No. 598.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Totakura Ranganayakulu Nayudu Garu has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cocanada.

No. 599.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Adam Abd-ur-rahman Sett Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cuddalore.

No. 600.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, S. Abdul Latif Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vaniyambadi.

No. 601.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Manikka Ganapathi Ramaswami Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Negapatam.

No. 602.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Vellore Masilamani Mudaliyar Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vellore.

No. 603.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Vaidyanatha Aiyar Ramachandra Aiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Mannargudi.

No. 604.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Venkataranga Aiyangar Ramaswami Aiyangar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Pillai Appavu Pillai Avargal have been duly elected as municipal councillors of the municipality of Srirangam.

No. 605.—Tiruppattur Amin-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, a councillor of the Vaniyambadi municipality, having absented himself from the meeting of the municipal council for more than three consecutive months, the Governor in Council hereby removes him from his office under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS

No. 606.—Under section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry Pelloti Venkatasubbareddi Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Gudur in the district of Nellore.

No. 607.—Under section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry Vangal Rangaiyangar Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Karur in the district of Trichinopoly.

No. 608.—Under section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry Kailasapuram Mosse Nadar Devasagaya Nadar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Periyasuttani Subramanyapuram Kumara Reddi Arunachala Reddi Avargal have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board of Kovilpatti in the district of Tinnevelly.

No. 609.—The President, District Board, Godavari, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cocanada Range, to be a member of the Cocanada Taluk Board.

No. 610.—The President, District Board, Vizagapatam, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Canchi Sundara Sastri Garu to be a member of the Parvatipuram Taluk Board

NOTIFICATION.

No. 611.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the division into wards shown in the schedule annexed to the rules for the election of municipal councillors published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, of the 17th May 1904, the Governor in Council proposes to re-arrange the wards in the Ellore municipality as shown in the following schedule:—

SCHEDULE.

Ward number.	Boundaries.
A. Ward	*North*.—Kistna canal right bank from the north-western corner of survey field No. 1180 up to Public Works department girder bridge.
	East.—Western edge of high road from the Public Works department girder bridge up to Kudali.
	South.—A line running along the northern edge of high road from Kudali up to a point opposite to the north-western corner of village re-survey field No. 905.

Ward number.	Boundaries
A. Ward—*cont.*	*West*—A line drawn from a point opposite to north-western corner of village survey No. 905 running through 924, 1,127 and along the western side of survey No. 1130 where it meets the Kistna canal
B. Ward	*North*—A line running along the northern edge of high road from a point opposite to the north-western corner of village survey No. 905 up to Kudali and thence in an easterly direction along the northern edge of the Madepalli road up to the south-western corner of field No. 522 16
	East—A point in village survey No. 522
	South—A line drawn from the south-western corner of field No 522 16 to the north-eastern corner of field No. 512 across the road and thence in a westerly direction along the northern and western boundaries of that field and runs in a south-westerly direction along the north-western boundaries of fields Nos. 513, 515 and 516, thence in a southerly direction along the western boundary of field No. 516, the western boundary of field No 517, thence in a westerly direction along the northern boundaries of fields Nos. 520, 531 and 529, thence towards south along the western boundary of field No 529 and thence in a westerly direction along the northern edge of field Nos. 528 and 527 and north-eastern corner of field No. 745, thence along the northern boundaries of that field and field No 738, thence in a north-western direction along the northern boundaries of fields Nos. 734, 733 and 752, thence across field No 754 to the south-eastern corner of field No. 753, thence in a south-westerly direction along the eastern boundary of that field and field No. 760, thence along the southern boundary of field No. 760 and across field No. 764 to the north-eastern corner of field No. 764, thence along the eastern and southern boundaries of that field and the southern boundary of field No. 765, thence across fields Nos. 766 and 878 to the south-eastern corner of field No 880, thence along the southern boundary of that field to the south-eastern corner of field No. 883.
	West—A line drawn from the point where the southern boundary meets the south eastern corner of field No 883 along the eastern and northern boundaries of that field to the south-eastern corner of field No 889, thence along the eastern boundaries of fields Nos. 889 and 906 till it joins the road at the north-western corner of field No 905.
C. Ward	*North.*—Kistna canal right bank from Public Works Department girder bridge up to the north-eastern corner of field No. 52.
	East.—Begins from the point where the northern boundary terminates at the north-eastern corner of field No. 52 and runs southwards along the eastern boundary of fields Nos. 52, 53, 55, and 56 to the south-eastern corner of field No. 56, thence crossing field No. 65 runs along the eastern boundary of field No. 75 and then crossing fields Nos. 75, 118 and 102, runs to the north-western corner of field No. 109, thence along the western boundary of that field and the northern and western boundaries of field No. 157, the western

Ward number	Boundaries
C. Ward—*contd.*	boundaries of fields Nos. 151 and 150 and the northern and western boundaries of field No. 171, and thence along the east bank of Madepalli channel up to the Madepalli road. *South.*—A line drawn from the point where the eastern boundary joins the Madepalli road westward along the northern boundary of the road up to Kudali. *West.*—Western edge of the high road from Kudali to Public Works Department girder bridge.
D. Ward	*North.*—A line drawn from a point on the western boundary of the Chintalapudi road 2 furlongs and 149 yards to the north-east of the first mile stone across the road and in an easterly direction along the Tangellamudi tank bund for a distance of 1,261 feet to a point 27½ feet from the centre of the tank sluice, thence east, north-east for a distance of 1,136 feet through the Kumaragedda pampu of Tangellamudy estate and then due east for a distance of 908 feet through the fields known as Muttadeddavari pampu, Komati Tarpu pampu and Damarajuvari pampu, thence turning east, north-east for a distance of 1,363 feet to a point on the western boundary of the Zangareddigudem road 10 yards south of the 5th furlong stone of the 1st mile, thence in an easterly direction across the Zangareddigudem road through the fields Nattaru Sahib pampu, Thurpucheru of Kummara Bayamma and Kulluduchenu for a distance of 934 feet and then nearly due south for a distance of 1,349 feet to the path leading to the Ellore-Bhimadole road, thence along the southern boundary of the east-north-east for 1,304 feet due east for 530 feet and south-east for 1,518 feet to a point on the eastern side of Ellore-Bhimadole road 5 furlongs and 160 yards on the south-west of the 49th mile stone. *East.*—A line drawn due south from the point where the northern boundary terminates, crossing railway line and the Kistna canal to the north-western corner of field No. 39. *South.*—From the point where the eastern boundary terminates at the north-western corner of field No. 39 a line drawn along the right bank of the Kistna canal up to Public Works Department girder bridge. *West.*—From the point where the southern boundary terminates a line drawn across the Kistna canal and along the western boundary of the high road up to the point where the Chintalapudi road branches of from it and thence in a westerly and north-westerly direction along the western edge of the Chintalapudi road up to the culvert of Julapudi drain, thence along the southern bank of East Tammileru as far as the north-eastern corner of village field No. 127a and thence across the Tammileru river and along the eastern boundary of Vuyyur estate garden and Kommucheru of Lakkimchetti Somaiya, until it meets the point where the northern boundary commenced.

Ward number	Boundaries.
E. Ward	*North*.—A line drawn from the north-western corner of field No. 1473 along the right bank of the East Tammiliru river and Jalapuli drain up to the culvert on the Chintalapudi road near Davudumattam *East*.—From the point where the northern boundary terminates a line drawn along the western edge of Chintalapudi road and high road up to Public Works Department girder bridge *South*.—A line drawn from along the right bank of Kistna canal from the Public Works Department girder bridge to the north-western corner of field No. 1130 *West*.—From the point where the southern boundary terminates a line drawn across the Kistna canal to the south-eastern corner of field No. 1105, thence along the eastern boundary of that field and fields Nos. 1107 and 1108, thence across field No. 1087 to the south-eastern boundary of field No. 1084, thence along the eastern boundary of that field and fields Nos. 1082 and 1079, thence across fields Nos. 1081 and 1295 to the south-western corner of field No. 1293, thence along the southern boundary of that field, thence across fields Nos. 1300 and 1287 to the south-eastern corner of field No. 1280, thence across fields Nos. 1288 and 1276 to the north-western corner of field No. 1275, thence along the northern and eastern boundaries of that field to the south-western corner of field No. 1271, thence across that field to its north-eastern corner.

Any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of this re-arrangement of the wards by any person interested therein will be considered on or after the 1st June 1912.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

No. 812.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·10 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose to wit, for the opening of a cart-stand; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the revenue divisional office, Mangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Mangalore taluk, No. 61, Shirlalvi village			
Dry, S. No. 5-4 B	K. Sundara Rao	North, S. No. 5-4 A; east, S. No. 1; south, S. No. 6-5; west, S. No. 6-3.	Acre. ·10

No. 813.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·225 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a lane in Kurunkurtthalam village, Pattukkottai taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the deputy tahsildar of Uttamapalayam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the deputy tahsildar of Uttamapalaiyam and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Madura district, Dindigul taluk, Karumbhandalam village.			
Vacant house-site, S. No. 175 A.	Qadir Ravuttar, son of Ismail Ravuttar.	North, path in S. No. 175 A, nathem; east, Muhammad Ravuttan's house in S. No. 175 A, nathem; south, path in S. No. 175 A, nathem; west, Pir Ravuttan's and Qadir Ravuttan's houses in S. No. 175 A, nathem.	ACRE. ·018
Do.	Pir Ravuttar, son of Qadir Ravuttar.	North, Qadir Ravuttan's house in S. No. 175 A, nathem; east, Muhammad Ravuttan's house in S. No. 175 A, nathem; south, path in S. No. 175 A, nathem; west, Qadir Ravuttan's house in S. No. 175 A, nathem.	·0076
		Total ..	·0256

No. 614.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·25 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a local land quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Koilkonda, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the revenue divisional office, Koilkonda, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kurnool district, Sirvel taluk, Errgunta village.			
Dry, S. No. 30 B ..	Dasari Hanumanlu ..	North, S. No. 30 A; east, S. No. 27; south S No. 28; west, S No 43.	ACS. ·70
Do. No. 43 B .	Do.	North, S No 43 A; east, S. No 30; south, S. No 44; west, S. No. 42.	·80
Do. No 454 B-1.	Kamam Ellayya ..	North, S No 453 B; east, S. No. 608; south, S Nos. 454 B-2 and 4th B; west, S. No. 450.	·75
		Total ..	2·25

No 615.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·10 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine for females; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Jammalamadugu, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the revenue divisional office, Jammalamadugu, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Jammalamadugu taluk, Kovvalur village.			
Govt. dry, S. No. 353-2.	Ramu Reddi	North, S No 353-2, east, S. No. 353-4; south, S No 353; west, S No. 356	ACRS. ·10

No. 616.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 45 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a lat ine for females at Tanakallu; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Dharmavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the tahsildar of Kadiri and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, taxed or permanent with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Anantapur district, Kadiri taluk, Tanakallu village.			
Inam, dry, S. No. 858-1	Desayi Yerram-Reddi, Jangam Reddi, Chinnappa Reddi and three others.	North, S. No. 161; east, S. No. 849; south, S. No. 867; west, S. No. 856	acre. 45

T. F. ROE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, April 20, 1912.

No. 120-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 117-P., published on pages 254—257 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th April 1912, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published :—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.		Village or town.
Anantapur.	Gooty ..	Gantakal Hachchimahal. Tatrakallu. Uravakonda.	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Kalappatti Kunjamuttur. Perur Settipalayam. Sundakkamuttur Tadiyur. Vellakkinar.
	Adoni ..	Mandigiri. Nagandhanahalli.		Kollegal ..	Mallur.
	Alur ..	Bantanahalu. Molagavalli. Nagaradona. Namakallu. Peddahotura.		Palladam ..	Kallapalayam. Odderpalayam
	Bellary ..	Bellary. Virapuram.	Nilgiris, The.	Coonoor	Coonoor. Wellington Cantonment.
Bellary.	Hadagalli ..	Holagundi	North Arcot.	Gudiyattam ..	Udayendram
	Harpanahalli.	Harpenahalli. Manneramasalavada.		Tiruppattur	Alangayam. Ambur. Devastanam. Kadayanji. Narasingapuram. Pannandakuppam. Tiruppattur. Vallipattu. Vaniyambadi town Vaniyambadi village Vellakkuttai.
	Hospet ..	Byle Vaddigeri Hospet.		Vellore ..	Seduvalai.
	Sandur State.	Ramandrag.	Salem ..	Hosur ..	Arleri. Bagalur. Matagondapalli Punnpalli. Sanamave
	Siruguppa ..	Upparahalu.			
Chittoor	Madanapalle.	Mudanapalle.			
	Palmaner ..	Palmaner.	South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.
	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province	III. Bengal.	(*a*) Districts— Burdwan. Howrah. 24. Parganas.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*— (*a*) Districts— Ahmedabad. Broach. Kaira. Surat. Thana.		(*b*) Towns— Calcutta. Howrah.
	(*b*) Towns and ports— Bandra. Bassein. Bhiwndi. Bombay Broach. Mahim. Surat. Thana.	IV. Bihar and Orissa.	(*a*) Districts— Bhagalpur. Champaran. Darbhanga. Gaya. Hazaribagh. Manbhum. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna Saran. Shahabad. Sonthal Parganas
	2. *Central Division*— (*a*) Districts— Ahmednagar East Khandesh. Nasik. Poona. Satara. Sholapur. West Khandesh.		(*b*) Towns— Bhagalpur. Chapra. Gaya. Monghyr. Patna
	(*b*) Town— Poona.		
	3. *Southern Division*— (*a*) Districts— Belgaum Bijapur Dharwar Kanara. Kolaba. Ratnagiri.	V. The Punjab.	(*a*) Districts— Attock. Ambala Budaun. Delhi. Gujrat. Gurdaspur Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jullandur. Karnal. Lahore. Ludhiana. Lyallpur. Montgomery. Moradabad. Multan. Rawalpindi. Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot.
	(*b*) Towns and ports— Hubli. Panvel. Vengurla.		
	(*c*) States and Agencies— Bijapur. Savantvadi.		(*b*) States— Dujana Jind. Kulsia. Kaparthala. Malerkotla. Patiala.
	4. *Sindh*— Town and port— Karachi		(*c*) Towns— Amritsar. Delhi.
	5. *Political Charges*— States and Agencies— Akalkot State. Baroda State. Cutch State. Kathiawar agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country Satara agency.		

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VI. Burma ..	(a) Districts— Amherst. Bassein. Bhamo. Hanthawady. Mandalay. Maubin. Meiktila. Minbu. Myaungmya. Pegu. Prome. Pyapon. Shwebo. Thaton. Thayetmyo. Toungoo. Yamethin. (b) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon.
VII. The Central Provinces.	(a) Districts— Akola. Amraoti. Balaghat. Bandara. Betul. Buldana. Chindwara. Drug. Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore. Mandla. Nagpur. Narsingpur. Nimar. Raipur. Saugor. Seoni. Wardha. Yeotmal. (b) Towns— Amraoti. Badnur. Balaghat Bilaspur. Chanda. Chindwara. Damoh. Jubbulpore town. Jubbulpore Cantonment Kamptee Cantonment. Mandla. Nagpur. Raipur. Saugor. Seoni. Wardha. (c) State— Nandgaon.
VIII. Rajputana.	Alwar State. Bharatpur State. Jaipur State. Jaipur City. Jhalawar State. Kotah State. Mewar State. Tonk State. Udaipur City.
IX. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts— Agra. Aligarh. Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Bara Banki. Bareilly. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Dehra Dun. Etah. Etawah. Farukhabad. Fatehpur. Ferozepore. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Gujranwala. Gurgaon. Gurudaspur. Hardoi. Jalaun. Jaunpur. Jhansi. Kheri. Lucknow. Mainpuri. Meerut. Mirzapur. Muttra. Muzaffarnagar. Naini Tal. Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rai Bareli. Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao. (b) Towns— Agra. Allahabad. Bareilly. Benares. Cawnpore. Farrukhabad. Fyzabad. Jhansi. Lucknow. Meerut. Shahjahanpur.

Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
X. Central India.	Baraoni State. Bhopal State. Datia State. Dewas State (Junior Branch). Indore State. Kurwai State. Maihar State. Malwa Prant of Gwalior. Mhow Cantonment. Nagode State. Narsingarh State. Orcha State. Rajgarh State. Rewa State. Sohawal State.	XI. Hyderabad State—*cont.*	(c) Districts—*cont.* Bidar. Bir. Gulbarga. Karimnagar. Mahbubnagar. Medak. Nalgonda. Nander. Nizamabad. Parbhani. Raichur. Usmanabad. Warangal. (b) Towns— Hyderabad. Secunderabad.
XI. Hyderabad State.	(a) Districts— Adilabad. Aurangabad.	XII. Kashmir.	Jammu.

B.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore. Singanallur. Podanur. Coimbatore.	Tudiyalur. Periyanayakkenpalaiyam.	Madukkarai. Somanur. Avanashi Road.	Tirupur.

The Nilgiri Railway.

Ketti.	Coonoor.	Wellington.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Gudupalli. Kuppam. Mulanur. Palakur. Jolarpet.	Vaniyambadi. Kethandampatti. Vinnamangalam. Ambur. Gudiyattam.	Valattur. Mailpeth. Hospet. Ballary. Ballary Cantonment.	Adoni. Kosigi.

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instruction contained in G O No. 532 P., dated 31st May 1900.

No. 121-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kottacheruvu and at Penukonda in the Penukonda taluk of the Anantapur district, if persons from the Bombay Presidency, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit those places on the occasion of the ensuing Sangamaswaraswami car festival at Kottacheruvu and Bahayya Uru at Penukonda:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festivals from the 27th April to 15th May 1912, inclusive, at Kottacheruvu and from the 7th May to 2nd June 1912, inclusive, at Penukonda, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festivals in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

T. E. MOIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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Part I-B.—Educational Department.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Notification by Government	215
Miscellaneous Notifications	216
Vacancies	270

Supplement :
Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates, 1911—Candidates passed and failed.

NOTIFICATION BY GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, April 19, 1912.

No. 58.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 10, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the Madras University :—

With effect from 29th March 1912.

The Rev. Louis Froger, M.A.
M.R.Ry. Kadayam Ramabadra Guruswami Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
The Rev. Alexander Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
The Rev. William Charles Penn, M.A.

With effect from 9th April 1912.

M.R.Ry. Thottakkadu Ramakrishna Pillai Avargal, B.A., F.R.H.S.

T. E. MOIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

B-1

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

M.R Ry. K. Gopalan Nair, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nilgiri Range, is placed on special duty with the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

2. The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointment:—

K. V. Ananta Nair, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Chowgat, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nilgiri Range, on Rs. 15 per mensem, *vice* M.R.Ry. K. Gopalan Nair on other duty or until further orders—to join expeditiously.

To draw an acting allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem.

3. The above appointments will cease on the 30th June 1912.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 17th April 1912.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1912.

I.—NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL CANDIDATES.

Candidates in the Mofussil are informed that a copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall at each station three days before the examination and that they will be expected to learn their register numbers from this list. For any further information regarding the examination, they should apply to the Chief Superintendents of the Written examination. The addresses of the Chief Superintendents at the various mofussil stations are given below:—

Stations.	Chief Superintendents.
Anantapuram	Headmaster, Board High School, Anantapuram.
Bangalore	Headmaster, R.B.A.N.M.'s High School, Bangalore.
Bellary	Headmaster, Municipal High School, Bellary.
Bezwada	Headmaster, C.M.S. High School, Bezwada.
Calicut	Headmaster, School of Commerce, Calicut.
Chicacole	Headmaster, Municipal High School, Chicacole.
Coimbatore	Headmaster, Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore.
Conjeeveram	Headmaster, U.F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram.
Cuddalore	Headmaster, Town High School, Cuddalore.
Ernakulam	Headmaster, High School Department, Ernakulam College, Ernakulam.
Guntur	Headmaster, Town High School, Guntur.
Kumbakonam ..	Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam.
Kurnool	Headmaster, Government Training School, Kurnool.
Lovedale (Cotacamund).	Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale (The Nilgiris).
Madura	Superintendent, Government Technical Institute, Madura.
Mangalore	Principal, Government College, Mangalore.
Masulipatam	Headmaster, Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Mysore	M.R.Ry. B. C. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., L.C.E., Headmaster, Engineering School, Mysore.

[*N.B.*—The examinations at Mysore will be held in the Government Industrial School, Mysore.]

Nazareth	The Manager, Art Industrial School, Nazareth.
Rajahmundry ..	Vice-Principal, Government Training College, Rajahmundry.
Salem	Headmaster, Government Training School, Salem.
Tanjore	Headmaster, Government Training School, Tanjore.
Tinnevelly	Principal, Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
Tirupati	Headmaster, H.E.L. Mission High School, Tirupati.
Trichinopoly	Principal, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Trichur	Headmaster, Sirkar High School, Trichur.
Trivandrum	M.R.Ry. K. V. Nataca Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.E., C.E., Executive Engineer, Trivandrum.
Vizagapatam	Principal, Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rau College, Vizagapatam.

II.—NOTICE TO MADRAS CANDIDATES.

Candidates who have applied to be examined at Madras are informed that the examinations in the subjects put down for the 26th and 27th April and for the 3rd and 4th May in the time-table now appearing in the *Fort St. George Gazette* will be held at the Senate House, Chepauk, and those in the subjects put down for the 29th and 30th April and for the 1st and 2nd May in the same time-table will be held at the Hindu Theological High School, Mint Street, Georgetown.

No hall-tickets will be issued, but a copy of the nominal list will be posted on the notice board at the entrance to the Senate House and the Hindu Theological High School, on the 23rd April, and all the candidates to be examined at Madras are expected to learn their register numbers from this list.

III.—NOTICE REGARDING THE EXAMINATION IN TYPE-WRITING.

Both at Madras and in the Mofussil.

Candidates coming up in Type-writing must bring with them their own type-writers—the Remington, Yost, New Century, Smith Premier, Densmore, Empire, Underwood, Oliver, Armstrong or L.C. Smith & Brothers machine. The candidates will, if necessary, be examined in *batches*, but at least every *five* candidates for the *Elementary* grade, at least every *four* candidates for the *Intermediate* grade and at least every *three* candidates for the *Advanced* grade must have one machine among them.

In the mofussil, heads of institutions who are desirous that their pupils should be examined in batches and private candidates who desire to be similarly examined should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned *three* days before the examination and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time at which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

At Madras, heads of institutions and private candidates should make similar arrangements with the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, at 11 A.M., on Tuesday the 23rd April, at the Old College, Nungambaukam.

The examinations in Type-writing will, wherever the candidates have to be examined in batches, be conducted as in the following time-table :—

Batch.	Elementary examination.	Intermediate examination.	Advanced examination.
	26th April	27th April	27th April.
First batch	7 A.M. to 9 A.M.	7 A.M. to 9-30 A.M.	7 A.M. to 10 A.M.
Second batch	9-15 A.M. to 12-15 P.M.	9-45 A.M. to 12-15 P.M.	10-15 A.M. to 1-15 P.M.
Third batch	11-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.	12-30 P.M. to 3 P.M.	1-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.
Fourth batch	1-45 P.M. to 3-45 P.M.	3-15 P.M. to 5-45 P.M.	....
Fifth batch	4 P.M. to 6 P.M.	....	....

In the case of the *Elementary* examination, candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 11-15 A.M., and no candidate for the third, fourth and fifth batches coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination. Similarly in the case of the *Intermediate* examination, candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave until 12-15 P.M., and no candidate for the third and fourth batches coming after this hour will be admitted. For the *Advanced* examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 10 A.M., and no candidate for the second and third batches coming after this hour will be admitted. Candidates that have each a separate machine and that do not want to be examined in batches are expected to appear for their examination with the third batch for the Elementary and Intermediate examinations, and with the second batch for the Advanced examination.

Managers and instructors of institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination rooms *in the intervals between the examinations of the various batches* to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will intimate this to the manager or instructor if he is waiting outside on the premises, and will permit such manager or instructor to enter the hall or room (though the candidates may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent incurs no responsibility in this matter; his action will be purely *ex gratia*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the manager or instructor.

A similar concession will be allowed in the case of a private candidate if he has some one outside who is willing to inspect the machine and put it right, etc.

No extra time will be given to candidates to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 12th April 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1912.

Candidates for the ensuing Government Technical Examinations are informed that they must bring their drawing instruments with them for those subjects which require plans to be copied, or scales and diagrams to be drawn. The drawing paper required will be supplied to them at the examination.

Candidates in *Surveying and Levelling (Advanced grade only)* will be allowed to bring with them their mathematical tables for use in the examination.

Candidates in Carpentry, Fitter's Work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., must bring their own tools, etc., with them.

Candidates in Book-keeping, Commercial Geography, Shorthand and Type-writing will be expected to bring with them, for use in the examination hall, their own rulers, erasers, knives, pencils and pens.

Candidates for examination in the subjects under "Commerce" will be allowed also to bring with them ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing, drawing lines in Book-keeping, etc.

Candidates in shorthand will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a type-writer. They will not be supplied with any "thick" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "thick" paper, if they wish to use such paper. If the machine used by a candidate, however, goes out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

Candidates in Typewriting will have to bring their own type-writers also and the necessary carbon paper with them and must specify clearly on their answer-papers the particular kind of machine used by them as, otherwise, their answer-papers will not be valued.

TABLE SHOWING THE ORDER OF TIME AND SUBJECTS ACCORDING TO WHICH THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION WILL BE CONDUCTED

N.B.—The examination will begin each day, in the forenoon at 10 A.M., and in the afternoon at 2 P.M., except in the case of Type-writing for which the arrangement is different as shown in the time-table. The examination in this subject will commence at 7 o'clock in the morning, if the candidates have to be examined in batches.

[The figures under the letters E, I, S and A in the third column show the duration of the question-papers for the respective grades.]

Place of Examination at Madras.	Days.	Time.	Subjects
	1912.	Forenoon ..	Surveying and Levelling (E.I.A.). 2 2 2
Senate House, Chepauk.	Friday, 26th April	11–15 A.M. (a)	Type-writing (E.). 1+½
		Afternoon ..	Surveying and Levelling (A) 3
		Forenoon ..	Applied Mechanics (E.). 3
Do.	Saturday, 27th April,	12-15 P.M. (a)	Type-writing (I.). 1+½
		10 A.M. (a) ..	Type-writing (A.). 1+½
		Afternoon ..	Applied Mechanics (E.), 3
		Forenoon ..	Agriculture (E.); Building Materials and Construction (E. I.A.*) 3 11+½ 3 3 Machine Construction (E I); Hygiene (E); Book-keeping (I.A.). 3 3 3
Hindu Theological High School, Mint Street, George-town.	Monday, 29th April	Afternoon ..	Agriculture (E.); Building Materials and Construction (I A.†); Machine-Construction (E I.), Book-keeping (E.I.A.); Materia Medica (I.). 1 3 3 3 3
		Forenoon ..	Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (E.I.A.); Building Materials and Construction (A.‡); Steam and the Steam-engine (E.I.A.*); General Biology (I.S.), Theory and Practice of Commerce (E I A). 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Do.	Tuesday, 30th April.	Afternoon ..	Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (A I); Botany (E.I.S.); Horticulture (I.); Tobacco (I.); Building-Drawing and Estimating (E.I.*A.*), Steam and the Steam-engine (E.I.A.†); Theory and Practice of Commerce (I A), Animal Physiology (E.). 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
		Forenoon ..	Inorganic Chemistry (E I S A.); Building-Drawing and Estimating (E I.§A.‡); Heat (I.); Annuities and Life Insurance (I.); Steam and the Steam-engine (A.‡); Commercial Geography (A.). 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

SHORTHAND EXAMINATIONS.

Hour.	Grade.	Paper	Subject.
	Friday, 3rd May 1912.		
10-20 A.M. to 10-30 A.M. ..	Intermediate ..	First paper	Dictation
10-30 A.M. to 12-15 P.M. ..	Do.	Do ..	Transcription of the same.
10-30 A.M. to 11 A.M. ..	Advanced ..	Do ..	Dictation
11 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Transcription of the same
2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Intermediate ..	Second paper ..	Dictation and Elaboration of notes.
2-30 P.M. to 3-45 P.M. ..	Elementary ..	First paper ..	Dictation.
3-45 P.M. to 4 P.M. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Transcription of the same.
4-5 P.M. to 5-5 P.M. ..	Dr. ..	Second paper ..	Paper on principles
4-5 P.M. to 5-5 P.M. ..	Intermediate ..	Third paper ..	Paper on principles.
	Saturday, 4th May 1912		
10-45 A.M. to 1-15 P.M. ..	Advanced ..	Second paper ..	Dictation and Elaboration of notes
2-40 P.M. to 3 P.M. ..	Do. ..	Third paper ..	Dictation.
3 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Do ..	Do ..	Condensation of the same

Attention is drawn to the following rules :—

1 No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

2. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted

3. No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

4. Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner.

5. Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit, *or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results*, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.

6. *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room, ink, slates, books, ruled sheets, manuscripts or papers of any kind* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner. The use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or ruling lines will, however be allowed.

7 Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer-papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

8. Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued or their results published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

9. A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer-papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

10 Any answer papers, or any work in Carpentry, Fitter's Work, etc, sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer-papers and drawings should be stitched or pinned together at the upper left-hand corner, and the whole folded in two lengthwise (not crosswise into four). The place of examination and the name and number should be written out clearly by the candidate on the top right-hand side of the first page of the answer-paper, as well as on the top of the paper after it is folded.

11. Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question-papers, out of the examination room.

12 Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers, or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoilt copies, etc.," should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 28th March 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—JUNE 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the *Written test* in connection with the next Government Technical Examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering, *Intermediate* grade, will be held on Wednesday the 19th June 1912, *the viva voce test being conducted immediately after this date* in accordance with a notice that will be published in due course in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

2. The *Written* and *viva voce* examinations will be held only at Madras. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre other than Madras.

5. In the case of applications from *pupils*, the head of the institution from which they are sent is requested to see, before signing the certificate at the foot of each application, that the institution has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, as fitted to impart instruction in Minor Sanitary Engineering according to the Intermediate grade.

N.B.—Heads of institutions recognised for *General Education only* should not sign the certificate at the foot of the application form filled in by any of their pupils coming up for the Technical examinations.

4. Each candidate should submit along with his application a certificate signed by the Sanitary Engineer or the Assistant Sanitary Engineer that he has undergone a five months' course in "Minor Sanitary Engineering—Intermediate grade".

5. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on *printed forms so that they reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 30th April, after which date no application will be received.*

6. Candidates in the mofussil should obtain the required application forms from the treasury of the taluk in which they are resident or of the district to which they belong. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms at the Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Nungambaukam, and not to the Collector of Madras.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from candidates in the mofussil requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

7. The prescribed fee of Rupees five, that is, the fee prescribed for a subject according to the Intermediate grade, must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, on or before the 30th April, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras attached to the application. *Care* should be taken to see that the fee is remitted *sufficiently early* so that the fee receipt obtained may be attached to the applications which must reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 30th April. *On no account will the fee be received in the Commissioner's Office whether sent in cash or by Post Office order.*

NOTE.—*At Madras, in the case of all pupils, the fees should be collected by the Headmaster and sent in a lump sum to the Bank of Madras together with two lists of the pupils, one of which will be retained by the Bank and the other signed & returned to the Headmaster. This latter list should be forwarded to this office along with the applications of the candidates. The necessary forms for this purpose will be supplied by this office to Headmasters on application.*

8. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, the receipt for the fee paid *being securely fastened to it* :—

[Application for admission to the Government Technical Examinations.]

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner
for Government Examinations,
Nungambaukam,
Madras, S W

N.B.—Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose *an addressed post-card in their respective applications*. The post-card should bear the sender's address only, and no other writing. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with the "Received" stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given, nor will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. *Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.*

9. Candidates should write their names, their father's names, and their house names *distinctly* and in *full* in their applications, and give their *address in full* also; if "Other Hindus", they should state in column 3 of their applications whether they are "Non-Brahman Caste Hindus" or "Panchamas." Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

N.B.—*The occupation or profession of candidates, or the appointments held by them, should invariably be stated—in full—in column 10 of their applications.*

10. *The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any claim for that may have been inadvertently paid be returned. Candidates are accordingly warned to study the notification carefully and satisfy themselves, before remitting their fee, that they fulfil the prescribed conditions of admission to the examination.*

11. Subject to any change that it may be necessary or convenient to make in the arrangements, the written examination will be conducted as shown in the following table :—

Day.	Hour.	Subject.
1912. Wednesday, 12th June ..	11 A.M. to 2 P.M. ..	Minor Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate Grade).

12. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Government notification regulating the examinations, and to the syllabus for the subject, copies of both of which can be had on payment at the Government Press, Madras. No copies either of the syllabus or of the notification can be furnished to candidates from the Commissioner's Office.

13. *Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind as liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.*

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 5th April 1912.

(By order.)
G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1912

Oral and Practical Examinations

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, from time to time, the subjects, centres, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written Examination concerned.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered first against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for Carpentry, Fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below :—

[*N.B.*—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.]

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination	Examiners
I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.						
(1) FOR HOSUR, TIRUPATI, CONJEEVERAM AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,						
At Madras.						
[Already notified]						
1912.						
....	Fitter's Work ..	Elementary.	..	16	Public Works Workshops, Seven Wells, Madras.	Mr. H. B. Peirce (*a*).
....	Do. ..	Intermediate.	..	6	Do.	Do.
(2) FOR COIMBATORE, SALEM, LOVEDALE, TRICHUR AND CALICUT CANDIDATES,						
At Calicut.						
Monday, 6th May	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	1	District Board Engineer's Office, Calicut.	M.R.Ry. B. Ganapati Shenoy Avargal (*d*).
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M.	1	Do	Do.
	Bridge work ..	Do	2 P.M. ..	2	Do	Do.
Tuesday, 7th May	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	6	Do.	Do.
	Do	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Do	Do.
	Steam and the Steam-engine	Do.	2 P.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 8th May	Mensuration ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	6	Do	Do.
		Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 9th May.	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do	Do
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	7	Do.	Do.
(3) FOR BANGALORE CANDIDATES,						
At Bangalore.						
Monday, 6th May	Building Materials and Construction	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	46	Fraser Town, Bangalore.	Mr. J. E. Stephens (*c*).
	Do	Elementary.	7 A.M.	6	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 7th May.	Do.	Advanced ..	7 A.M. ..	6	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 8th May.	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	13	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M.	15	Do	Do.
Thursday, 9th May.	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	38	Do.	Do.
Friday, 10th May	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	10	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 11th May,	Bridge Work ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	29	Do	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 13th May.	Surveying and Levelling	Do	7 A.M. ..	54	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 14th May	Do.	Elementary	7 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Advanced ..	7 A.M. ..	16	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 15th May	Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	17	Municipal Engineer's office, Mayo Hall, Bangalore	Do.
Thursday, 16th May	Mensuration	Elementary.	7 A.M.	38	Fraser Town, Bangalore.	Do
	Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	4	Do.	Do

(*a*) Kilpauk, Madras (*d*) Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Palghat.
(*c*) Executive Engineer, Civil and Military Station Municipality, Bangalore.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—*cont.*

(3) For Bangalore Candidates—*cont.*

At Bangalore—cont.

1912.						
...	Carpentry	Elementary	7 A.M.	1	Municipal Engineer's office, Mayo Hall, Bangalore.	Mr. J. H. Stephens (a).

(4) For Madura Candidates,

At Madura

Monday, 6th May	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	1	Office of the District Board Engineer, Madura.	M.R.Ry. M. R. Sadasiva Aiyar Avargal (b).
	Mensuration ..	Do.	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do
	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Do.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 7th May	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do
	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	3	Do.	Do
						Do.
Wednesday, 8th May	Applied Mechanics ..	Do.	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Do	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do	Do.
Thursday, 9th May	Surveying and Levelling	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
Friday, 10th May	Machine Construction.	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	11	Technical Institute, Madura	Do
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 11th May.	Steam and the Steam-engine	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	2	Do	Do
....	Fitter's Work ..	Do.	7 A.M. ..	13	Do.	Do

(5) For Cuddalore, Kumbakonam and Tanjore Candidates,

At Tanjore.

Wednesday, 8th May	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	7-45 A.M.	1	Rajah's Chatram Building under construction, Tanjore.	M.R.Ry. R. Sabarinatha Aiyar Avargal (c).
	Mensuration ..	Do.	8 A.M. ..	6	Do	Do.
Thursday, 9th May.	Earthwork and Road-making	Do.	7-45 A.M.	3	Do.	Do
	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	Intermediate	8 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 10th May	Surveying and Levelling	Do.	8 A.M. ..	6	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Elementary.	7-45 A.M.	2	Do.	Do

II.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

(1) For Tanjore and Trichinopoly Candidates,

At Trichinopoly.

Wednesday, April.	24th Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	Intermediate.	10 A.M. ..	6	Physical Laboratory, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.	The Rev. F. E. Goubert (d).

(2) For Bangalore and Madras Candidates,

At Madras.

Monday, April	22nd Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power	Intermediate.	12 noon.	3	Physical Laboratory, Presidency College, Chepauk, Madras.	Mr J. H. Cardew (e) and Mr. W. E. Smith.
	Do.	Advanced.	12 noon.	1	Do.	Do

PRACTICAL TELEGRAPHY.

(3) For Madras Candidates,

At Madras.

Monday, 22nd April	Practical Telegraphy...	Elementary.	7 A.M.	11	Telegraph Training Class Buildings, Showman's Gardens, Nungambakkam.	M.R.Ry. P. Narayanamurti Ban avargal (f).

(a) Executive Engineer, Civil and Military Station Municipality, Bangalore.
(b) Local Fund Assistant Engineer (on leave), South Mast Street, Madura.
(c) District Board Assistant Engineer, Tanjore.
(d) St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
(e) Electrical Inspector to the Government of Madras, Chepauk, Madras
(f) Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphs, Madras

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE

HEAT, ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM, INORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY.

(1) FOR BELLARY, TIRUPATI, BANGALORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

1912.							
Tuesday, April.	23rd	Heat	Intermediate.	9 A.M. ..	1	Chemical Laboratory, Presidency College, Chepauk, Madras.	*Dr. W. E. Smith (a) and M.R.Ry. M. C. Nanjunda Rau Avargal.
		Physiography ..	Do	11 A.M. ..	6	Do.	Do.
		Electricity and Magnetism.	Elementary.	1 P.M. ..	3	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	1 P.M. ..	3	Do	Do.
Wednesday, April.	24th	Inorganic Chemistry ..	Elementary	10 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	10 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, April.	25th	Photography ..	Do.	7 A.M. ..	7	Do.	Mr. W. E. Smith (a)

(2) FOR VIZAGAPATAM, AMALAPURAM, MASULIPATAM, GUNTUR, KURNOOL AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES.

At Rajahmundry.

Tuesday, May.	7th	Electricity and Magnetism.	Elementary.	10 A.M. ..	1	Arts College Laboratory, Rajahmundry.	M.R.Ry. G. Sambamurti Avargal (b).
Wednesday, May	8th	Inorganic Chemistry ..	Elementary.	11 A.M. ..	5	Do.	Do.
		Physiography ..	Elementary	10 A.M. ..	6	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	2 P.M. ..	3	Do.	Do.

(3) FOR TINNEVELLY, MADURA AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES.

At Trichinopoly.

Tuesday, 7th May.		Heat	Intermediate.	10 A.M. ..	3	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. R. Ramaiya Avargal (c).
Wednesday, May.	8th	Electricity and Magnetism.	Elementary.	10 A.M. ..	10	Do.	Do.
Thursday, May.	9th	Do.	Intermediate.	2 P.M. ..	6	Do	Do.
Friday, May.	10th	Inorganic Chemistry ..	Elementary.	10 A.M. ..	3	Do.	M.R.Ry S. S Vyasa Rao Avargal (c).
		Do. ..	Intermediate.	2 P.M ..	2	Do.	Do.

IV.—BIOLOGY.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

(1) FOR BELLARY, TIRUPATI AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

Thursday, April.	25th	Animal Physiology .	Elementary.	11-30 A.M.	4	Madras Government Museum (Old Lecture Theatre)	Dr J. R. Henderson (d) and M.R.Ry M. C. Kesava Avargal.

(2) FOR CHICACOLE, MASULIPATAM, BEZWADA AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES.

At Rajahmundry

Tuesday, April and the following four days	23rd	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary	10 A.M.	104	Arts College, Rajahmundry	M.R.Ry. L. A. Gampati Aiyar Avargal (e)

(3) FOR TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES.

At Trichinopoly.

Saturday, May.	11th	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	10 A.M.	1	S.P.G. College (Library Room), Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. S. S. Vyasa Rao Avargal (c).

(4) FOR AMALAPURAM CANDIDATES.

At Amalapuram.

Friday, 3rd May and Saturday, 4th May		Animal Physiology	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	67	Board High School, Amalapuram	M.R.Ry K. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (f).

(a) The Monastery, Cathedral P.O., Madras.
(b) S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
(c) Lecturer, Government College, Rajahmundry.
(d) Lecturer in Chemistry, Government College, Rajahmundry.
(d) The Museum, Madras.
(f) Agricultural Assistant, Government Training School, Kurnool.

Days with dates	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

V.—BOTANY.

(1) FOR VIZAGAPATAM, BEZWADA, GUNTUR AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES,

At Rajahmundry.

1912 Tuesday, 7th May.	Botany	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	7	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (a).
Thursday, 9th May, Friday, 10th May and Saturday, 11th May.	Do.	Elementary.	7 A.M. .	287	Do.	Do.

(2) FOR TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES,

At Trichinopoly.

Monday, 6th May	Botany	Elementary	9 A.M. .	2	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.	The Rev. J. Carleta (b).
	Do.	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(3) FOR BANGALORE AND SALEM CANDIDATES,

At Madras.

Thursday, 25th April.	Botany	Elementary	11 A.M	2	Madras Government Museum (Old Lecture Theatre)	Dr. J. B. Henderson (c) and M.R.Ry. M. O. Kumara Avargal

(4) FOR AMALAPURAM CANDIDATES,

At Amalapuram.

Tuesday, 30th April, and Wednesday, 1st May.	Botany	Elementary.	7 A.M. .	88	Board High School, Amalapuram.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (a)

VI.—AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE

(1) FOR MASULIPATAM, BEZWADA, GUNTUR AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES,

At Rajahmundry.

Tuesday, 7th May	Agriculture	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	13	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (a) :
Tuesday 7th May, and Wednesday, 8th May	Do	Elementary	2 P.M. on the 7th May and 7 A.M. on the 8th May.	75	Do.	Do.

(2) FOR BANGALORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,

At Guindy (near Saidapet, Chingleput District).

Wednesday, 8th May	Agriculture	Elementary.	7-30 A.M.	9	King Institute, Guindy.	M.R.Ry. M. Paramesvara Aiyar Avargal (d).
	Do.	Intermediate	7-30 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.

(3) FOR AMALAPURAM CANDIDATES,

At Amalapuram.

Thursday, 2nd May.	Agriculture	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	51	Board High School, Amalapuram.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Aiyar Avargal (a).

VII.—PHARMACY.

FOR MADRAS CANDIDATE,

At Madras.

Friday, 3rd May.	Botany (Special) ..	Intermediate.	10 A.M. ..	1	Medical College.	Major T. H. Symons (e).
	Inorganic Chemistry (Special).	Do	11 A.M. .	1	Do.	M.R.Ry. M. O. Kumara Avargal (f).

(a) Agricultural Assistant, Government Training School, Kurnool.
(b) The Museum, Madras.
(c) General Hospital, Madras.
(d) St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
(e) Chemical Assistant, King Institute, Guindy.
(f) Poonamallee Road, Egmore, Madras, N.C.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 10th April 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION

1. The L.T. Degree Examination of 1913 will be held at Madras, Saidapet and Trivandrum.

2. The B.A. Degree (Honours), Part I of 1913, will be held at Madras and Trichinopoly.

3. The B.A. Degree Examinations (under the old By-laws and under the new Regulations) will be held at the following places in April 1913 :—

Madras—All Branches and Groups.			
Bangalore—Branches I, IV and V and Groups (i), (iv), (v) and (vi) only.			
Trichinopoly	Do.	do.	do.
Trivandrum	Do.	do.	do.

NOTE.—Candidates for the above examinations selecting Branches III and III (old By-laws) and Groups (ii) and (iii) (new Regulations) will be required to sit at *Madras* for every Part of the B.A. Degree Examination in which they intend to appear.

4. The Intermediate Examination in Arts will be held at the following places in March and April 1913 :—

Madras.	Jaffna.	Rajahmundry.
Bangalore.	Kumbakonam.	Tinnevelly.
Calicut	Madura	Trichinapoly.
Coimbatore.	Mangalore	Trivandrum.
Kottayam	Masulipatam.	Vizianagram.
Ernakulam.	Mysore.	
Hyderabad (Deccan).	Palghat	

5. The Matriculation Examination will be held at the following places in March 1913 :—

Madras	Hyderabad (Deccan).	Tinnevelly
Bangalore.	Mangalore.	Trichinopoly.
Bellary.	Mysore.	Trivandrum.
Kottayam.	Rajahmundry.	Vizianagram.

(By Order)

Senate House, 18th April 1912.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

RULES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS OF THE KUMBAKONAM COLLEGE IN JULY 1912.

A very high standard of proficiency in English will invariably be required, and each student accepted for admission should have proved himself to be not below the average in Elementary Mathematics.

Students proposing to take Vernacular Composition under Part II of the course of the Intermediate Examination should have shown proficiency in Vernacular Composition under Group A of the School Leaving Certificate Course, and those proposing to take Translation should have shown proficiency under Group C in the language which they will have to translate.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Intermediate Group (i) should have taken in the Public Examination at least two of the three following subjects under Group C, viz., Algebra and Geometry, Physics and Chemistry, and the marks gained therein and in Elementary Mathematics and in Elementary Science should have indicated aptitude for these subjects.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Intermediate Group (ii) should have taken two of the subjects, Physics, Chemistry and Botany under Group C, and have shown aptitude for these subjects as well as for Mathematics as indicated by their marks in Algebra and Geometry or in Elementary Mathematics or in both. They should also have done well in Elementary Science under Group B.

Students proposing to take a History subject in Intermediate Group (iii) should have been examined in the History of England under Group C and the results in that subject and in the History of India and Geography should have indicated aptitude for those subjects.

Students proposing to take a Classical, Vernacular or Foreign language in Intermediate Group (iii) should have taken that language under Group C and have gained good marks.

Every student proposing to take Group (iv) should have shown proficiency in at least two subjects in Group C.

1. Applications containing the following particulars should be sent to the Principal so as to reach him not later than the 15th June 1912 :—

(*a*) Name in full (with his correct address)
(*b*) School or College in which the applicant studied with year
(*c*) The number of his Secondary School-Leaving Certificate
(*d*) Subjects in Group (iii) which the applicant wishes to take.
(*e*) Whether he proposes to select Tamil Composition or Sanskrit Translation.

2. The following combinations of the subjects in Group (iii) will be provided :—

(1) Ancient History, Modern History and Logic
(2) Ancient History, Modern History and Sanskrit.

(3) Ancient History, Modern History and Tamil.
(4) Ancient History, Logic and Sanskrit.
(5) Ancient History, Logic and Tamil.
(6) Modern History, Logic and Sanskrit.
(7) Modern History, Logic and Tamil.

3. Candidates wishing to know whether their applications have been registered should send an addressed stamped post card. No other form of reply will be sent.

4. Applicants' Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should be sent in original (or a certified extract) by registered post as soon as they are received from the Commissioner's Office. The last day fixed for selection will be June 28.

5. Each student selected for admission, if he does not appear in person on the 28th June, will receive intimation of his selection by post, and if he does not come and join the College between the 1st and 5th July, no seat will be guaranteed for him after the latter date.

6. The School-Leaving Certificate of a rejected candidate will be returned to him immediately after the 28th June to the address given in his application.

7. In no case whatsoever will a student be admitted who has not a male guardian resident in Kumbakonam or is not a resident of the Victoria Jubilee Hostel attached to the College. In the case of students who are not themselves natives of or residents in Kumbakonam, preference will be given to students who join the hostel.

J. A. YATES,
Ag. Principal, Kumbakonam College.

7th April 1912.

LAW COLLEGE, MADRAS.

AUTUMN TERM, 1912.

Work for the autumn term for all the classes will commence on Monday, 8th July 1912, and the attendance will count from that date.

New Admissions.

B.L., F.L. and Pleadership Classes.—Candidates seeking admission to the B.L. Class shall have passed the First in Law Examination and those seeking admission to the F.L. and Pleadership Classes, the B.A. Degree Examination.*

Term Fees.—The term fee for the F.L. Class will be Rs. 75, for the B.L. Class Rs. 100, and for the Pleadership Class Rs. 50. But Mahatmasdas, Uriya and all other students belonging to the backward classes or castes specified in article 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code will be required to pay only half the usual fee under G.Os. No. 832, Educational, dated 8th October 1896, and No. 290, Educational, dated 29th May 1901, and under Proceedings, Dis. No. 4505, dated 8th June 1908, of the Director of Public Instruction.

All fees must be paid into the *Bank of Madras* (at the Head office only) between Monday, 1st July and Monday, 15th July 1912, to the credit of Government under the head "XIX. Educational Fees—Government Colleges, Professional—Law College." and the receipt filed in the College office as shown below. Fees should not, under any circumstances, be paid at the branches of the Bank of Madras or into the Government treasuries, and the Principal will decline to receive fees or receipts tendered to him either personally or through the Post or Telegraph office, and *no exception* whatever will be made to this rule.

Application for Admission.

NOTE.—(1) Application forms may be obtained from the College clerk. These must be duly filled up and filed in the College office, with the Bank's *fee receipt*, and, in the case of F.L. candidates, the vaccination certificate. *Applications with incomplete entries will not be accepted, and no name will be registered until the application in the prescribed printed form is filed in the College office.*

(2) *Vaccination.*—Under G.O. No. 809, Public, dated 18th August 1884, *all persons applying for admission into Government Professional Colleges* are required to produce "certificate of re-vaccination after the completion of the tenth year; or should they not have been vaccinated in early childhood, of vaccination after reaching the age of ten years. In the event of their having suffered from small-pox before or during their tenth year, they must produce a certificate of vaccination or re-vaccination subsequent to their having attained the age of ten. This certificate will not, however, be required from persons who bear the marks of small-pox and who produce a certificate signed by two respectable householders that to their personal knowledge the individual was attacked with small-pox after he had completed his tenth year."

(3) *The certificate of vaccination or re-vaccination referred to above must, under the rules embodied in the Government Order quoted above (vide Rule 13), be granted by either Surgeons, or Assistant Surgeons, or Apothecaries, or Hospital Assistants or Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.*

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* No candidate will be admitted to the College unless he presents, together with his application, a transfer certificate showing (a) the name of the candidate in full, (b) the date of birth as entered in the Admission register, (c) the dates on which he was admitted to and on which he left the institution, (d) the name in which he studied at the time of leaving it, (e) the subjects or portions thereof studied by him while enrolled, and (f) if he has paid all fees or other money due to that institution in respect of the last term in which he was enrolled.

No student will be allowed to attend the B.L. and Pleadership Classes together.

AUTUMN TERM, 1912

The programme of work will be as follows :—

Subjects.		
B.L. CLASS.		
Law of Property	.. ..	The Junior Professor.
Indian Constitutional Law	.. ..	The Principal.
Hindu and Muhammadan Law	.. ..	The Assistant Professors
F.L. CLASS.		
Roman Law and Jurisprudence	.. ..	The Principal.
Law of Torts	.. ..	The Junior Professor.
Law of Contracts	.. ..	*Lectures*—The Junior Professor. *Classes*—The Assistant Professor
PLEADERSHIP CLASS.		
Indian Contracts Act	..	The Principal (with the F.L. Class).
Easements	..	The Junior Professor (with the B.L. Class).
Code of Civil Procedure ..	.. ..	The Assistant Professors.
Hindu Law	.. ..	Do.
Law of Landlord and Tenant	.. ..	Do.
Law of Torts	.. ..	The Junior Professor (with the F.L. Class).

Law College, Madras,
4th April 1912.

S. A. NELSON, M.A., LL.M., *Bar-at-Law*,
Principal.

DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE

List of students who obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, in 1912.

No.	Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Native place.		Caste.
				Village.	District.	
			YRS.			
1	Daniel, Srinivasa ..	D. Daniel	29	Bangalore ..	Bangalore ..	Indian Protestant Christian.
2	Dwarakanath, Bellapalli.	Bellapalli Lakshmikantam.	25	Vizagapatam ..	Vizagapatam ..	Brahman.
3	George, M. C. ..	Chiramar	23	Edathuva ..	Quilon ..	Syrian Christian.
4	Gora Rajah, K. M ..	T. Krishna Rao ..	25	Harpanahalli ..	Bellary ..	Madhwa Brahman.
5	Jacob Chariyan, K ..	Chariyan	23	Thalwadi ..	Quilon ..	Syrian Christian.
6	Kesava Pillai, N ..	Kanakka Alyappan Pillai Narayana Pillai	22	Pallimath ..	Trivandrum ..	Nair.
7	Mahah, Chappadira ..	Chappadira Somaiya	22	Sanagala village, Kattathnad.	Coorg ..	Hindu.
8	Narayanah, S ..	S. Sesharam Sastrigal ..	23	Sevanadavi ..	Tinnevelly ..	Saivaite Brahman.
9	Trumpanna Shanbhag, Kotekar.	T. Subbaya Bhandary ..	24	Kotekar ..	South Canara ..	Bunt
10	Venkata Rao, Badami K *	Badami Krishna Rao ..	24	Bangalore ..	..	Deserths Smartha Brahman.

* Won all the three medals.

Agricultural College and Research Institute,
Coimbatore, 10th April 1912.

R. C. WOOD,
Principal.

EX-STUDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, TINNEVELLY.

Managers or Heads of the Institution in which the individual, whose descriptive roll is given below, is employed are requested to address the undersigned with a view to the fulfilment of the bond executed by him while under training in the Government Training School, Tinnevelly :—

Number	1.
Name	B. Arumanayagam.
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	Samuelson, Catechist.
Native town or village	James Town, Myladi Post, Travancore State
Age at the time of admission ..	23 years.
Year of training	1905.
Grade for which trained ..	Primary
School in which last employed ..	Result school, Ramudingapuram, Nanguneri taluk.
Stipend due from him	Rs 75-10-1.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle,
Madura, 12th April 1912.

J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle.

R-4

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1912–1913.

Male Teachers.

Circle	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Seventh Circle ..	Periyakolam	4th week of May 1912.
	Dindigul	2nd week of November 1912.
	Madura	3rd week of March 1913.
	Srivilliputtur	2nd week of April 1912.
	Ramnad	4th week of September 1912.
	Tinnevelly	4th week of July 1912.
	Nazareth	1st week of August 1912
	Tuticorin	4th week of February 1913

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, Madura, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from this office as well as from the office of Inspector of the Circle.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, 22nd April 1912.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Ag. Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Female Centres.

Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Northern Circle.	Vizagapatam	1st week of April 1912.
	Kurnool	3rd week of June 1912.
	Bellary	3rd do.
	Anantapur	4th week of June 1912.
	Cuddapah	4th week of July 1912.
	Masulipatam	3rd week of August 1912.
	Guntur	4th do.
	Ongole	4th week of September 1912.
	Cocanada	1st week of November 1912.
	Rajahmundry	2nd do.
	Berhampur	3rd week of February 1913.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspectress of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle, Waltair, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from this office as well as from the office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, 22nd April 1912.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Ag. Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Female Centres

Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Southern Circle ..	Ootacamund	April 1912
	Coimbatore	June 1912.
	Trichinopoly .. .	July 1912
	Madura	September 1912.
	Palamcottah	October 1912.
	Tanjasseri	Do.
	Calicut	November 1912.
	Mangalore	December 1912
	Nazareth	February 1913

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspectress of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, Coimbatore, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from this office as well as from the office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, 22nd April 1912

J. H. MELVILLE,
Ag. Inspector of European and Training Schools.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS—APOTHECARY GRADE.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned students of the Madras Medical College have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Medical College, to have passed the final examination for the Apothecary grade held in March 1912 :—

SECOND CLASS.

(1) Miss E. Pichaimuthu | (2) Miss A. G. Allen.

(By order.)

Madras, 17th April 1912.

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT GRADE.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned medical pupils have been declared to have passed the Final Examination of the Hospital Assistant Department held by the Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras, in March 1912 :—

REVISED CURRICULUM.

	Name of the student.	Medical school in which studied
	First Class.	
1.	P. Jagandha Raju ..	Vizagapatam.
2	G. R Subba Rao ..	Royapuram.
	Second Class.	
1.	M. Koppu Menon ..	Royapuram.
2	A. Gnanasundram ..	Tanjore.
3.	K. Sachachari ..	Vizagapatam.
4	P. Suriyanarayana ..	Do.
5.	M. Lakshmanamurthi ..	Do.
6.	D. Suryanarayana ..	Do.
7.	P. Venkatam ..	Do.
8.	V. Venkataramadoss ..	Do.
9.	H. Pennah ..	Royapuram
10.	B. Ganesh Rao ..	Do.
11	Ramanatha Aiyar ..	Tanjore.
12.	M. Dora Raj ..	Royapuram.
13.	L. Nageswara Rao ..	Vizagapatam
14	K. S. Sanjiva Rao ..	Royapuram
15	P. Samasundram ..	Do.
	M. Govinda Bhat ..	Do
16.	P. Ramao Nair ..	Do
	M. A. Narayanaswami ..	Tanjore
17.	M. Venkataramanah ..	Vizagapatam.
18	Rustum Beg ..	Do.
19.	T. M. Rajaratnam ..	Royapuram.
20.	D. S. Coil Pillai ..	Do.
	N. Thruvikrama Rao ..	Do.
	A. Anonjo Rao ..	Vizagapatam.
21.	G. Gangaramiah ..	Do.
22.	S. Sundara Rao ..	Royapuram
23.	P. Narasimhara ..	Vizagapatam.
24.	A. Remanni ..	Royapuram.
25.	A. P. Joseph ..	Do.
26.	J. Virabhadraswami ..	Vizagapatam
27.	Muhd. Olivalla Mahajir ..	Royapuram.
28	Mrs M. H. Colombus ..	Do.
	T. G. Krishnasami ..	Tanjore
29.	Gnanangamani ..	Do.
30.	T. Jayaram Chetty ..	Royapuram.
31.	N. S. Jogadisan ..	Do.
32.	A. M. Alagiriswami ..	Do
33	J. A Pandian ..	Do.
34.	P. Uriyanhala Rao ..	Vizagapatam.
35.	Solomon Samuel ..	Royapuram.
36.	V. Muthusami Aiyar ..	Do.
37.	K. Anandan ..	Do.
	D. Manuel ..	Tanjore.
38.	M. Seshareddi ..	Vizagapatam
39.	P. Janardhanareddi ..	Do.
	P. Gouripathi ..	Do.
40.	K. V. Lakshmiraraha Ammu ..	Royapuram.
41.	K. Kunjuni Nair ..	Do.
42.	M. Tayamasi ..	Do
43.	P. T. Varadarajula Naidu ..	Do.
44.	P. K. Narayana Nambiar ..	Do.
	K. Kunhappa Nambiar ..	Do.
	R. Krishna Singh ..	Do.
	C. Govindan ..	Do.
	Muhd. Usman ..	Tanjore.

Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras,
13th April 1912.

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No. 1126 M., dated 11th August 1904, the next Examination for Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Seven Wells, Madras, on the 28th and 29th May 1912 commencing at 8 A.M.

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms so that they may reach the Sanitary Engineer's office on or before the 7th May 1912, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificates of

Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 9 of the Rules for grant of Certificates of Competency and Service to Engine Drivers published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th October 1904, pages 536 to 541, and must be supported by the accompaniments referred to in that rule, and those for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Service in accordance with rule 22.

3. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 7th May next, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other enclosures.

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows:—

[*Application for admission to the Examination for Engine Drivers.*]

The Sanitary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chepauk, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

5. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be criminally prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

6. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th October 1904, pages 536 to 541.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

J. M. LACEY,
Ag. Sanitary Engineer to Government, and President, Board of Examiners.

Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Chepauk, Madras, 11th April 1912.

VACANCIES.

WANTED a Head Peon for the Reformatory School, Chingleput, from 1st June. He must be a Caste Hindu, not older than 45 years of age. A warder of the Jail department or a retired jemadar preferred. Pay Rs. 15 with free quarters. Applications with testimonials to be submitted through heads of offices.

D. S. O'KEEFFE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Ag. Superintendent.

Reformatory School, Chingleput,
27th March 1912.

WANTED a Curator for the Museum of the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore. Pay Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 40 with an annual increment of Re. 3. Previous experience of museum work desirable.

R. C. WOOD,
Principal and Superintendent.

Agricultural College, Coimbatore,
17th April 1912.

APPLICATIONS are invited from recently trained Elementary, Higher and Lower Grade Women Teachers for the posts of Headmistresses and First Assistant Teachers, respectively, in the following schools:—

(1)	Headmistress	Board Girls' School,	Royachuti,	on Rs. 12 per mensem.
	First Assistant	do.	do.	on Rs. 10 do
(2)	Headmistress	do.	Proddatur,	on Rs. 12 do
	First Assistant	do	do.	on Rs. 10 do
(3)	Headmistress	do.	Cheeny,	on Rs. 12 do.
(4)	Headmistress	do.	Badvel	on Rs. 10 do.
(5)	Headmistress	do.	Sirugoppa,	on Rs. 12 do.
	First Assistant	do	do	on Rs. 10 do.
(6)	Headmistress	do.	Alur,	on Rs. 12 do.
	First Assistant	do.	do.	on Rs. 10 do.
(7)	Headmistress	do.	Yemmiganur,	on Rs. 12 do.
	First Assistant	do.	do.	on Rs. 10 do.
(8)	Headmistress	do.	Amarapuram,	on Rs. 12 do.
	First Assistant	do.	do	on Rs. 10 do.
(9)	Headmistress	do	Kosakonda,	on Rs. 12 do.
	First Assistant	do	do.	on Rs. 10 do.
(10)	Headmistress	do.	Yadiki,	on Rs. 12 do.
	First Assistant	do.	do	on Rs. 10 do.
(11)	Headmistress	do.	Uravakonda,	on Rs. 12 do.
	First Assistant	do.	Uravakonda (Muhomedan),	on Rs. 10 per mensem.
(12)	Headmistress	do.	Gudur,	on Rs. 12 per mensem.
	First Assistant	do.	do.	on Rs. 10 do.
(13)	Headmistress	do.	Kodamur,	on Rs. 12 do.
	First Assistant	do.	do	on Rs. 10 do.

Applications should be accompanied with copies of certificates of education and character, and should contain the following particulars:—

Name, age, general and professional qualifications, present employment and salary.

T. LAZARUS,
Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Ceded Districts Girls' Range.

Office of the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools,
Camp Proddatur, 13th April 1912.

MADRAS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1912. [Price, 2 as. 6 p.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1911.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in October and November 1911 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

Number	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES		
		SECONDARY GRADE		
		FIRST CLASS.		
517	Jacob David	A. M. Training Institution, Pasumalai	December 1903..	Villupuram.
518	M. V. Mathu Sastri ..	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1903	Mangalore.
		SECOND CLASS.		
519	V. Krishnamachari ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	December 1903..	Madanapalle
520	A. K. Lakshmana Rau..	Do. ..	Do. 1906..	Do.
521	Ch. Narayanamurthi ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Do. 1906..	Guntur
522	V. V. Ramanujacharlu..	Do.	Do 1903..	Do.
523	N. Devanadachari ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	Do 1903..	Villupuram.
524	B. Swaminadha Rau ..	Do.	Do. 1903..	Do.
525	Pascal G. Soans ..	Government Training School, Calicut.	1903	Mangalore.
526	K. Vasudeva Rau ..	Do	1903	Do
527	S. Umanatha Rau ..	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1903	Do.
528	A. Narasappayya ..	Do.	1903	Do.
529	S. K. Sangameswara Aiyar	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1903	Coimbatore.
530	P. G. Srinivasa Rau ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	December 1903..	Kurnool.
531	A. Raghavendra Rau ..	Do.	Do. 1903..	Do

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.

TRAINED CANDIDATES—*contd.*

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

FIRST CLASS.

532	P. Seshayya	Government Training School, Guntur	December 1908..	Guntur
533	T. Gopalaswami Pillai ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	Do. 1909..	Villupuram.
534	G. Shankaranarayya.	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1909	Mangalore.

SECOND CLASS.

535	Balabadra Mahapatro ..	Government Training School, Berhampur.	1908	Parlakimidi.
536	S. Appalaswami ..	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	1908	Do.
537	Dasi Narayanamurti ..	Government Training School, Chicacole.	1908	Do.
538	Ch. Satyanarayana ..	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	1908	Do.
539	Dharmapuri Jogayya ..	Do do.	1908	Do.
540	Y. Ramayya	Government Training School, Guntur.	December 1907..	Guntur.
541	M. Lakshminarayana ..	Do. do.	Do 1908..	Do.
542	P. Venkatasubba Rau ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908..	Do.
543	K. Seshayya	Do. do	Do. 1908..	Do.
544	P. Prakasa Rao ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908..	Do.
545	G. Bapiraju	Government Training School, Ongole.	Do. 1909..	Do.
546	N. Audinarayana ..	Government Training School, Guntur.	May 1907 ..	Do
547	Shaik Imam Sahib ..	Do. do.	Do. 1907 ..	Do.
548	Y. Ramanamayajulu ..	Do do.	December 1908..	Do.
549	B. Ramachandrayya ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908..	Do.
550	M. Nagayya	Do. do.	Do. 1908..	Do.
551	B. Seshayya	Do. do.	Do 1908..	Do.
552	S. Sharma Sastri ..	Government Training School, Villupuram	Do 1908..	Villupuram.
553	Bala Reddi	Do do	Do. 1908..	Do.
554	R. Ranganatha Aiyar ..	Do do	Do 1908..	Do.
555	K. Dandapany Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	Do. 1905..	Do.
556	K. Raju Rao	Government Training School, Villupuram	Do 1908	Do.
557	V. K. Sethu Rau ..	Do. do.	Do 1907 ..	Do.
558	K. Venkatasubramanya Aiyar.	Government Training School, Cuddalore	May 1907 ..	Do.
559	M. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar.	Do. do.	December 1908..	Do.
560	V. Nilakanta Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	May 1907 ..	Do.
561	S. Ramamurthi Aiyangar	Do do.	December 1909..	Do.
562	S. Kandaswami Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	Do. 1908..	Do.
563	B. Shankar Bhat ..	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1908	Mangalore.
564	K. Karea	Do. do.	1908	Do.
565	Ch. Ernest	Do do.	1909 .. .	Do.
566	A. J. Lobo	Do do	1908	Do.
567	S. Ammanna	Do do.	1908	Do.
568	Lucas J. Soans ..	Do do.	1908 .. .	Do.
569	A. J. Rego	Do. do.	1908	Do
570	J. Ganapathi Rau ..	Do. do.	1908	Do.
571	A. D. Karkada ..	Do. do.	1908	Do.
572	S. C. Srinivasa Rau ..	Do. do.	1908	Do
573	T. Siva Rau	Do. do.	1908	Do
574	M. V. Ganapathi Kamthi	Do. do.	1908	Do
575	P. Narayana Kasantha	Do. do.	1908	Do
576	Marcel Kothuba ..	Do. do.	1909	Do

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*			
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*			
	SECOND CLASS—*cont.*			
577	G. Shaik Imam Sahib ..	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras	1909 . ..	Mangalore.
578	O. Lakshminarasimham.	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	1909	Berhampore
579	M. Muthu Gowdar ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	December 1908..	Coimbatore.
580	S. R. Maria Sesai ..	Do. do.	Do 1906	Do
581	K. G. Venkatagiri ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908	Do
582	Manual J. Raja ..	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah	Do 1906	Do.
583	Perumalaswami Konan .	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	Do. 1908.	Do.
584	P. S. Subba Rau ..	Do. do.	May 1907 ..	Do.
585	S. Rama Rau.. ..	Do do.	March 1909 ..	Do.
586	K A Narasayya ..	Do. do.	December 1909.	Do.
587	V. Ramaswami Aiyar ..	Do. do.	Do 1908	Do.
588	B. Satyavedam ..	A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Ongole.	Do 1907.	Ongole.
589	G. Bagamma	Do. do.	Do. 1907.	Do.
590	P Subbamma ..	Do. do.	Do. 1906.	Do.
591	V. Paul	Government Training School, Bellary.	Do. 1908.	Kurnool.
592	B. Kondanna ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	March 1909 ..	Do.
593	A. Divakara Rau ..	Government Training School, Bellary	December 1907.	Do.
594	B. Narsappa.. ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	March 1909 .	Do.
595	G. Seshanna	Do. do.	December 1908.	Do.
596	I. Seshayya	Do. do.	Do. 1908.	Do.
597	R. Anantapadmanabha Charlu.	Government Training School, Nellore.	Do. 1908.	Do.
598	P. Akkamamah ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	Do. 1908.	Do.
599	B Devasahayam ..	Government Training School, Bellary.	Do. 1908.	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in October and November 1911.

2. They cannot appear for the examination before the date mentioned against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES.				
	SECONDARY GRADE.				
600	J. Venkateswarulu.	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	December 1908.	13th October 1912.	Guntur.
601	O. Durgaprasada Rao.	Do. do.	Do. 1908.	Do.	Do.
602	K. Subbanna Sastri.	Do. do.	Do. 1908.	Do.	Do.
903	K. Subbayya ..	Do do.	Do. 1909.	Do.	Do.
904	Moses Ezra ..	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1909 ..	14th October 1912.	Mangalore.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*			
		SECONDARY GRADE—*cont.*			
905	M. Ganapathy Rau.	Government Training School, Calicut.	1906 ..	14th October 1912,	Mangalore.
906	P. S. Kurat ..	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1909 ..	Do.	Do.
907	H. Rama Kamath.	Do, do.	1910 ..	Do.	Do.
908	K. Sitamma Rau.	Do do.	1909 ..	Do.	Do.
909	C. K. John ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet.	December 1906	October 1912 ..	Coimbatore.
910	T. S. Rajagopala Aiyar.	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	Do. 1904	Do ..	Do.
911	A. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar	Do. do.	Do 1909	Do. ..	Do.
		ELEMENTARY GRADE			
912	Abbayi Satapati	Government Training School, Chicacole	1909 ..	9th October 1912 ..	Parlakimidi.
913	D. Vedaryacharlu.	Government Training School, Royachoti.	December 1908	7th do. ..	Madanapalle.
914	S. Nagasayanam.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	March 1904 ..	23th do. ..	Guntur.
915	Ch. Nageswara Rau.	Government Training School, Nellore.	December 1906.	13th April 1912	Do.
916	P. Anjaneyulu ..	Government Training School, Ongole	Do. 1909	Do. ..	Do.
917	T. Pitchayya ..	Government Training School, Guntur	Do 1906	13th October 1912	Do
918	T. Narasimham..	Do. do.	May 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do.
919	E Sitaramayya..	Do. do.	December 1908.	Do. ..	Do
920	N. Narasimham.	Do. do	Do 1908.	13th April 1912 ..	Do.
921	J. Narasimha Rau	Do. do.	Do. 1909.	13th October 1912..	Do
922	K. Somayya. ..	Do. do.	Do. 1909.	Do. ..	Do.
923	T. Krishnaswami Aiyar.	Government Training School, Villupuram.	Do 1907	14th April 1912 ..	Villupuram.
924	N. Ratnamma ..	A.E.L.M. Training School for Mistresses, Guntur	Do. 1906.	Do, ..	Masulipatam.
925	Legory D'Souza	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1895 ..	14th October 1912.	Mangalore.
926	N. Ramakrishnayya,	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
927	A. Domingo Lobo.	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.	Do.
928	G. E. Jathanna.	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
929	B. K Santha Naghar.	Do. do,	1906 ..	Do. ..	Do.
930	K. Vishnumurthi *alias* Augustine Karval.	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.	Do.
931	Wellinda Pulanna.	B.G.M. Bilmatta Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	December 1909	1st December 1912.	Do.
932	M. Shamsuddin.	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1909 ..	14th October 1912.	Do.
933	E. S. Hari Rau .	Government Training School, Chittoor.	December 1908	October 1912 ..	Coimbatore.
934	A. M. Sigamany.	Union Mission Training School, Ramipettai.	Do. 1906.	Do. ..	Do.
935	S. Chinnaswami Naidu	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	Do 1908.	Do. ..	Do
936	S. S. Venkatasubba Rau	Do do.	Do. 1908.	Do. ..	Do.

Number	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained	Period of training	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.

TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*

ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*

637	Sengathamappa Pillai.	Government Training School, Coimbatore	December 1909.	October 1912 ..	Coimbatore.
638	V. Rangayyan ..	Do. do.	Do 1908.	Do. ..	Do.
639	M. C. Angappa Chetti.	Do. do.	Do. 1909.	Do. ..	Do.
640	K. Satyavelam ..	A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Ongole.	Do 1907.	28th April 1912 ..	Ongole.
641	P. Venkatayya ..	Government Training School, Kurnool	Do. 1908.	November 1912 ..	Kurnool
642	K. Raghava Charlu.	Do do.	Do. 1906.	Do. ..	Do.
643	K. Saiyed Hassan	Government Mohammadan Training School, Madras.	Do. 1905.	Do. ..	Do.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1905, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in October and November 1911:—

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.

ELEMENTARY GRADE

SECOND CLASS.

26	T. Masilkam Pillai ..	Government Training School, Villupuram	December 1902	Villupuram.
27	N. Vedamuni Pillai ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore	Do 1904.	Coimbatore.
28	M. V. Venkatarama Aiyar	Do. do.	Do. 1896.	Do.
29	T. John	Government Training School, Kurnool	Do 1903.	Kurnool.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidate failed in the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in October 1911:—

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

30	K. Venkata-krishna Rau.	Government Training School, Guntur.	December 1903	13th October 1912	Guntur.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in September, October and November 1911 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES			
	SECONDARY GRADE.			
	FIRST CLASS.			
644	V. Govinda Rau ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	1908	Rajahmundry.
645	M. Suryanarayana ..	Do. do.	1909	Do.
	SECOND CLASS			
646	M. Narayana Bhat ..	Government Training School, Calicut.	1909	Udipi.
647	P. S. Nanjappa ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1906	Mercara.
648	S. Lakshminarayana Rau	Do. do.	December 1908..	Saidapet.
649	Salagundy Bimasena Rau	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Do. 1908..	Bellary.
650	S. Venkata Appa Rau ..	Do. do.	1908	Rajahmundry.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
	FIRST CLASS.			
651	H. Dattatriya.. ..	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1909	Udipi
652	U. Ramachandra ..	Do. do.	1909	Do.
653	P. Virabhadra Rau ..	Do do.	1908	Do.
654	S. Sharfulla	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1909	Do.
655	Sheik Ismail	Do. do.	1909	Do.
656	M. Shaheddin ..	Do. do.	1909	Do.
657	V. Santamma	Elementary Training School for Mistresses, Phirangipuram.	December 1909..	Guntur.
658	M. Krishnachar ..	Government Training School, Bellary.	Do. 1909..	Bellary.
659	B. Kanakayya ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	1907	Rajahmundry.
	SECOND CLASS.			
660	J. G. Manoharan ..	A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Chittoor.	1908	Vellore.
661	Yesudial David ..	A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Madura.	1907	Salem
662	S. A. Jayamani ..	Do. do.	1908	Do.
663	S. Arulpuzham ..	Do do.	1908	Do.
664	Asirvatham Bhamani .	Sarah Tucker Training College, Palamcottah.	December 1906..	Palamcottah.
665	M. Muthammal ..	Do. do.	Do. 1906..	Do.
666	S. Arulmani	Do. do.	Do. 1907..	Do
667	N. Annammal ..	Do do.	Do. 1908..	Do.
668	D. Rajammal	Do. do.	Do. 1908..	Do.
669	P. Ponnammal ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908..	Do.
670	S. Annamani	Do. do.	Do. 1909..	Do.
671	P. Sellathai	Do. do.	Do. 1909..	Do.
672	P. Jabamani Pakyettij	Do. do.	Do. 1909..	Do.
673	Anbu Hope	Do. do.	Do. 1909..	Do.
674	S. Santanamal ..	Do. do.	Do. 1909..	Do
675	G. Ranganmal ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908..	Do.
676	A. Pakru Hegde ..	Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	Do. 1907..	Do.
677	M. Deva Rau ..	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1909	Udipi.
678	K. Appu Naika ..	Do. do.	1908	Do.
679	N. Achanna Shetty ..	Do. do.	1909	Do.
		Do. do.	1907	Do.

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*		
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*		
680	F. S. Miranda	Government Training School, Mangalore	1909	Udipi.
681	A. Angana Poojari ..	Do. do.	1909	Do.
682	Vasudeva Bantri Kap, M.	Do. do.	1909	Do.
683	M. Sadasiva Rau ..	Do do	1909	Do
684	U. Ramakrishna Aithala.	Do. do.	1909	Do
685	Chr. Kunder	Do do.	1909 ..	Do
686	M. Atmarama Rao ..	Do do	1904	Do.
687	P. Rangappayya ..	Do. do.	1908	Do.
688	Shaik Ibrahim ..	Government Mahommadan Training School, Madras.	1909	Do.
689	Thayammal Arunachalam.	A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Chittoor.	1909	Ranipet.
690	Siromani Muslamoni ..	U.F.C.M Training School, Rayapuram	1908	Do.
691	Mercy Silas	A.M Training School for Mistresses, Chittoor.	1909	Do
692	Yesammal Muslamoni ..	Do do.	1905	Do
693	Amirtham Amos ..	Do. do.	1906	Do.
694	Angammal	Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	1908	Do.
695	G. Kamda	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1906	Udipi.
696	M. Somayya	Government Training School, Mercara.	1909	Mercara.
697	A. Panna	Do. do.	1908	Do.
698	L. Kenna	Do. do.	1909	Do.
699	M. Ganapathi ..	Do. do	1909	Do.
700	K. Appanna	Do. do.	1908	Do.
701	M. Subraya	Do. do.	1906	Do
702	M. Radha Bai ..	Do. do.	1909	Do.
703	S. L. Saline	Do do.	1909	Do.
704	M. Uttayya	Do. do.	1909	Do.
705	P. K. Mohammad Khan.	Government Training School, Kurnool	December 1909 ..	Nandyal.
706	E. Joshua	Government Training School, Bellary.	Do. 1907 ..	Do.
707	Sheik Peer Sahib ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	Do 1905 ..	Do
708	T. Narayani	Government Moyas Training School, Calicut.	Do. 1908 ..	Calicut
709	Chirammal Christha ..	Do do	Do. 1905 ..	Do.
710	Georgina Fartado ..	Do. do	Do. 1907 ..	Do.
711	T. Janaki ..	Do. do	Do. 1907 ..	Do.
712	Subrahmanyan Chadha.	Do do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
713	F. Isaac	Do do.	Do. 1907 ..	Do
714	Fancina Mezel ..	Do do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do
715	Parukutti Ammal ..	Do do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
716	A. K. Devayani ..	Do do	Do 1908 ..	Do.
717	S. Krishna Aiyangar ..	Government Training School, Madura.	Do. 1905 ..	Srivilliputur.
718	S. M. Mohideen Badsha	Government Mahammadan Training School, Madras.	Do 1905 ..	Do
719	J. Manual	C.M.S Training Institution, Palamcottah	Do. 1908 ..	Do
720	S. Annamma	Elementary Training School for Mistresses, Phirangipuram.	Do. 1909 ..	Ginjar
721	P. Thanasamma ..	Do. do.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
722	S. Savaramma ..	Do. do.	Do 1909 ..	Do.
723	Sister Mary Ganesia ..	Do. do.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
724	Law (Mandapaty) Manoharam.	A.E.L.M. Training School for Mistresses, Guntur.	Do. 1907 ..	Do.
725	Fatimma	Government Hobart Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	Do. 1906 ..	Do.
726	E. Samuel	Government Training School, Saidapet.	Do. 1909 ..	Saidapet.
727	T. Arogyam	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
728	G. John	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	Do. 1906 .	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*			
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*			
	SECOND CLASS—*cont.*			
728	C. P. Viswami ..	Government Training School, Saidapet.	December 1908 ..	Saidapet.
730	G. Sundararaj ..	Union Mission Training School, Rampet	Do. 1902 ..	Do.
731	M. Joseph	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar.	Do. 1906 ..	Do.
732	M. Stephen .. .	Do do.	Do. 1905 ..	Do
733	P. R. Ghantavaraam ..	Government Training School, Saidapet.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
734	S. Isaiah . ..	Do. do.	March 1906 ..	Do.
735	S. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Do. do.	December 1908 ..	Do.
736	Abdul Quaddus ..	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras,	Do. 1905.	Do.
737	Napuri Nagalingayya ..	Government Training School, Bellary.	Do. 1905.	Bellary.
738	T. Ramappa	Do. do	March 1906 ..	Do.
739	Jalavadi Venkoba Rau.	Do. do	Do. 1906 ..	Do.
740	V. Gopala Chetti ..	Do. do.	Do. 1906 ..	Do.
741	C. Bhimachari ..	Do. do.	December 1909 ..	Do.
742	B. Venkatasubbarya .	Government Training School, Guntur.	Do 1909 ..	Bapatla.
743	M. Lakshminarayana ..	Do do.	May 1907 ..	Do.
744	D. Venkatappayya ..	Government Training School, Ongole.	December 1908 ..	Do.
745	P. Rajeswara Rau ..	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	Do. 1907 .	Do
746	K. Raghavayya ..	A.B.M. Training School, Bapatla.	Do. 1909 .	Do.
747	S. Venkateswarlu ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
748	B. Lakshminarayana ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Do 1906 ..	Rajahmundry
749	M. Ramamurthi ..	Do. do	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
750	Ch. Krishnamurthi ..	Do. do	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
751	K. Virabhadram ..	Do. do	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
752	K. Latchanna ..	Do. do	Do 1909 ..	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in September, October and November 1911.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES				
	SECONDARY GRADE				
753	T. Dattatriya Santappa.	Government Training School, Calicut.	1908	23rd October 1912.	Udipi.
754	G. Job Simon ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	December 1898 ..	4th November 1912.	Nandyal.
755	S. Alwar Aiyangar	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	Do. 1908 ..	11th May 1912.	Srivilliputtur.
756	Syed Abdul Gaffar	Teachers' College, Saidapet	Do. 1908 ..	23rd May 1912.	Saidapet.

TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination.	Centre of examination
757	Annaratnam Amos.	A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Chittoor.	1908	21st September 1912	Vellore.
758	P. Padmavathi ..	A M Training School for Mistresses, Madura.	1905	7th April 1912.	Salem.
759	I. Ranjithum .	Sarah Tucker Training College, Palamcottah	December 1905..	9th October 1912.	Palamcottah.
760	A. Annamutha ..	Do. do.	Do. 1907..	Do.	Do.
761	J. Ratnam .	Do do.	Do. 1908..	Do	Do
762	S. Bhagyathai ..	Do. do.	Do 1908..	Do	Do.
763	V. Devakirubai ..	Do. do.	Do. 1909..	9th April 1912.	Do.
764	Manoranjitham ..	Do. do.	Do. 1909..	Do	Do.
765	P. Devanna Naika.	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1908	23rd October 1912.	Udipi.
766	M. Govinda Rau .	Do do.	1909	Do.	Do
767	Anthony Apos ..	Do do	1908	Do.	Do.
768	Y. Thimmappayya.	Do do.	1907	Do.	Do.
769	M. Vittal Bhat ..	Do. do	1908	Do.	Do.
770	Joseph Dannasani ..	A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Chittoor.	1906	Do.	Ranipet.
771	N. Ganapathi ..	Government Training School, Mercara	1909	4th November 1912.	Mercara.
772	Muhammad Usman.	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1908	Do	Do
773	M Balireddi ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	December 1905..	Absent ..	Nandyal.
774	K. Thoman	Government Training School, Nellore	Do. 1907..	4th November 1912.	Do.
775	B. Sarup Singh ..	Government Training School, Kurnool	May 1907 ..	Do.	Do.
776	P. Chennayya ..	Do. do.	December 1905..	Do.	Do.
777	Burchi Rachappa ..	Do. do.	March 1908 ..	Do.	Do
778	M. Balarangayya ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.	Do
779	P. Agrippa ..	Government Training School, Bellary.	December 1907..	Do.	Do.
780	Elavadath Chirutkai	Government Mopla Training School, Calicut.	Do. 1908..	8th November 1912.	Calicut.
781	P. Janaki Amma ..	Do. do	Do. 1908..	Do.	Do.
782	Maria Vadakathalankal.	Do. do	Do. 1908..	Do.	Do
783	K. Paroo ..	Do. do	Do. 1909..	Do.	Do.
784	P. Chinnammala Ammal.	Do. do.	Do. 1909..	Do.	Do.
785	M. Omathu .	Do. do	Do. 1896..	Do.	Do.
786	S. Ramaswami Nayudu.	Art Industrial Training School, Nasareth	Do. 1908..	11th May 1912.	Srivilliputtur.
787	K. Krishna Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	Do. 1907..	11th November 1912.	Do.
788	T. Seshayya ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908..	Absent ..	Do.
789	Sister Mary Ignasi.	Elementary Training School for Mistresses, Pasangipuram	Do. 1908..	11th May 1912.	Guntur.
790	M. Sivamma ..	Do. do.	Do 1908..	Do	Do.
791	Anjelamma ..	Do. do	Do. 1909..	11th November 1912	Do.
792	Sister Mary Jwana.	Do do.	Do. 1909..	11th May 1912.	Do.
793	A. Chinnamma ..	Do. do.	Do. 1909..	Do	Do.
794	G. Savaramma ..	Do. do.	Do. 1909..	Do	Do.
795	V. Devadatakshamma.	E L.M. Training School, Tranquebar.	Do. 1906..	Absent ..	Saidapet.
796	K. Ranganayaki Ayyangar.	Government Training School, Saidapet.	Do 1907..	23rd May 1912.	Do.
797	M. Venkatarayulu Dasa.	Government Panchama Training School, Madras	Do. 1905..	Do	Do.
798	E. Devasirvadam ..	E L.M. Training School, Tranquebar.	Do. 1909..	Absent ..	Do.

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the final examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*			
799	M. Subbapati ..	Government Training School, Saidapet.	May 1907 ..	Absent ..	Saidapet.
800	Isaac Peter ..	Government Training School, Ranipet	December 1908..	23rd May 1912.	Do.
801	P. Veerapadam ..	E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar.	Do. 1906..	Absent ..	Do.
802	A. Devasirvadam ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908..	23rd May 1912.	Do.
803	Sister Mary Ann ..	Elementary Training School for Mistresses, Pharangipuram.	Do. 1909..	11th May 1912.	Guntur.
804	Muhammad Ishaq ..	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras	Do. 1909..	23rd May 1912.	Saidapet.
805	T. Venkata Anjaneyulu.	Government Training School, Guntur.	Do. 1908..	27th November 1912.	Bapatla.
806	L. Venkataramayya	Do. do.	Do 1907 .	Do.	Do
807	M. Ramakrishnayya.	Do do.	Do. 1905..	Do.	Do.
808	D. Narasayya ..	Do. do.	Do 1908..	Absent ..	Do
809	D. Viraraghavayya.	Government Training School, Ongole.	Do. 1908..	27th November 1912	Do
810	Y. Ramakrishnayya.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	March 1909 ..	Absent ..	Do
811	S. Hanumantha Rao.	A B M. Training School, Bapatla.	December 1908..	Do. ..	Do.
812	R. Sellakumaran ..	Government Panchama Training School, Madras	Do. 1908 .	25th November 1912.	Udumalpet
813	R. Palaniappa Pillai.	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	Do 1905 .	Do. ..	Do.
814	C. Venkanna ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	1908	Absent ..	Rajahmundry.
815	Eva Pannah ..	Government Moyan Training School, Calicut.	December 1905..	Do. ..	Calicut.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in December 1911 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
		SECOND CLASS.		
816	M. Soans ..	R. C. M. Balmatta Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	December 1908.	Mangalore.
817	Sanduri Soans ..	Do do.	Do. 1908.	Do.
818	R. C. Auchan ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908.	Do.
819	Alran Josephine ..	Do. do.	Do. 1906	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in December 1911.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for Final examination.	Centre of examination
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
823	C. E. Peters ..	B.G.M. Training for Mistresses, Mangalore.	Balmatta December 1906	1st December 1912.	Mangalore

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1905, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in October and November 1911 :—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
		SECOND CLASS.		
31	S. Krishna Aiyangar ..	Government Training School, Madura.	April 1903 ..	Udumalpet.
32	Jeevaratnam Lazarus ..	A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Chittoor.	1904	Ranipet.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in November 1911.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
33	P. Pthirajulu Nayudu.	Hindu Branch Training School, Saidapet.	December 1904..	Absent ..	Saidapet
34	P. Ramamurthi ..	Government Training School, Guntur.	Do. 1901..	27th November 1912.	Bapatla

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in November and December 1911 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules :—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES.			
	SECONDARY GRADE			
	FIRST CLASS.			
821	P. S. Annaswami Aiyar.	Government Training School, Tanjore	1909	Trichinopoly.
822	John Abraham ..	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	1908	Do.
823	A. K. Subrahmanya Aiyar.	Government Training School, Calicut.	1902	Malappuram.
824	A Venkataramana Aiyar.	Do. do	1908	Do.
825	P. G. Ramaswami Aiyar.	Do. do.	1908	Do.
	SECOND CLASS.			
826	B. Padmanabha Aiyar.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1905	Trichinopoly.
827	K. V. Krishna Aiyar ..	Do do	1909	Do
828	A. S Devasahayam ..	A M. Training Institution, Paramalai.	December 1909 ..	Tuticorin.
829	T. M. Nellappa Pillai.	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	Do. 1905 ..	Do.
830	K S. Muthuswami Aiyar.	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do
831	Lakshminarayana Patnaik.	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	1908	Russelkonda.
832	S. Subbanarasayya ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet .	December 1907 ..	Karur.
833	Ch. Narasinga Rao ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	1908 ..	Ichapur.
834	R Seshayya ..	Do do.	1908	Do.
835	K. V. Rajeswara Rao	Do. do.	1909	Do.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE			
	FIRST CLASS.			
836	S Kuppuswami Aiyar.	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	1908	Trichinopoly.
837	N. Srinivasan ..	Do, do.	1904	Do.
838	A. S Rangayya ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1908	Do.
839	A. Gnanadikam ..	R.C. Boarding and Training Institution, Trichinopoly	1908	Do.
840	C P. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Government Training School, Calicut	December 1908 ..	Malappuram.
841	Theophil Padiangadan.	E G M. Training School, Nettur	Do 1908 ..	Do
842	T. S. Anantanarayana Aiyar.	Government Training School, Calicut.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
843	S. Ranguswami Pillai ..	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	Do. 1908 ..	Tuticorin.
	SECOND CLASS.			
844	Mary Raghavanathan ..	U.F.C.M. Training School, Rayapuram.	1908	Madras.
845	V. Grace	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	1906	Do.
846	S Sundaramma ..	Do. do.	1905	Do.
847	Harriet Chellamma ..	Do do.	1906	Do
848	S. Aruka Mary ..	Do. do.	1905	Do
849	Y. Selvapornmal ..	U F C.M. Training School, Rayapuram.	1908	Do.
850	Mary Sacred Heart ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras	1908	Do.

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*		
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*		
851	Angalamma	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras	1908	Madras.
852	Cinna	Do. do.	1907	Do.
853	P. Gnanambal ..	Do do.	1908	Do.
854	Mary Duckworth ..	Do. do.	1906	Do.
855	Mohammad Saliah Shariff.	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	December 1906 ..	Trichinopoly.
856	S. Ignatius	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	Do 1905 ..	Do.
857	K. Sundaram Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	Do. 1908 ..	Do
858	S. Ramakrishna Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
859	K. Y. Sundaram	Do. do.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
860	V. Narayanaswami Aiyar.	Government Training School, Villupuram.	Do. 1905 ..	Do.
861	S. Ramachandran ..	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	Do. 1905 ..	Do.
862	T. S Subrahmanya Aiyar.	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
863	S. Krishna Aiyangar ..	Do. do	May 1907 ..	Do.
864	U. S Sundaram Aiyar ..	Do. do.	December 1907 ..	Do
865	N. Sivarama Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	Do 1905 ..	Do.
866	S Mathurbalham ..	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
867	A. Adaikalaswami Pillai	R.C. Boarding and Training Institution, Trichinopoly.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
868	D. Gnanampudam ..	A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	Do. 1904 .	Do.
869	S. Susai	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	Do 1906 .	Do
870	N. Ramachandran .	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	Do. 1908 .	Do.
871	R. Krishna Aiyar .	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do
872	M Sundaram Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Tanjore	Do 1908 ..	Do.
873	Arivanandam ..	A.M. Training School, Pasumalai	Do. 1905 ..	Do.
874	V. Sethumadhava Rau .	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	March 1906 ..	Dharapuram.
875	R. Venkataramana Rau	Do do.	December 1908 ..	Do.
876	D. K. Ramachandra Rau,	Do. do.	Do. 1906 ..	Do.
877	S. Kuppuswami Nayakar	Do. do.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
878	R. Kalyanasundaram .	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	May 1907 ..	Do.
879	Ch. Venkatavatnam ..	Government Training School, Guntur.	December 1907 ..	Ongole.
880	A. Rangayya	Government Training School, Ongole.	Do. 1905 ..	Do.
881	B. Sriramayya ..	Do. do.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
882	M. Yellamanda .	A B M. Training School, Bapatla.	Do. 1906 ..	Do.
883	I. Viraraghavayya ..	Government Training School, Ongole.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
884	P. Chenchupanayya .	Do. do	Do. 1905 ..	Do.
885	S. Hanumantha Rau ..	A B M Training School, Bapatla.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
886	E. Jalarama Sarma ..	Government Training School, Guntur.	Do. 1909 ..	Do
887	D. Manikkavasagam Pillai.	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	Do. 1906 ..	Dharapuram.
888	A. Muthu Pillai ..	Do do.	Do. 1906 .	Do.
889	K. Poonuth Alavi ..	Government Training School, Malappuram.	Do. 1906 ..	Malappuram.
890	C. S. Abdul Khadir ..	Do do.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
891	T. K. Rama Panikkar ..	Government Training School, Calicut.	Do. 1905 ..	Do
892	P. Kunhambu Atyoti ..	Government Training School, Badagara.	Do. 1906 ..	Do
893	Q. Husain Shariff ..	Government Training School, Malappuram.	Do. 1905 ..	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*		
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*		
894	K. Aydroman Kutti ..	Government Training School, Malappuram.	December 1907 ..	Malappuram
895	T. Kunhi Kanna Menon	Government Training School, Calicut.	Do. 1905 ..	Do.
896	M. Seydah Kutti ..	Government Training School, Malappuram.	Do 1906 ..	Do
897	K. Kunhi Kutti ..	Government Training School, Calicut.	May 1907 ..	Do.
898	K. V Kannan Nayar ..	Do. do.	December 1908 ..	Do.
899	T. Kannanan .	Do do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do
900	T. Kunhalavi ..	Government Training School, Malappuram.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
901	K. R. Narayana Aiyar.	Government Training School, Calicut	Do 1906 ..	Do.
902	K. S. Krishna Aiyar ..	Do. do	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
903	V. Achyuta Pisharoti ..	Do. do.	Do. 1907 ..	Do
904	T. Achyutan Nayar ..	Do. do	Do 1909 ..	Do.
905	G. T Sandhi ..	B.G.M. Training School, Nattur.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
906	T. Chathu Menon ..	Government Training School, Calicut.	Do 1909	Do.
907	P. Chinnamalu Ammal.	Government Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
908	K. Muhammad .	Government Training School, Calicut.	Do. 1909 ..	Do
909	K. V. Kannan ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
910	P. K. Venkateswara Aiyar.	Do. do.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
911	A. K. Narayana Aiyangar.	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	Do. 1909 ..	Tuticorin.
912	S Narayana Aiyar ..	Do do.	Do. 1907 ..	Do.
913	Maria Gnanaprakasam.	R C. Training School, Trichinopoly.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
914	A. M. Sanrimuthu Pillai	Do. do.	Do. 1907 ..	Do.
915	S. Srinivasa Aiyar ..	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	Do 1908 .	Do
916	T. S. Jubanam ..	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah.	Do 1907 ..	Do.
917	A. Perumal Chetty ..	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	Do 1909 ..	Do.
918	S, Subbayya Pillai ..	Do. do	Do 1903 .	Do.
919	V. Srinivachari ..	Do do.	Do 1907 ..	Do
920	S Audi Aiyar ..	Do. do	Do. 1908 .	Do.
921	D Gnanamuthu .	C.M S. Training Institution, Palamcottah.	Do 1905 .	Do.
922	Raghunadha Panda ..	Government Training School, Russelkonda.	1909 ..	Aska.
923	Brajabandhu Dosa ..	Government Training School, Berhampur	1909 ..	Do.
924	Tipparajula Viraraghavayya	Government Training School, Nellore.	December 1909 ..	Nellore
925	Akunalla Sitaramayya.	Do. do.	Do. 1909 .	Do
926	Duddu Subbaramayya.	Do. do	Do 1903 ..	Do.
927	Aluri Bhadrachalam ..	Do. do.	May 1907 ..	Do
928	Pathapati Mahadevayya.	Do do	December 1909 ..	Do
929	Bubagunta Venkatasubbayya.	Do. do.	Do. 1908 .	Do.
930	Kondavaram Venkatasubbayya.	Do. do.	Do. 1904 ..	Do.
931	Kandoor Ramanjacharlu.	Do. do	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
932	Mahadeva Mahapatro.	Government Training School, Russelkonda.	1908 ..	Russelkonda.
933	Nilakanta Tripati ..	Do. do.	1903 ..	Do.
934	Methuselah Vanneten ..	Government Training School, Berhampur.	1906 ..	Do.
935	Bhikari Patnaik ..	Government Training School, Russelkonda.	1909 ..	Do.
936	Sanyasi Rauto ..	Do do.	1909 ..	Do.
937	Sivatama Samantra ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do
938	Bahadur Bisoyi ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*		
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*		
939	Lakshmana Mahapatra.	Government Training School, Russelkonda.	1908	Russelkonda.
940	Sriharsa Patnaik ..	Government Training School, Berhampur	1905 . ..	Do.
941	Udayanath Nanda ..	Do. do	1908	Do
942	M. S. Narasimhachari	Government Training School, Tanjore.	December 1908..	Karur
943	Padamatham Peter ..	H.E.I.M. Training School, Nayudupet.	Do 1909..	Nayudupet.
944	A. Tiravengada Mudali.	Do. do	Do 1906..	Do.
945	M. Chinnatom ..	Do. do.	Do 1907..	Do.
946	E. Devadas	Do do.	Do. 1907..	Do.
947	P. Andriw	Do do.	Do 1907..	Do.
948	B. Swamidoss. . ..	Do do.	Do 1909..	Do.
949	B. Muhammad Mustun..	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	Do. 1909..	Do.
950	Jalakam Bumayya ..	H.E.I.M Training School, Nayudupet.	Do 1907 .	Do.
951	D. Samuel	Do do.	May 1907 ..	Do.
952	P. Basavayya ..	Do do.	December 1909..	Do.
953	R. Venkatasubbayya ..	Do do.	Do. 1908..	Do.
954	T. Venkateswami ..	Do. do.	Do. 1909..	Do.
955	Lolla Kondayya ..	Government Training School, Nellore.	Do. 1909..	Do
956	Paku Srecnivasiya ..	Do. do	Do. 1908..	Do.
957	R. Pattabiramayya ..	Do do	Do. 1908..	Do.
958	P. Jagannadham ..	Government Training School, Visagapatam	1909	Ichapur.
959	Bhikari Naiko ..	Government Training School, Berhampur.	1907	Do.
960	Dayandhi Mahanti ..	Do. do	1908	Do.
961	Kalo Patnaik ..	Do. do	1906	Do

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in November and December 1911.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination.	Centre of examination
		TRAINED CANDIDATES			
		SECONDARY GRADE.			
962	S. Narayanaswami Ayyar.	Teachers' College, Saidapet .	December 1908.	1st December 1912.	Dharmapuram
963	S. Masilamani ..	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	Do. 1905.	18th June 1913.	Tuticorin.
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
964	K. Annapurnam	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	1908 ..	13th May 1912	Madras.
965	S. Gunasundaram	Do. do	1908 ..	Do	Do.
966	Thai Yesuratnam	Sarah Tucker Training School, Palamcottah.	1908 ..	Absent ..	Do
967	G. S. Jane ..	St. John's Training School, Nazareth.	1908 ..	13th May 1912.	Do
968	S. A. E. Ratnammal.	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	1907 ..	13th November 1912.	Do.
969	Mary Clara ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	13th May 1912.	Do.

Number	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*contd.*			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*contd.*			
870	Mary Bernard ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	1906 ..	13th May 1912	Madras.
871	Jayamani .	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
872	Sebastinamma ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do	Do
873	R. M Jayalakshmi.	Do do	1907 ..	Do.	Do.
874	K Isaac .	Government Training School, Sendayet.	December 1908.	Do	Trichinopoly.
875	S. Gopalakrishnan.	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	March 1906 ..	Do.	Do.
876	S. Pichu Aiyar ..	Do. do.	December 1908.	Do.	Do.
877	S. Chinnaswami Goundan.	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	Do. 1907.	1st December 1912.	Dharapuram.
878	A Venkatasubbarayudu.	Government Training School, Bellary.	Do. 1908	2nd December 1912.	Ongole.
879	K. Venkatasubbayya.	Government Training School, Ongole.	Do. 1909	Do.	Do.
880	D Narasayya ..	Government Training School, Guntur.	Do. 1903.	Absent	Do.
881	K Kushi Moideen	Government Training School, Malappuram	Do. 1909	1st July 1912	Malappuram.
882	M Madhavan Menon.	Government Training School, Calicut.	Do 1908.	Do	Do.
883	N. Subbayya Somayaji.	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	Do. 1906.	18th December 1912.	Tuticorin
884	L. Jeandason ..	C.M.S. Training School, Palamcottah.	Do. 1905.	Do.	Do.
885	A. S. Chellam Aiyar.	Government Training School. Tinnevelly.	Do. 1906.	18th June 1912.	Do.
886	S. R. Raghunatha Aiyangar	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	Do. 1905.	18th December 1912.	Do.
887	V. Subrahmanya Aiyar.	Government Training School, Tinnevelly	Do 1907.	18th June 1912.	Do.
888	S. Sankarapandiam Pillai.	Do. do.	Do. 1906.	18th December 1912.	Do.
889	Parvatakarsen Pillai	Do. do.	Do. 1908.	18th June 1912	Do.
890	S. Gnanamuthu..	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah	Do 1906	18th December 1912.	Do.
891	V. N. Desikachari	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	Do. 1909.	18th August 1912.	Do.
892	S. M. Vedanayagam	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah.	Do. 1905.	18th June 1912	Do
893	S. Gnanamuthu ..	Do. do	Do. 1909	18th December 1912.	Do.
894	M. Venkatasubrahmanya Aiyar.	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	Do 1907.	18th June 1912	Do.
895	K. Ramaswami Aiyar.	Do. do.	May 1907 ..	Do.	Do.
896	S Gnanamuthu ..	R C. Boarding and Training Institution, Trichinopoly.	December 1907.	18th December 1912.	Do.
897	M. Sesai ..	Do. do.	Do. 1906.	Do.	Do.
898	A. S. Gnanaprakasam	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	May 1907 ..	Do.	Do
899	P.-L. Amirthanayagam	Do do	Do 1907 ..	18th June 1912.	Do.
1000	A. Mayandi Vadyar	Do. do.	Do 1907 ..	18th December 1912.	Do.
1001	P. Paknadhan..	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah.	December 1906.	18th August 1912.	Do.
1002	A. D Srinivasagam.	Do. do.	Do. 1905.	18th December 1912.	Do.
1003	N Tirumalai Aiyangar	Government Training School, Tinnevelly	Do. 1907.	18th June 1912	Do.
1004	Sitharsha Patnaik.	Government Training School, Berhampur.	1906 ..	Absent ..	Anka.
1005	Braja Satapathi ..	Government Training School, Russelkonda.	1908 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1006	Udayanath Nundo	Government Training School, Berhampur.	1908 ..	Do. ..	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*			
1007	Tvamakavi Venkataramanayya.	Government Training School, Nellore.	May 1907 ..	19th December 1912	Nellore.
1008	Pasumarti Venkatarāghavayya.	Do. do.	Do. 1907 ..	Do.	Do
1009	J. K. Israel .	H.E.L.M. Training School, Nayudupet.	December 1903.	21st December 1912.	Nayudupet
1010	Mulago Swamiaya.	Government Training School, Nellore	Do. 1905.	Do	Do.
1011	Māguni Dora .	Government Training School, Berhampur.	1906 ..	26th June 1912.	Ichapur.
1012	P. P. Sankaralingam Pillai.	Government Training School Tinnevelly	December 1905.	19th June 1912	Tuticorin

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1905, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in November and December 1911 :—

Number.	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
		SECOND CLASS.		
35	Dova Arul Mary Ammal.	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras	1901	Madras
36	D. Ponnathayi Ammal..	A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Madura	1904	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in November and December 1911 :-

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear for the Final examination	Centre of examination
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
37	A. Antony Ammal..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras.	1904	13th May 1912.	Madras.
38	Gnanadesvium ..	R C. Training School for Mistresses, Trichinopoly	1903	Do	Do.
39	Majan Bee Bee ..	Robert Training School, Madras.	1898	13th November 1911	Do
40	Mahaboob Bee ..	Do. do.	1899	Do.	Do.
41	A. Sundaram Pillai.	Government Training School, Tinnevelly	December 1904..	19th June 1912.	Tuticorin.
42	P. Arumugam Pillai.	Government Training School, Trichinopoly	Do. 1899..	13th May 1912.	Trichinopoly.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, 22nd April 1912.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Ag. Inspector of European and Training Schools.

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Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Appointments, Leave of Absence, &c.—	
Registration, Judicial, Board of Revenue, Forest, Public Works and Medical ..	712-718
Notifications—	
General	716
Judicial	728
Financial	736
Marine	738
Military	738
Post Office	740
Official Advertisements	760
Vacancies	745
Private Advertisements	747
Supplements :—	
Abstract of Season Report for the week ending 20th April 1912	
Meteorological Results.	
Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the Madras Presidency for the year 1911.	
Season Report for the month of March 1912.	

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Registration.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Tyagaraja Krishnaswami Aiyar Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, Tinnevelly, privilege leave for forty days from or after the 26th April 1912, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Adinarayana Tillaiyakum Pillai, Joint Sub-Registrar I, Palamcottah, to be in charge of the Registrar's office, Tinnevelly, during the absence of M.R.Ry. Tyagaraja Krishnaswami Aiyar Avargal on leave or until further orders.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 16th April 1912

Judicial.

Transfer.—The following transfer of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court:—

M.R.Ry. Madurasamnathyam Ramaswami Narayanaswami Aiyar Avargal from Villupuram (Additional) (South Arcot) to Tiruppur (Coimbatore) *To join on the date of the re-opening of the Tiruppur Court after the vacation.*

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
18th April 1912

H-1

Promotions and Reversions.—The following promotions and reversions of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court :—

With effect from 1st January 1912.

M.R Ry. Madura Alagiri Krishna Rao Avargal to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

This supersedes the notification published at page 519, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th March 1912.

With effect from 3rd January 1912.

M.R.Ry. Mathur Ramaswami Pattar Sankaru Aiyar Avargal to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.

With effect from 4th March 1912.

M R Ry Vettakorumakan (Kao) Sunu (Puttar) Krishna Aiyar Avargal to act as District Munsif, First Grade.

M.R.Ry Lakshmanarayanapuram Ramaswami Aiyar Anantanarayana Aiyar Avargal to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.

M R.Ry Ombatharch Swami Aiyar Narayanaswami Aiyar Avargal to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.

With effect from 21th March 1912

M.R Ry. Tiruvilvamala Naganatha Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal to act as District Munsif, Third Grade

With effect from 26th March 1912.

M R Ry. Vettakorumakan (Kao) Sunu (Puttar) Krishna Aiyar Avargal to revert as District Munsif, Second Grade.

M R Ry Lakshmanarayanapuram Ramaswami Aiyar Anantanarayana Aiyar Avargal to revert as District Munsif, Third Grade.

M R.Ry. Tiruvilvamala Naganathu Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal to revert as District Munsif, Fourth Grade.

Transfers.—The following transfers of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court :—

(1) M.R.Ry. Tanurkulam Mudumbi Venkataraghavacharlar Avargal from Tiruppattur (North Arcot) to Karur (Trichinopoly)

(2) M.R.Ry. Arunachella Vasudeva Ratnavelu Pillai Avargal from Karur (Trichinopoly) to Alathur (South Malabar).

(3) M.R.Ry Ramanathu Krishnaswami Aiyar Avargal from Alathur (South Malabar) to Tiruppattur (North Arcot)

(4) M R.Ry. Canakapalli Ranganayakulu Nayudu Garu from Guntur (Additional) to Tiruttaraippandi (Tanjore).

(5) Moulvi Ghulam Jilani Qairushi Sahib Bahadur from Tiruttaraippandi (Tanjore) to Tuticorin (Tinnevelly).

(6) M.R.Ry. Bhawani Gurunja Rao Avargal from Tuticorin (Tinnevelly) to Parvatipur (Vizagapatam).

(7) M R Ry. Singaraju Venkatasubba Rau Avargal from Parvatipur (Vizagapatam) to Guntur (Additional).

(8) M R Ry Mathur Ramaswami Pattar Sankaru Aiyar Avargal from Kuttuparamba (North Malabar) to Chowghat (South Malabar).

9. M.R.Ry. Ullatil Govindan Nair Avargal from Chowghat (South Malabar) to Kuttuparamba (North Malabar).

10. M R Ry. Tiruvilvamala Naganatha Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal from Krishnagiri (Salem) to Payyoli (North Malabar).

11. M R Ry. Tiruvalangadu Narayana (Vujupayur) Ramachandra Aiyar Avargal from Payyoli (North Malabar) to Krishnagiri (Salem).

12. M.R.Ry. Mahamad Fazluddin Sahib Bahadur from Valangiman (Tanjore) to Shiyali (Tanjore)

13. M R.Ry. Satyamangalam Chowdappa Aiyar Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal from Shiyali (Tanjore) to Valangiman (Tanjore).

Each of these District Munsifs will take charge of the Court to which he is transferred on the day on which it re-opens after the vacation.

Transfers.—The following transfers of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court :—

(1) M.R.Ry. Coodaveli Venkaswami Reddi Garu from Ongole (Guntur) to Tirumangalam (Madura) *(to join on relief).*

(2) M.R.Ry. Gavarapet Ramaswami Subbaraya Aiyar Avargal from Tirumangalam (Madura) to Ongole (Guntur) *(to join on 1st July* 1912).

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
22nd April 1912.

H. D. C REILLY,
Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board of Revenue has granted privilege leave to Mr. R. B. Courtenay, Assistant Collector, Madura, for one month from 1st May 1912.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chepauk, 15th April 1912.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. Iyaswami Ayyar Subrahmanya Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, is posted to the charge of the Coimbatore Circle with effect from 1st April 1912, *vice* Mr. Robert Patton Tillard, Inspector, on other duty

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 17th April 1912.

Transfers.—Mr Henry Robertson, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Madras Town to the charge of the Nandyal Circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. Cumbakonam Sundrachari Srinivasa Achari Avargal, Inspector, granted leave to join on 1st May 1912

M.R.Ry. Veignaullur Appathurai Narayanaswami Aiyar, Sub-Inspector, First Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Madras Town Circle *vice* Mr. Henry Robertson, Assistant Inspector, transferred.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 20th April 1912.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations M.R.Ry. Rajamadam Sambamurthi Swami Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 22nd April 1912

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary

Leave.—Mr. A. E Marriott, Inspector, Third Grade, Madura Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month from 15th May 1912.

Appointment.—Mr. A E Ramabotham, Inspector, Dindigul Circle, will hold charge of the Madura Circle in addition to his own circle during Mr. Marriott's absence on leave

Trichinopoly, 16th April 1912.

T. S. BARTER,
Ag. Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division.

FOREST.

Appointment.—K. P. Benjamin, Deputy Ranger, First Grade, Kurnool East, to be Ranger, Sixth Grade, with effect from 1st April 1912

13th April 1912.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Leave.—Ranger Ratnaswami Aiyer will be granted two months' leave on medical certificate from the 1st March 1912

Coimbatore, 18th April 1912.

F. A. LODGE,
Conservator of Forests, Western Circle

PUBLIC WORKS.

Postings.—M.R.Ry. K. Narayana Hebbar, Supervisor, Second Grade, is, on relief by Mr. C. V. Stephens, posted to Godavari Western division for charge of the No. I sub-division.

This cancels the notification posting M.R.Ry. K. Narayana Hebbar to the Tank sub-division

M.R.Ry. M. R. Subramanya Aiyar Avargal, Supervisor, First Grade, posted in this office No. 3140-Gl., dated 29th March 1912, to the Godavari Western division, *vice* M.R.Ry. N. Parameswaram Pillai, Assistant Engineer, is re-posted for charge of the Tank sub-division

Leave.—M.R.Ry. P. S. Natesa Sastri, Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary rank, in charge of No. 2 sub-division, Godavari Western division, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 25th April 1912 or date of relief.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. N. Rangacharlu, Overseer, First Grade, in the Godavari Western division, to be in charge of No. 2 sub-division, during the absence of M.R.Ry. P. S. Natesa Sastri on leave.

Bezwada, 16th April 1912.

A. H. MORIN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. Ravanamudram Sankaranarayana Aiyar Rajangam Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Overseer, First Grade, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's (P.W.D.) Memorandum No. 3959 C. of 11th April 1912, is re-posted to the North Arcot division

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. Ananthakrishna Aiyar, Sivaswami Aiyar, Overseer, First Grade, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's (P.W.D.) Memorandum No. 3918-C. of 23rd March 1912, is re-posted to the North Arcot division.

Coimbatore, 18th April 1912.

Transfer.—M R Ry Narayanaswamalpuram Appava Aiyar Ramanuja Aiyar, Overseer, Second Grade, temporary rank, from the Salem to the North Arcot division.

To join on relief.

Re-posting cancelled.—This office No. 556 M. 52 S.-26, dated 16th April 1912, reposting M.R.Ry. Ananthakrishna Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar, Overseer, First Grade, to the North Arcot division, is cancelled.

Coimbatore, 18th April 1912.

W. M. ELLIS, Col.,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle

Leave.—Under Civil Service Regulations, article 260, M R Ry A Arumachellum Pillai, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Madura Special division, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 15th April 1912 or the date of relief

Posting.—M R Ry. Swami Aiyar Subrahmanya Aiyar, Supervisor, will assume charge of the Musiri sub-division of the Trichinopoly division, and relieve M R Ry. Madura Ramaswami Subrahmanya Aiyar Avargal, Supervisor, transferred to the II Circle.

Trichinopoly, 15th April 1912.

S. B. MURRAY,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Leave.—Under the provisions of article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days is granted to M R Ry. S. Adaikalnami Pillai, Overseer, Second Grade, Tank Restoration Scheme division, with effect from 10th April 1912 or date of relief

Madras, 17th April 1912.

Re-postings.—M R Ry E. Narayana Sastri, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, posted to the VII Circle in the Chief Engineer's (P.W.D.) Memorandum No. 3014-O, dated 10th April 1912, is re-posted to the South Arcot division.

M R Ry. Sivaswami Aiyar, Overseer, First Grade, posted to VII Circle in the Chief Engineer's (P.W.D.) Memorandum No. 8-D., dated 17th April 1912, is re-posted to Cauvery division.

Madras, 22nd April 1912.

C. W. WOOD,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Lieutenant S. A Cartman, I.S.M.D., is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from 1st May 1912.

Appointment.—Lieutenant R. B. Pereira, I.S.M.D., will be in subordinate charge of the Voluntary Venereal Hospital in addition to his own duties at the Port and Marine Dispensary, vice Lieutenant S. A. Cartman on leave or until further orders.

Madras, 19th April 1912

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon P. Pereira, L.M. & S., Acting Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madura, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from 1st May 1912.

(By order)

Madras, 22nd April 1912

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

TREASURE TROVE.

Under section 3 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that treasure consisting of one gold ear ornament weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ tola, two gold coins with Hindustani letters weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ tola, one pair of gold ear-rings, weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ tola and one silver anklet weighing 4$\frac{1}{2}$ tolas, all worth about Rs 37-4-0, was found on 12th August 1911 by one Gurigamma of Kapati village buried in the ground underneath a boulder on the hillock known as "Tattugadda," in Kapati village, Adoni taluk, Bellary.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by authorised agent before the Collector of Bellary at his office at Bellary on Friday the 31st of May 1912 in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act

Bellary Collector's Office,
11th January 1912

J. H. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 29th March 1912.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total	DEATHS. Class. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diarrhœal and Bowel complaints.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Respiratory organs.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	132,880	5	100	9	..	57	61	118	1	87	4	..	30	32	62	0	1	..	20	0	2	2	35	46·4	24·4
Trichinopoly ..	120,573	10	56	0	1	44	35	79	10	56	16	..	34	30	64	..	6	..	6	13	..	..	42	34·2	27·7
Calicut ..	77,711	3	44	30	..	37	40	77	..	17	18	..	19	18	37	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	26	61·7	23·8
Kumbakonam ..	64,028	1	32	2	..	22	13	35	..	26	2	..	21	17	38	..	1	..	7	2	2	..	26	28·5	30·9
Tanjore ..	63,050	1	35	1	..	20	17	37	1	30	2	..	21	12	33	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	27	32·1	28·7
Salem	59,194	..	50	2	..	28	27	52	..	34	4	..	18	19	36	..	..	..	5	4	2	..	27	45·8	33·0
Negapatam ..	57,394	1	15	6	..	12	10	22	1	28	11	..	16	19	35	..	1	..	12	6	2	..	12	29·6	31·5
Cuddalore ..	56,267	..	31	2	..	18	17	33	..	32	..	..	14	17	32	..	..	..	7	8	2	..	16	30·3	29·7
Conjeeveram ..	53,870	..	35	..	..	20	15	35	..	25	..	..	13	13	26	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	19	33·9	24·2
Coimbatore ..	53,704	2	45	3	..	25	25	50	..	25	1	..	16	10	26	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	19	33·9	24·2
Vellore ..	48,850	1	29	5	..	22	13	35	..	13	7	..	11	9	20	..	1	..	8	0	1	1	12	48·5	25·2
Mangalore ..	47,942	0	25	7	..	18	20	38	10	19	10	..	19	20	39	1	..	..	3	1	4	..	11	38·8	21·0
Rajahmundry ..	47,338	..	36	2	..	19	19	38	..	24	1	..	11	14	25	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	15	41·0	42·4
Coimbatore ..	47,041	0	23	2	..	16	17	33	1	13	..	..	7	7	14	..	..	..	5	4	2	1	13	41·9	27·5
Palamcottah ..	44,881	2	20	18	..	24	16	40	..	12	6	..	6	10	16	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	6	36·8	15·5
Tinnevelly ..	44,811	2	33	4	..	17	19	36	..	16	2	..	8	9	18	..	..	..	3	5	2	..	8	48·6	20·9
Palghat ..	44,201	..	30	6	..	13	20	35	1	18	1	..	11	9	20	..	..	..	1	6	3	..	12	47·6	22·1
Vizagapatam ..	42,445	1	18	2	..	6	15	21	..	23	..	..	12	11	23	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	13	48·5	21·9
Masulipatam ..	42,051	..	21	..	..	9	12	21	1	25	1	..	10	16	25	..	7	..	8	3	1	2	9	25·8	28·3
Guntur ..	40,250	1	18	7	..	13	11	24	..	13	2	..	12	9	21	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	15	26·0	31·0
Tuticorin ..	40,186	2	13	..	1	8	8	16	5	6	1	..	3	3	12	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	15	33·1	27·2
Ellore	37,842	..	32	8	..	21	19	40	..	18	2	..	9	12	20	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	7	20·8	15·6
Vizianagram ..	37,156	..	20	2	..	12	10	22	..	20	..	..	18	10	20	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	13	55·1	27·6
Nellore ..	33,264	..	15	1	..	6	12	17	..	14	5	..	11	6	18	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	11	26·5	29·8
Adam ..	31,564	..	3	6	..	4	5	9	..	6	3	1	6	6	14	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	11	14·9	23·1
Bezwada ..	31,213	..	6	4	..	5	7	12	..	15	2	..	8	8	16	..	..	..	4	4	..	2	8	20·0	30·1
Bezhampur ..	31,103	..	12	1	..	7	5	13	..	14	..	..	9	8	14	..	..	..	1	8	3	..	9	21·2	23·5
Bellary * ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pallicherry ..	28,113	1	9	10	..	6	14	20	..	9	7	..	5	6	10	..	2	..	..	3	1	..	4	34·0	17·8
Srivilliputtur ..	28,069	1	16	..	..	7	10	17	..	2	2	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	7	30·5	17·9
Cannanore ..	27,886	2	9	18	..	11	18	29	..	8	8	0	7	11	18	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	12	54·2	33·7
Mayaveram ..	27,120	1	10	..	..	8	3	11	..	1	16	..	6	5	11	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	6	21·1	21·1
Kurnool ..	26,036	..	6	10	..	25	8	16	..	11	7	..	11	7	18	..	..	..	8	4	2	..	5	36·0	36·0
Dindigul ..	25,062	4	15	1	..	11	9	20	..	5	1	..	3	3	11	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	7	41·6	32·0
Ootacamund ..	18,829	0	7	3	8	12	12	24	0	2	1	5	7	8	15	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	7	66·2	36·0
Total ..	1,311,628	61	874	190	10	570	566	1,136	41	621	143	13	410	408	818	0	17	10	141	116	44	6	472	36·4	26·5

* Return not received.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
16th April 1912.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY THIRUVANANTHAPURAM.

Returns showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of January 1913.

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Births M.	Total Births F.	Total Births Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M	Total Deaths. F	Total Deaths. Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	Cholera. F.	Small-pox. M.	Small-pox. F.	Plague. M.	Plague. F.	Fevers. M.	Fevers. F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2,010,258	Ganjam ..	1,072,813	..	..	3	3,169	9	..	1,623	1,549	3,172	..	1	1	2,186	17	1	1,103	1,103	2,206	10	8	10	11	..	..	775	861	79	67
2,930,650	Vizagapatam.	1,621,662	..	..	8	3,497	91	18	2,707	2,642	5,349	..	..	4,152	13	2	..	2,145	2,095	4,162	8	8	1	4	..	..	1,892	1,744	41	38
1,466,178	Godavari ..	1,466,178	1	2	8	4,180	18	2	2,174	2,044	4,218	..	..	3	6,738	50	2	1,469	1,347	2,796	1	1	2	2	..	..	773	849	29	52
1,741,138	Kistna ..	1,741,138	2	2	73	3,508	144	2	1,874	1,866	3,740	..	1	40	2,242	110	..	1,219	1,144	2,363	1	3	25	36	..	..	496	487	29	30
1,490,435	Guntur ..	1,490,435	..	..	230	3,054	325	7	2,313	2,153	4,466	..	..	146	2,607	188	4	1,493	1,381	2,874	..	..	21	24	..	..	710	658	37	28
1,372,816	Nellore ..	1,372,816	..	..	57	2,011	128	24	1,095	1,126	2,221	..	..	48	2,295	206	28	1,283	1,165	2,451	70	75	35	38	..	..	727	812	35	57
509,316	Madras ..	509,316	3	31	70	1,939	220	1	842	781	1,623	3	30	30	1,846	818	..	1,128	1,279	2,407	39	36	9	18	..	..	830	951	277	295
2,312,128	Chingleput ..	1,312,128	2	3	38	2,246	43	8	1,737	1,763	3,487	1	3	41	3,041	65	16	2,084	1,896	4,000	214	190	30	28	..	..	962	894	221	203
3,185,899	South Arcot.	3,105,899	1	1	112	4,240	79	6	2,148	2,089	4,237	..	..	184	7,328	189	13	3,908	3,730	7,638	1,140	1,017	115	104	1	..	662	814	278	278
1,818,568	Trichinopoly ..	1,979,568	6	7	176	4,322	168	10	2,321	2,263	4,584	..	5	269	5,338	263	33	2,990	2,905	5,895	680	556	73	60	21	11	687	818	161	76
2,243,629	Tanjore ..	2,243,629	..	1	177	4,281	272	6	2,261	2,504	5,147	..	11	382	6,568	3,093	18	5,447	5,553	11,000	1,044	1,001	89	102	..	..	477	508	278	273
1,713,188	Madura ..	1,713,188	..	..	192	3,743	201	32	2,080	2,035	4,115	..	..	161	4,762	198	50	2,760	2,626	5,386	752	748	63	54	..	..	438	412	219	198
1,238,850	Ramnad ..	1,238,850	..	..	80	2,220	208	13	1,264	1,236	2,500	..	..	100	2,308	691	67	1,822	1,778	3,600	394	397	88	90	..	..	402	511	168	74
1,696,819	Tinnevelly ..	1,696,819	..	1	358	3,180	624	..	2,110	1,962	4,072	..	..	679	6,084	348	..	3,491	3,580	7,071	863	826	11	11	..	..	744	784	259	262
894,319	Kurnool ..	879,056	..	..	73	1,681	175	16	1,001	954	1,955	..	..	47	1,790	228	23	1,137	954	2,091	..	..	1	7	1	..	681	568	98	22
880,098	Cuddapah ..	880,098	..	..	20	1,300	170	12	781	761	1,542	..	..	35	1,861	204	26	1,113	1,012	2,125	69	46	23	30	..	..	700	772	12	18
958,414	Bellary ..	958,414	..	..	6	1,691	164	3	942	938	1,880	..	..	9	2,914	422	8	1,788	1,800	3,588	..	..	32	26	567	496	143	155	91	85
938,757	Anantapur ..	938,757	..	..	3	1,737	169	11	845	992	1,837	..	..	8	2,474	188	16	1,428	1,764	3,192	..	..	..	..	112	104	832	1,136	79	60
1,780,566	North Arcot.	1,780,566	1	1	61	3,751	291	13	2,018	1,980	4,000	..	..	80	5,147	634	37	3,307	3,220	6,527	304	290	38	65	61	71	243	271	252	237
1,172,886	Chittoor ..	1,172,886	..	..	3	3,385	116	6	1,259	1,205	2,464	..	..	1	3,618	133	7	1,653	1,420	3,073	124	121	42	28	18	10	539	501	103	102
1,685,093	Salem ..	1,685,093	..	..	16	4,026	120	..	2,105	2,069	4,174	..	..	82	4,097	160	..	2,158	2,047	4,205	272	242	12	11	68	67	664	495	132	136
1,980,496	Coimbatore ..	1,980,609	..	1	43	4,516	78	32	2,368	2,385	4,753	..	2	84	5,013	169	19	2,905	2,858	5,772	819	415	134	112	372	361	846	349	259	246
111,437	The Nilgiris.	111,437	3	6	53	173	16	32	125	133	258	..	2	14	172	10	20	118	111	227	..	..	3	1	11	10	31	22	28	17
134,714	South Canara.	1,131,109	..	1	414	2,988	627	16	1,935	1,976	3,911	..	1	201	3,471	321	66	2,217	2,142	4,359	268	269	16	14	8	15	697	668	340	316
800,135	Malabar ..	2,799,281	2	6	197	4,482	2,632	8	3,790	3,857	7,647	..	4	110	4,200	6,109	4	3,363	3,312	6,675	78	93	50	66	1	1	1,133	1,030	449	345
39,973,113	Total ..	38,438,941	28	62	2,327	77,337	8,502	202	44,413	45,907	87,320	10	63	2,750	61,498	8,359	286	52,369	53,196	102,665	7,696	7,117	980	940	1,120	1,109	14,213	13,983	3,717	3 439

[a] Including the Hill Tracts.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of January 1912—*contd.*

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	DEATHS—*contd.*										SEX-birth or born dead.		RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.														A CORRESPONDING PER MILLE OF POPULATION FOR THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS ENDING 1911.	
			CAUSES OF DEATH—*contd.*																											
			Registration Districts.		Injuries.								All other Causes.												Where Madras Act III of 1899 has been brought into force.		Where Madras Act III of 1899 has not been brought into force.			
					Suicides		Wounds or Accidents		Snake bite		Killed by Wild Beasts				Cholera.	Small-pox	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.															
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
* 2,030,256	Ganjam ..	1,972,816	19	7	3	2	6	10	2	2	0	2	186	153	11	6	0·2	0·2	.	17·9	1·6	0·8	1·6	3·7	34·9	24·2	39·2	26·1	.4·6	28·2	39·6	31·1
* 2,833,550	Vizagapatam ..	2,082,662	26	27	1	4	12	9	5	.	1	.	158	178	6	7	0·1	0·03	.	20·5	0·4	0·4	0·2	1·8	30·7	23·6	26·0	18·5	39·6	32·0	23·4	18·1
* 1,466,379	Godavari ..	1,476,179	54	56	1	4	4	3	1	..	17	6	563	563	6	9	0·03	0·7	.	11·5	0·5	0·2	0·3	8·0	33·8	22·5	26·3	12·5	31·0	18·7	32·1	24·0
1,744,136	Kistna ..	1,744,136	130	105	2	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	503	552	10	6	0·03	0·4	.	8·4	0·6	1·5	0·1	7·4	26·2	16·3	32·3	22·3	23·0	24·9	30·5	23·1
1,490,836	Guntur ..	1,490,836	93	64	5	4	6	12	2	2	.	.	605	579	20	27	.	0·3	.	10·6	0·5	1·2	0·2	9·4	26·1	22·8	35·4	24·2	34·0	31·8	26·9	20·7
1,278,815	Nellore ..	1,272,815	28	17	1	0	2	5	1	..	0	1	252	266	5	2	1·3	0·8	.	13·7	0·3	0·4	0·2	8·9	26·5	22·7	17·5	†.	22·4	†.	20·5	2·9
808,348	Madras ..	808,348	146	156	1	2	7	5	.	.	.	.	897	878	24	42	1·7	0·6	.	11·4	23·2	7·7	0·4	18·8	26·1	23·3	†.	†.	31·5	26·6	25·7	23·6
1,313,132	Chingleput ..	1,317,132	58	65	3	1	10	15	1	3	1	.	1,272	1,208	14	27	2·6	0·4	.	4·6	4·1	3·0	0·3	22·1	31·3	25·3	31·5	26·6	26·5	23·1	21·0	23·1
2,105,802	South Arcot ..	2,105,802	136	101	.	2	22	23	7	4	.	.	1,563	1,501	26	18	12·5	1·3	0·01	7·0	3·1	1·2	0·4	17·1	23·7	19·0	22·2	23·3	21·0	23·3	25·0	23·6
1,979,508	Trichinopoly.	1,979,508	56	37	3	4	21	14	7	2	2	1	1,446	1,482	21	12	7·6	0·6	0·1	7·9	1·1	0·6	0·4	17·4	27·9	23·1	47·3	33·9	22·7	27·1	26·1	29·0
2,240,019	Tanjore ..	2,240,019	91	69	4	2	17	9	6	5	.	.	2,406	2,039	74	72	21·6	1·0	.	6·4	2·6	0·8	0·2	26·9	27·9	27·7	28·6	21·9	36·3	27·5	34·2	25·6
1,714,186	Madura ..	1,713,186	102	93	3	4	11	10	2	2	1	.	1,156	1,115	33	16	19·2	0·8	.	6·8	2·9	1·8	0·3	16·6	28·2	27·0	27·6	24·0	23·3	20·6	23·6	21·7
1,476,880	Ramnad ..	1,475,880	47	45	. .	. .	7	5	2	2	7	3	733	748	8	1	5·5	1·6	.	7·6	1·4	0·7	0·2	11·2	26·6	23·6	21·0	20·1	20·2	20·2	25·5	†.
1,698,818	Tinnevelly ..	1,698,818	37	30	. .	1	1	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,726	1,683	46	36	9·6	0·2	.	10·4	3·6	0·5	0·3	20·6	28·2	23·6	24·6	23·2	27·6	25·1	23·1	22·9
804,312	Kurnool ..	872,063	56	41	3	2	2	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	460	466	6	6	.	0·2	0·01	17·1	0·8	1·3	0·2	8·6	27·6	23·2	21·0	19·9	27·3	27·7	24·4	21·4
880,045	Cuddapah ..	880,045	38	23	. .	2	6	1	3	. .	. .	. .	169	146	10	9	1·8	0·7	.	21·0	0·4	0·3	0·2	4·2	26·1	20·8	24·6	24·6	25·7	23·2	21·6	20·7
958,414	Bellary ..	958,414	73	57	1	2	6	4	3	1	. .	. .	872	813	6	1	.	0·2	·2·3	9·4	1·0	0·3	0·2	20·7	23·1	21·5	21·4	25·5	21·8	17·3	20·9	21·6
833,757	Anantapur ..	833,757	146	127	2	3	5	10	1	1	. .	. .	858	779	31	9	.	0·3	2·7	8·3	1·8	3·8	0·3	28·6	24·1	23·6	23·3	24·5	24·4	23·6	24·0	24·0
1,260,084	North Arcot.	1,260,084	101	74	4	3	6	10	1	4	. .	. .	1,294	1,303	. .	. .	4·0	1·0	1·0	3·5	2·5	1·2	0·2	19·8	26·9	21·2	21·5	23·0	23·9	19·6	27·6	26·8
1,172,886	Chittoor ..	1,172,886	101	80	1	5	4	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	595	592	13	11	1·1	0·8	0·3	10·4	2·1	1·8	0·2	11·0	25·2	23·0	14·2	18·0	25·6	19·0	†	†
1,685,093	Salem ..	1,685,093	77	66	3	4	11	16	5	2	. .	. .	1,043	1,023	27	28	2·3	0·7	0·2	7·3	1·2	1·0	0·3	14·4	26·1	23·6	23·3	20·5	26·6	23·2	27·5	26·7
1,980,369	Coimbatore ..	1,980,369	1·5	126	3	1	24	32	6	3	0	.	1,146	1,196	16	8	6·6	1·5	0·3	4·1	2·4	1·7	0·3	14·0	27·7	24·7	24·9	23·1	31·8	23·8	28·2	24·2
111,437	The Nilgiris ..	111,437	1	10	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	37	44	2	2	.	0·1	0·2	5·6	4·2	5·1	0·2	9·6	21·4	24·0	†	†	†	†	27·5	22·7
1,134,213	South Canara ..	1,131,105	80	79	3	1	16	13	1	3	1	1	847	833	26	25	2·6	0·8	0·2	12·2	7·0	1·5	0·4	17·5	29·7	25·0	†	†	†	†	26·5	23·4
2,800 555	Malabar ..	2,100,281	205	177	6	1	34	18	9	5	. .	. .	1,477	1,361	98	101	6·8	0·3	0·01	6·1	2·9	1·9	0·5	12·0	21·5	27·8	†	†	†	†	31·0	26·7
33,278 116	Total ..	30,436,641	2,003	1,709	62	57	268	244	80	58	40	31	21,770	21 626	592	485	4·9	0·6	0·5	9·2	2·2	1·2	0·5	14·0	26·1	23·2	25·4	23·6	26·5	24·1	25·1	21·3

* Including the Hill Tracts.

† Madras Act III of 1899 is not in force in this district.

‡ Being a newly formed district, the information is not available.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
23rd March 1912.

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency exclusive of Zamindari villages during the month of January 1912.

Population according to Census of 1901	Districts	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class: Europeans	Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mohammedans	Other Classes	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class: Europeans	Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mohammedans	Other Classes	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Cause or Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
*1,852,378	Godavari ..	1,521,328	1	3	7	3,748	48	..	1,964	1,841	3,805	..	..	3	2,401	48	..	1,281	1,176	2,457	..	1	3	4	..	..	638	816
824,036	Nellore .	829,036	.	.	16	1,346	98	11	726	707	1,442	..	..	21	1,366	110	10	853	794	1,710	53	72	35	16	.	.	646	464
380,788	Kannad ..	380,788	.	..	25	1,068	98	7	591	541	1,132	..	..	31	1,095	76	8	599	566	1,165	67	49	6	14	.	.	59	121
1,389,578	North Arcot.	1,389,578	2	1	31	3,588	936	11	1,140	1,928	3,068	..	..	33	3,806	421	37	2,226	2,201	4,427	158	187	76	61	91	71	217	246
1,363,049	Salem .	1,363,049	..	..	10	3,366	105	..	1,772	1,717	3,489	..	..	32	3,485	96	..	1,819	1,760	3,579	269	220	7	5	23	23	434	467
5,465,778	Total ..	5,465,778	3	4	89	12,907	510	32	6,392	6,884	13,560	..	.	120	12,363	751	35	6,971	6,393	13,364	797	649	117	96	133	124	1,994	1,914

Population according to Census of 1901	Districts	Population for which returns were received.	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Dysentery and diarrhœa. M.	F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	F.	Injuries. Suicides M.	F.	Wounds or Accidents. M.	F.	Snake-bite M.	F.	Killed by Wild beasts. M.	F.	All other causes. M.	F.	Still birth or born dead. M.	F.
1	2	3	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
*1,852,378	Godavari ..	1,522,328	46	52	48	60	1	0	4	2	1	.	0	0	526	511	0	0
824,036	Nellore ..	829,036	25	16	24	13	1	0	..	5	1	.	0	1	297	271	0	0
380,788	Kannad ..	380,788	36	23	14	6	.	.	3	3	..	..	..	..	343	319	0	1
1,389,578	North Arcot	1,389,578	264	216	80	72	4	3	8	12	1	3	..	..	1,305	1,138	..	..
1,363,049	Salem .	1,363,049	106	112	64	57	2	4	9	13	0	1	.	..	908	881	22	22
5,465,778	Total ..	5,465,778	472	413	231	208	8	13	24	35	3	4	0	1	3,380	3,280	23	23

Population according to Census of 1901	Districts	Population for which returns were received.	Ratio per mille of population per annum. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Average ratio per mille of population per annum of the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1910. Births.	Deaths.
1	2	3	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
*1,852,378	Godavari ..	1,522,328	0·01	0·1	..	18·2	0·9	0·5	0·2	0·5	33·9	21·9	31·5	19·8
824,036	Nellore ..	829,036	1·3	0·4	.	12·7	0·6	0·5	0·2	0·1	26·8	24·4	21·4	26·8
380,788	Kannad ..	380,788	4·4	0·7	.	7·2	2·8	0·7	0·8	22·6	34·9	32·8	†	†
1,389,578	North Arcot	1,389,578	4·3	1·8	1·1	3·4	3·8	1·1	0·8	17·4	27·2	32·0	27·8	26·8
1,363,049	Salem .	1,363,049	4·1	0·1	0·2	7·8	1·8	1·1	0·3	18·4	30·1	31·1	28·9	28·3
5,465,778	Total ..	5,465,778	2·9	0·5	0·6	7·7	1·9	0·9	0·2	19·9	29·2	28·6	26·8	26·2

* Including the Hill Tracts.

† Being a newly-formed district, the information is not available.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
23rd March 1912.

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of January 1912.

Districts.	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901	BIRTHS. Class. Christians. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total	DEATHS. Class. Christians Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammedans	Other Classes.	Total Deaths M.	F	Total	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ganjam	Chinnoda	28,184	..	..	1	94	6	..	49	32	81	..	..	..	38	6	..	17	22	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	1	2
	Berhampur	27,922	..	..	..	103	6	..	54	54	108	..	..	..	60	7	..	48	26	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	3	..
	Parlakimedi	17,836	..	..	1	61	2	..	29	34	63	..	..	..	54	3	..	34	39	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	2	1
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	80,892	1	8	8	106	10	..	82	63	150	..	..	..	144	4	..	67	72	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	27	7	9
	Bimlipatam	10,212	..	..	5	31	..	..	18	17	35	..	..	..	23	1	..	12	13	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	1	1
	Vizianagram	57,270	1	..	3	102	6	..	59	58	117	..	..	0	90	7	..	51	57	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	14	4	1
Godavari	Amalapalle	18,639	..	..	3	57	6	..	28	23	51	..	..	..	37	..	..	23	14	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	14	3
	Cocanada	48,095	1	4	..	153	8	..	87	84	171	..	..	1	131	6	..	73	65	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	18	2	2
	Rajahmundry	41,408	..	..	2	122	7	..	70	61	131	..	..	1	86	4	..	42	49	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	18	1	1
	Yellore	33,521	..	..	1	189	20	..	79	97	176	..	..	..	130	18	..	73	54	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	12	1	1
Kistna	Masulipatam	39,667	1	..	8	100	11	..	60	56	116	..	..	..	111	16	..	58	68	126	..	..	4	7	..	..	13	11	4	2
	Bezwada	24,224	1	2	2	79	23	..	57	43	100	..	..	..	88	10	..	38	31	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	1	1
Guntur	Guntur	30,833	..	..	7	71	34	..	58	54	112	..	..	3	88	36	..	58	48	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	2	..
	Ongole	13,170	..	..	4	25	8	..	18	16	41	..	..	1	28	6	..	19	13	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..
Nellore	Tenali	10,563	..	..	2	37	2	..	20	19	39	..	..	1	24	9	..	12	10	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..
	Nellore	32,040	..	..	..	79	10	..	46	37	83	..	..	6	100	21	..	65	60	127	3	1	..	..	..	..	33	37	4	2
Madras	Madras	509,346	2	31	70	1,238	236	1	889	721	1,610	6	20	60	1,048	340	..	1,128	1,178	2,307	56	56	9	10	..	..	250	292	277	265
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	48,166	..	..	..	185	..	..	74	73	146	..	..	..	122	4	..	64	62	126	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	3
	Chingleput	16,581	..	1	1	86	1	..	15	23	38	..	1	0	25	2	..	10	22	40	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	3
South Arcot	Cuddalore	52,218	1	..	9	132	8	..	70	69	139	..	..	6	230	11	..	121	137	258	7	13	..	..	..	..	28	14	27	30
	Chidambaram	19,982	..	..	..	68	6	..	37	34	71	..	..	..	134	15	..	67	81	148	27	31	..	..	..	..	5	6	8	6
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	104,721	3	8	42	201	30	6	143	126	269	..	1	48	222	67	3	217	199	416	24	14	18	19	..	..	45	36	21	16
	Srirangam	32,039	..	..	..	53	..	..	23	29	52	..	..	..	104	..	..	49	64	113	6	12	..	1	..	..	3	3	7	2
	Karur	15,357	0	..	2	42	3	..	27	23	47	..	..	1	60	6	..	31	24	55	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	2
Tanjore	Tanjore	57,878	..	..	18	104	9	..	67	64	131	..	..	16	160	29	..	105	116	220	8	9	..	..	..	..	11	10	11	28
	Kumbakonam	60,672	..	..	1	164	2	..	77	60	137	..	..	8	230	18	..	130	144	281	22	27	2	2	..	..	16	20	12	18
	Mayavaram	24,278	..	..	1	67	1	..	44	26	69	..	..	5	146	11	..	79	81	160	24	26	..	..	..	..	14	17	9	12
	Negapatam	87,190	..	1	8	89	26	2	72	64	136	..	31	19	149	112	..	184	103	287	22	42	..	2	..	..	24	31	12	18
	Mannargudi	20,440	..	..	1	50	8	..	31	23	54	..	..	2	97	5	..	48	55	103	10	27	..	..	..	..	4	6	2	4
	Shiyali	165,984	..	..	10	208	23	..	218	194	412	..	..	12	311	20	..	166	162	328	17	8	1	2	..	..	32	26	20	25
	Peryakulam	17,960	..	..	4	81	7	..	47	25	72	..	..	6	95	9	..	60	27	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	3
Madura	Dindigul	25,182	..	..	10	84	28	..	61	60	121	..	..	11	139	15	..	91	94	185	33	29	..	1	..	..	..	..	15	11
	Palni	17,108	..	..	1	54	6	..	30	35	61	..	..	1	66	11	..	36	43	80	10	10	..	1	..	..	..	1	0	..
	Kodaikanal	2,913	..	..	0	2	..	..	0	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

[Continued on next page.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of January 1912—*cont.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901	DEATHS—*cont.* Causes of Death—*cont.* Injuries. Snakebite M.	Snakebite F.	Killed by Wild Beasts M.	Killed by Wild Beasts F.	All other Causes. M.	All other Causes. F.	Still-births or born dead M.	Still-births or born dead F.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
			40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57		
Ganjam	Chicacole	18,196					1	1														
	Berhampur	37,492																				
	Parlakimedi	17,334					2															
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	46,892																				
	Bimlipatam	10,432																				
	Vizianagram	37,278																				
	Anakapalle	16,539																				
Godavari	Cocanada	48,098																				
	Rajahmundry	61,403																				
	Ellore	39,621																				
Kistna	Masulipatam	39,502																				
	Nundigama	24,554																				
	Guntur	39,823																				
	Ongole	13,276																				
	Tenali	12,983																				
Nellore	Nellore	32,010																				
Madras	Madras	509,344																				
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	46,164																				
	Chingleput	10,551																				
South Arcot	Cuddalore	52,216																				
	Chidambaram	19,009																				
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	104,721																				
	Srirangam	23,039																				
	Karur	18,567																				
Tanjore	Tanjore	57,670																				
	Kumbakonam	38,578																				
	Mayavaram	24,219																				
	Negapatam	57,180																				
	Mahanagudi	20,443																				
Madura	Madura	105,984																				
	Periyakulam	17,050																				
	Dindigul	28,182																				
	Palni	17,168																				
	Kodaikanal	1,912																				

* Being a new municipality, the required information is not available.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of January 1912—*cont.*

District	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS. Class. Christians. European.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Christians. European.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ramnad ..	Sivagiripattur ..	28,382			3	20	3		24	4	28			2	107	3	..	89	23	111	13	6					7	15	7	7
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	49,408	..	2	..	102	32	..	68	67	135	..	..	5	143	17	..	97	78	175	21	5	3	1	..	..	..	7	11	10
	Palamcottah	59,515			6	91	46		75	61	136			5	99	23	..	81	69	150							5	31	33
	Tuticorin ..	46,018		..	48	80	8	..	80	61	141			..	65	13	..	49	20	69	26	20	..	1	..	..	17	16	16	17
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	39,376			1	42	41		47	37	84			..	65	183	13	145	120	265	36	28	..	1	..	..	17	16	16	17
	Nandyal ..	16,137			37	18	8		35	18	53			..	45	33	..	37	27	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	8	14	8
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	16,432				34	24	8	37	28	65			..	45	12	1	34	19	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	58,247			4	60	30		58	64	122			..	27	14	1	32	29	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	3
	Adoni ..	30,416			1	10	10		14	16	30			4	121	60	1	84	137	311	..	..	..	..	30	24	3	5	5	2
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	7,928				4	3		4	3	7			4	129	108	1	128	136	339	..	..	..	..	78	77	16	9	8	3
	Vellore ..	46,192	1	1	..	111	43		79	79	158			..	18	8	..	5	11	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Gudiyattam ..	21,835			1	16	11		17	21	38			4	109	28	..	78	59	137	1	1	..	..	8	..	4	9	21	15
North Arcot.	Wallajapet ..	19,067				28	7		18	18	36			1	86	14	..	28	42	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	13	12
	Ranipettai ..	17,059				50	5		31	24	55			..	18	12	..	6	21	35	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1
	Tirupattur ..	18,689				24	14		23	16	40			4	122	29	..	79	65	144	21	16	11	9	..	..	6	5	..	2
	Vaniyambadi ..	12,905				22	35		28	29	57			1	31	25	..	30	27	57	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1
Chittoor ..	Tirupati ..	18,480				39	1		24	15	40			..	40	75	..	56	69	125	9	8	1	..	26	32	..	3	3	2
Salem ..	Salem ..	79,521				181	12		100	103	203			..	51	4	..	28	37	65	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	7	6
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	53,050		1	2	129	10		68	68	136			10	304	32	..	110	116	226	12	12	1	2	..	..	10	14	12	12
	Erode ..	16,529		2	1	85	6		54	19	73			12	221	20	..	114	132	246	15	10	6	7	30	30	..	..	17	11
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund ..	13,590			14	81	9	26	74	52	126			1	20	7	..	21	27	48	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	7
	Coonoor ..	9,526			13	18	4		31	22	53		1	9	14	5	11	28	23	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
South Canara.	Mangalore ..	44,108			84	84	32	..	77	63	140			..	23	7	..	12	13	25	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	Tellicherry ..	27,883		1	2	53	32	..	45	44	89			62	122	32	..	96	118	214	29	31	..	..	5	10	7	5	14	15
Malabar ..	Calicut ..	76,981	1	3	9	114	108	1	128	106	229			2	98	34	..	59	45	79	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	3
	Palghat ..	46,177	..	..	9	110	33	..	87	72	159			12	78	89	4	111	71	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8	15
	Ponnani ..	19,276		1	25	16	12		30	25	55			22	16	7	..	23	31	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	9	5
	Tellicherry ..	27,811		..	7	35	74		60	59	119			6	24	29	..	59	23	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	1
	Total ..	2,460,042	12	59	443	2,038	1,107	41	1,619	1,629	3,248	5	21	492	7,038	1,549	26	4,901	4,838	9,739	408	404	55	66	172	181	763	779	806	834

[*Continued on next page.*

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of January 1912—*cont.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	DEATHS—*cont.*												Still-births or born dead.		RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM								AVERAGE RATIO PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS ENDED 1911	
			Causes of Death—*cont.*																							
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries								All other causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
					Suicides.		Wounds by Accident.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.																	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Bellary	Bellary	37,247	2	4									9	6														
	Adoni	30,416						1					2						10·1									
Anantapur	Anantapur	7,938		1																								
	Yellore	45,182	2	10				1					3	3														
	Gudiyattam	21,336	1	3										1			0·5											
North Arcot	Walajapet	10,067	1	1				1						1														
	Tirutanimalai	17,366																										
	Tirupattur	18,689	2																									
	Vaniyambadi	12,408	2	2													3·6		3·7									
Chittoor	Tirupati	15,485											1	2	1													
Salem	Salem	70,621	3	3									3	3			10·0		0·9	62·0								
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	53,080	6	5													0·8											
	Erode	18,529	1	1									2	1			4·8		3·6									
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	18,550	0	3				1									7·1		3·7	15·3								
South Canara	Coonoor	8,625	5	3													5·6											
	Mangalore	46,104	3	3															0·8									
Malabar	Tellicherry	27,883	14	11									5	3			10·4											
	Calicut	76,980	11	7									4	2					3·6									
	Palghat	44,177						1					3	1			1·0		0·3									
	Cochin	19,274	3	3									4	4														
	Cannanore	27,511	4	6									3	1														
	Total	2,459,042	200	214	9	5	31	26	3	3	..	..	3,202	2,110	123	112	3·9	3·6	1·6	7·4	7·9	3·4	0·3	21·5	30·7	26·6	34·5	28·1

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
23rd March 1912.

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 20th April 1912.

No.	Districts.	First period (August 1898 to June 1900).		Second period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Third period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fourth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Fifth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Sixth period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Seventh period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Eighth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Ninth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Tenth period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Eleventh period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Twelfth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Thirteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).		Fourteenth period (1st July 1911 to 20th April 1912).		Grand Total.		No.
		Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	Anantapur	736	604	8	8	5	5	97	80	140	136	1,022	1,008	1,523	1,544	7	8	12	7	102	179	34	36	1	1	10	10	688	660	4,385	4,134	1
2	Bellary	550	277	110	80	4	2	8,858	6,208	2,000	2,088	5,000	7,926	10 371	6,350	5,000	5,130	300	207	2,705	2,003	310	167	7	4	1,100	911	12,084	10,147	33,439	23,368	2
3	Chingleput	7	7	6	6	2	2	7	5	11	8	18	12	5	3	2	2	7	3	18	38	6	3	1	—	2	2	—	—	97	69	3
4	Coimbatore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	130	109	131	111	4
5	Cuddapah	6	1	42	26	—	—	358	301	125	101	4,307	2,176	6,838	3,111	325	244	2	2	209	148	2,174	1,000	4,132	2,073	3,801	1,833	2,475	1,196	19,389	13,014	5
6	Cuddapah	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	1	964	378	19	12	3	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	997	405	6
7	Tanjore	7	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	6	20	5	2	1	6	1	2	1	1	1	6	5	—	—	62	20	7
8	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	6	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	4	4	18	14	8
9	Guntur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
10	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	10
11	Kurnool	172	146	64	—	—	—	18	8	210	106	771	315	953	179	5	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	1	1,130	674	11
12	Madras City	17	11	—	—	11	9	1	1	14	13	13	10	60	19	32	17	3	1	4	3	1	1	6	2	7	3	—	—	189	104	12
13	Madura	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	6	3	77	15	3	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	31	24	1,268	1,066	2	2	7,310	2,152	13
14	Malabar	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	7	2	21	9	47	41	20	20	726	611	92	52	371	305	180	146	2	2	3,514	1,128	14
15	Nellore	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	12	2	15
16	Nilgiris, The	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	200	105	137	38	200	200	26	13	148	81	201	148	175	78	48	36	204	122	1,227	1,479	16
17	North Arcot	699	45	4	33	48	38	1,613	1,209	1,104	836	3,696	1,496	775	493	61	49	18	8	88	61	11	12	18	8	248	154	1,848	864	7,80	6,949	17
18	Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	5	1	18
19	Salem	391	286	208	167	1,805	1,118	1,000	2,000	6,700	4,577	1,005	803	205	1,000	140	80	200	231	1,200	970	870	695	165	111	6,111	4,200	1,650	1,000	22,200	11,005	19
20	South Arcot	—	—	6	4	3	2	1	—	—	—	7	4	7	1	20	10	—	—	1	1	1	1	6	6	9	8	40	29	106	102	20
21	South Canara	1	1	2	1	3	1	40	8	1,110	904	888	675	713	449	252	170	100	133	136	118	168	102	100	100	100	100	332	189	3,824	1,337	21
22	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	6	2	2	2	3	—	6	6	1	—	22	14	22
23	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	11	6	23
24	Trichinopoly	7	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	78	61	2	2	106	76	24
25	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	17	5	25
26	Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	13	3	26
27	Banglore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	207	75	118	27
28	Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	28
29	Pudukottai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
30	Total	2,703	2,007	1,124	834	1,889	1,273	6,540	5,104	11,127	11,108	19,015	25,218	30,076	14,946	5,910	5,000	361	279	5,472	4,160	3,491	2,240	5,029	2,346	13,301	8,307	21,496	15,139	199,584	94 101	30

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 20th April 1912.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 6th April 1912.						Reported during the week ending 13th April 1912.						Reported during the week ending 20th April 1912.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	1	1	5	4	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary district	...	...	15	10	15	10	...	...	8	7	8	7	...	...	2	3	2	3
Bellary town	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicacole district	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1
Coimbatore district	...	...	7	5	7	5	1	1	3	3	4	4	...	...	2	1	2	1
Coimbatore town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
Godavari district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna district	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
The Nilgiris	5	...	4	3	9	3	...	1	2	2	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	1
North Arcot district	1	1	24	11	25	12	3	1	10	8	13	9	1	1	6	3	7	4
Salem district	...	...	7	6	7	6	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	7	7	7	7
South Canara district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore town	...	...	7	3	7	3	...	...	20	18	20	18	...	...	11	9	11	9
Sandur State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	12	7
Tinnevelly district	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Total	8	4	71	41	77	45	5	3	44	43	49	46	3	3	43	29	46	32

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
23rd April 1912.

W. A. JUSTICE, Capt., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

VACATION 1912.

Notice.

Except as hereinafter mentioned, the High Court and the offices of the Registrar will be closed from Monday the 6th May to Saturday the 13th July 1912, both days included.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bakewell will act as Vacation Judge.

An Appellate Court of two Judges will sit on Monday the 10th June 1912 and the following days for the disposal of referred trials and other urgent criminal work.

The Vacation Judge will dispose of urgent applications which require to be heard *immediately*, whether in proceedings on the Appellate or Original Side of the High Court, at 11 A.M. on each Wednesday during the vacation, commencing on the 8th May 1912.

Notice of such applications shall be given to the Registrar of the High Court before 2 P.M. on the previous day.

Urgent matters when Judge not present in Court.

In any case of great urgency application may be made by delivering to the Registrar a request to transmit the necessary papers to the Vacation Judge, and the Registrar shall, if he considers the case one of sufficient urgency, transmit the application accordingly, and it will be heard on 24 hours' notice, if possible.

Registrar's office.

Except petitions and applications in non-contentious, testamentary and intestate matters, no application other than an urgent application as above mentioned will be received or filed during the vacation. No plaint, appeal, or other proceedings will be received, unless it is accompanied by an urgent application containing a prayer that the Vacation Judge will order it to be received.

The office of the Registrar will be open on Tuesday in each week, commencing on the 7th May 1912, from 12 noon to 2 P.M. for the receipt of urgent applications and for the disposal of applications for the issue of process or for copies of documents presented on or before the 4th May 1912. The office will also be open on Wednesdays while the Court is sitting.

High Court, Madras,
15th April 1912.

H. D. C. REILLY,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held on Monday, the 22nd day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the High Court House for the purpose of declaring the dividends in the matters hereundermentioned, and that all objections to their schedules and claims of any of their creditors, which have not previously been determined, will be heard and determined at the time and place above mentioned.

Serial number of petition.	Name of insolvent.	Dividend.	Serial number of petition.	Name of insolvent.	Dividend.
83 of 1904 ..	S. Appaswamy Gramany .	First.	121 of 1909 ..	H. Mahomed Obedulla Saib.	First.
208 of 1909 ..	A. S. Alexander ..	Do.	218 of 1909 ..	M. Meher Saib ..	Do.
611 of 1903 ..	S. Bent	Do.	166 of 1908 ..	Meer Kamal Ali Saib, Meer Asmani Ali Saib and Meer Hamat Ali Saib.	Do.
270 of 1908 ..	E. T. Boyton (2nd petition).	Do.			
82 of 1907 ..	E. Ezajaur ..	Do	138 of 1908. ..	A. G. Narayana Row ..	Do
278 of 1903 ..	V. Ekambaratheaiyar Naidu.	Do.	103 of 1903. ..	P. Nathamuni Naida ..	Do
231 of 1909 ..	T. Chinnathambi Mudaly (6th petition)	Do.	174 of 1903 ..	A. Nagarathna Mudaly ..	Do
145 of 1908 ..	T. P. Coomaravelu Pillai ..	Do	87 of 1909 ..	I. Parthasarathy Naida ..	Do.
81 of 19 9 ..	E. Dubier ..	Do	196 of 1909 ..	L. E. Phillips ..	Do.
88 of 1908 ..	V. Doraisawmi Pillai ..	Do	109 of 1908 ..	K. S. Ramachandra Aiyar ..	Do.
273 of 1909 ..	M. Dorasamy Pillai ..	Do	114 of 1908 ..	A. W. Rodrigues ..	Do.
266 of 1909 ..	P. Duraiswami (2nd petition).	Do.	111 of 1909 ..	C. Rangaswamy Mudaly ..	Do
165 of 1909 ..	K. Doraiswmi Raja ..	Do.	217 of 1908 ..	K. Rajarathna Mudaly ..	Do.
292 of 1908 ..	P. Perumalu Naida ..	Do.	50 of 1901 ..	K. Ramaiyah Naida ..	Do.
255 of 1908 ..	K. V. D'Cruz (2nd petition).	Do.	204 of 1908 ..	E. E. Rodgers ..	Do.
265 of 1909 ..	J. B. Freeman (2nd petition)	Do.	183 of 1908 ..	Kotheem Rathna Chetty ..	Do.
22 of 1909 ..	R. Govindarajulu Naidu ..	Do.	225 of 1908 ..	E. Raghunatha Raja ..	Do.
870 of 1909 ..	G. Govindaraja Mudali ..	Do.	34 of 1909 ..	C. Swamydoss Pillay ..	Do.
124 of 1908 ..	S. Gnanasekharn ..	Do.	82 of 1909 ..	J. V. Subramaniam Chetty.	Do.
146 of 1908 ..	P. S. Jamal Mahomed Rowthar.	Do.	128 of 1909 ..	Shaik Ahmad and Mahomed Yacob Saib	Do.
221 of 1908 ..	S. Jayaram Saibar ..	Do.	171 of 1908 ..	S. Swaminatha Sastri (3rd petition).	Do.
120 of 1909 ..	P. Kamalchiah Naida ..	Do.			
76 of 1909 ..	G. Krishnama Chetty, C. Raghava Chetty and C. Subroya Chetty.	Do.	317 of 1908 ..	Chadhala Seshachalam Chetty	Do.
69 of 1909 ..	T. B. Kothandapani Pillay, M. K. Doraiswmi Chetti, C. Kesava Pillai, K. Natesa Mudaly and V. Venugopal Pillay	Do.	236 of 1908 ..	T. R. Thiruvengadam Pillay.	Do.
			122 of 1908 ..	E. E. Theobald	Do.
			34 of 1905 ..	N. Venkatasubbiah	Do
			132 of 1908 ..	T. Venkata Row (1st petition).	Do.
18 of 1906 .	W. B. Leonard	Do.	6 of 1908 ..	M. Y. Venkatarangharo.	Do.
298 of 1909 ..	K. Lakshmanarayana Reddy (2nd petition).	Do.	161 of 1909 ..	H. Wrightman and A. E. M. Taylor	Do.
54 of 1908 ..	C. Low	Do.	272 of 1903	S. Vasudha Ayangar ..	Do.
214 of 1908 ..	M. Mahomed Meideen Marcayar.	Do	28 of 1908 ..	Mahomed Abdulla Saib ..	Second.
			205 of 1909 ..	N. Rathakrishna Naida ..	Do.
2 of 1909 ..	S. Muniswamy Naida ..	Do.	74 of 1908 ..	I. Stephens	Do
61 of 1909 ..	P. Munuka Mudaly ..	Do.	258 of 1907 ..	J. R. Thompson	Do

Insolvency Office, Madras,
11th April 1912.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MADRAS CITY CIVIL COURT.

Notice is hereby given that the Madras City Civil Court will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 13th May to Saturday, the 13th July 1912 both days inclusive.

During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

Arrangement will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

City Civil Court, Madras,
4th April 1912.

C. R. TIRUVENKATACHARIAR,
Ag. City Civil Judge.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

In modification of all previous notices on the subject it is hereby notified that the adjournment of the Civil Courts in the district of Tanjore for the annual recess will be as follows :—

(1) The District Court		
The Subordinate Judge's Court,	Tanjore ..	For two months from Monday the 29th April to Saturday the 29th June 1912, both days inclusive.
Do	Kumbakonam.	
Do	Mayavaram ..	
Do.	Negapatam ..	
(2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Tanjore, Tiruvadi, Kumbakonam, Valangaman, Negapatam, Tiruvalur and Tirutturaippundi.		For six weeks from Monday the 29th April to Saturday the 8th June 1912, both days inclusive.

(3) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Mayavaram, Shiyali, Mannargudi and Pattukkottai.	For six weeks from Monday the 20th May to Saturday the 29th June 1912, both days inclusive.

District Court, Tanjore,
3rd April 1912.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
District Judge.

It is hereby notified that the District Munsifs' Courts of Mayavaram and Shiyali will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 8th June 1912 (both days inclusive), and not from Monday the 20th May to Saturday the 29th June 1912 (both days inclusive) as previously notified in the notice dated 3rd April 1912.

District Court, Tanjore,
15th April 1912.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
District Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 22nd March 1912, it is hereby notified that the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 29th April to Saturday the 29th June 1912 (both days inclusive) and not from 22nd April to 22nd June 1912 (both days inclusive) as was previously notified.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
4th April 1912.

T. R. NARASIMHAMURTI SASTRI,
Official Receiver.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated the 2nd March 1912, and in view of the probable time that the Criminal Sessions of this month may take, notice is hereby given that the Court of the District and Sessions Judge and of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah, will be closed for the Annual Recess for two months from Monday the 29th day of April to Saturday the 29th day of June 1912, both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Munsifs of Cuddapah, Proddatur, Nandalur and Gooty, for six weeks from Monday the 29th April to Saturday the 8th June 1912, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other papers will be received.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, etc., to which parties to suits or their pleaders are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Cuddapah,
6th April 1912.

V. SUBRAHMANYAM,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated the 7th March, 1912, printed at page 588 of the *Fort St George Gazette*, Part II, dated 26th March 1912, it is hereby notified that the Court of the District Moosif of Mannargudi will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 22nd April to Saturday the 1st June 1912, both days inclusive.

District Court of South Arcot, Cuddalore,
10th April 1912.

H. MOBERLY,
District Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated the 16th February 1912, the Court of the District Munsif of Kavali will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 29th April to Saturday the 8th June 1912, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Nellore,
16th April 1912.

E. H. WALLACE,
Ag. District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 1st February last, it is hereby notified that the District Munsif's Court of Dindigul will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday, the 29th April to Saturday, the 8th June 1912, both days inclusive.

District Court, Madura,
16th April 1912.

J. G. BURN,
Ag. District Judge.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned property consisting of gold and silver jewellery, brass plates, knives, spectacle, walking sticks, umbrellas, wooden boxes, planks, etc., remaining unclaimed at the Police Commissioner's Office, from 1st July to 31st December 1911, will be sold by public auction on or after the 25th October 1912 if not claimed before that date.

Sale-proceeds of perishable articles and currency notes and cash will be credited to Government.

List of unclaimed properties

1. Clothing, etc., from General Hospital.
2. Three pairs of soles, etc.
3. Two brass ornaments
4. Forty nine pieces, etc.
5. Basket.
6. A pair of gold ear-rings.
7. One old white shirt
8. Motor-car lamp—returned to owner.
9. A tin of green paint—sale-proceeds Rs. 0-3-3 credited.
10. Paddy—sale-proceeds Rs. 2-5-0 credited.
11. Catch—sale-proceeds Rs. 0-2-3 credited
12. One half of w bicycle bell.
13. Umbrella
14. A piece of tent cloth
15. Four iron tins.
16. One cheque—handed over to drawer.
17. Two tin ball measures.
18. Rakehaw,
19. Iwa hand saws,
20. Dealwood boxes,
21. A bag
22. A leather bag containing a pair of gold hoppas, etc.
23. Chattis, female cloth, etc.
24. Silver waist string.
25. An old cart with four wheels.
26. A basket of coal.
27. A torn silk handkerchief, etc.
28. One silver watch.
29. One cap.
30. Three wh Rs engravers-rom, etc
31. Four teakwood sweetlings and one cake sunlight soap—sale-proceeds Rs 0-1-9 credited.
32. One tin box, etc., returned to Pahan Muhammad
33. Beans and broken rice—sale proceeds Rs. 0-2-6 credited.
34. Beans and broken rice—sale-proceeds Rs 0-3-3 credited.
35. Six combinge of wood
36. Two packs of betle leaves—sale-proceeds Rs 0-0-2 credited.
37. Two baskets of broken rice—sale-proceeds Rs. 0-3-3 credited
38. Head cloth with bags.
39. One roll white sugar—sale-proceeds Rs. 0-3-9 credited.
40. One black umbrella
41. Do
42. A cheque—returned to drawer.
43. A walking stick.
44. A motor-cycle cylinder reservoir
45. One khaki coat and a red cloth turban.
46. Gingelly seeds—sale-proceeds Rs 0-3-6 credited.
47. One gold pendant—returned to owner.
48. A rosary.
49. A motor-cycle horn.
50. A pair of pincers.
51. Illicit opium preparation, etc., destroyed.
52. A dagger with sheath.
53. Two clothes etc.
54. A brass padlock, etc.
55. A pair of soles etc
56. One pump tube.
57. Cycle air pump
58. Twenty-three pollams of tin.
59. A brass lock, etc,
60. One cigar board.
61. Sixty-one half Anna service stamps—taken for office use.
62. A sword with brass handle, etc
63. A forty-three currency note—credited.
64. A steel trunk containing four pairs of ear-rings, etc., effects of an Arab Dock passenger named Bakir Sheik who died on 16th July 1911 on his way from Penang to Bladras
65. One cloth bundle containing five pieces of clothing, etc., effects of one Muhammad who died on 10th July 1911 on his way from Singapore to Negapatam
66. One odd ear-ring
67. Enamel plate, etc
68. A teak wood box, etc
69. Groundnuts—sale-proceeds Rs. 1-8-0 credited.
70. Small wooden plank
71. Two bundles, etc., claimed.
72. Eight 24 gildee pieces—effects of a passenger named Bezar who died on one on 8th August 1911.
73. An old umbrella.
74. One bottle of oil—sale-proceeds Rs 0-12-6 credited—see No. 78
75. One reservoir
76. A brass fish.
77. A shirt with black stripes.
78. A tin containing cycle oil sold—see No. 74
79. A broken municipal lamp
80. One hand cane
81. A new hand engravestamm, etc
82. Hackney carriage badge 1831 and a pillow cover.
83. One white engravestamm, etc,
84. Two gold bells.
85. A durian, etc
86. A brass chain—claimed
87. A bunch of iron keys etc.
88. A five-rupee currency note—credited
89. A pair of glass glasses.
90. One copper ingot.
91. Two chatis parabis, etc.
92. A book.
93. One silver button, etc., from General Hospital.
94. Screw iron weights.
95. One copper bowl, etc.
96. Do
97. Do.
98. One dealwood plank.
99. One basket of coal—sale-proceeds Rs. 0-6-0 credited.
100. One carriage mark.
101. A neck chain etc.
102. One silk towel, etc.
103. A tin of kerosene oil—sale-proceeds Rs. 0-15-6 credited.
104. An iron ring with keys.
105. A money containing old papers.
106. One bicycle—returned to owner.
107. An umbrella.
108. Motor-cycle accessories.
109. A quantity of coir rope—sale-proceeds Rs. 0-1-6 credited
110. One jungle wood.
111. Rice—sale-proceeds Rs. 2-8-3 credited
112. A broken cycle
113. A basket containing brass chambam, etc.
114. Seven pieces teak wood.
115. A money purse with a Singapore coin.
116. One half-anna Singapore coin, etc
117. Two new cloths, etc., effects of one Maniahalla Chetti.
118. Four annas—credited.
119. Hackney carriage badge 1108.
120. A red cloth
121. One cake of wax.
122. An umbrella,
123. A German silver soap tray
124. One gold addigai—claimed.
125. One motor-cycle tube.
126. A lace tartan cloth.
127. A Malacca cane.
128. A piece of drill,
129. One black sal cloth
130. One German silver thayathi, etc., and Re. 0-3-7 credited.
131. A money purse containing watch and cash Rs. 0-1-0 credited.
132. A fountain pen.
133. A blank cycle pump
134. An empty steel trunk.
135. An iron wheel tire
136. A wooden box containing seales, etc.
137. A gold ear jewel—claimed.
138. Thirty-three lbs of lead.
139. One bag of horns
140. Two two-anna pieces—credited.
141. One time-piece.
142. One whip
143. A book—Count of Montichristo, Volume I.
144. A mango plank
145. A cane.

148. An old umbrella.
149. Two teakwood windows.
150. Clothing etc. from General Hospital.
151. One leather purse collar.
152. Five marbles and cash Re. 0-13-2 credited.
153. One Mahammadan silk cloth, etc.
154. One M C plate No. 213.
155. A broken lamp vase.
156. A money purse, etc.
157. Seven iron rivets, etc.
158. A bowl—sale-proceeds Re. 0-3-0 credited.
159. A steel trunk.
160. One small hammer, etc
161. A leather bag.
162. A cycle pump.
163. Cash Rs. 4-6-3 credited.
164. Re 0-13-7 credited
165. Brass rings etc., from General Hospital.
166. A rosary and three brass crosses.
167-172. Sixteen brass pieces, etc.
173. A metal chain
174. A silk female cloth
175. A crowbar and a red cloth.
176. Two swords, etc. brought on C.A. register.
177. Three bags tanning bark.
178. A teakwood cot.
179. One gold thottreppu.
180. A child's jacket.
181. A wooden box.
182 and 183. Groundnuts, etc —sale-proceeds Rupees 2-3-3 credited.
184. One sheets pump.
185. Four silk bordered cloths, etc.
186. A silk belt.
187. One silver bag's.
188. Two brass spoons.
189. Three and a half yards of Holland cloth.
190. Two knives
191. One snuff box.
192. Three rolls of electric wire.
193. Twelve measures of pigeon food—sale-proceeds Re 0-1-0 credited.
194. Four Salempet cloths.
195. A bag containing clothing, etc.
196. Seven baskets of coal, etc.
197. Groundnuts—sale-proceeds Re. 0-2-3 credited.
198. One lace cloth
199. A brass tumbler, etc.
200. One silver watch.
201. Screw driver
202. One chintz jacket.
203. A brass padlock with key, etc.
204. A pair of spectacles.
205. A glass tumbler
206. A monkey spanner.
207. A candle socket.
208. An inflator.
209. A promissory-note for Rs. 300, etc
210. A black handled knife
211. One brass chembu.
212. Umbrellas, etc., from M.R.T.
213. Rice—sale-proceeds Rs. 0-6-0 credited.
214. A casuarina pod
215. Groundnuts—sale-proceeds Re 0-2-0 credited.
216. Five rolls of beads.
217. A wasted onions—sale-proceeds Re 0-0-9 credited.
218. Four viss of oil cakes—sale-proceeds Re. 0-1-8 credited.
219. One saree piece—credited.
220. One over coat.
221. A small pathrella.
222. A small aluminium spoon.
223. Metal watch.
224. A bunch of keys, etc.
225. A single karnapoo.
226. One gold ring
227. A pair of wire gold ear-ring, etc.
228. White lined cloths, etc.
229. Crowbar
230. A small pen knife.
231. Two baskets—sale-proceeds Re 0-3-0 credited.
232. Two pieces of lead and an iron rod.
233. Two electric light bulbs.
234. One pen knife.
235. A fan of cocoanut ola—sale-proceeds Re. 0-3-0 credited.
236. A brass chain.
237. A stick.
238. Tobacco—sale proceeds Re 0-1-6 credited.
239. Two casuarina posts.
240. A small wooden box.
241. A neckal hat.
242. A white handkerchief.
243. A hen—sale-proceeds Re 0-3-0 credited.
244. A nickel watch
245. An oil cloth.
246. A pair of gold nose screws.
247. A black umbrella.
248. One shirts podavai, etc
249. One pith hat.
250. An umbrella
251. A.G.S Crown of Burma Police.
252. Two bowls—sale-proceeds Rs. 1-3-0 credited.
253. Three quarter anna pieces credited.
254. A gold ring.
255. Two ducks—sale proceeds Re. 0-13-0 credited
256. Cash Rs 1-10-0 credited
257. A basket of coal.
258. A bag with cloth, etc.
259 and 264. Rice and groundnuts—sale-proceeds Re. 0-13-6 credited
265. An umbrella and a green shawl

P. HANNYNGTON,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

City Police Office, Madras,
16th April 1912.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 11 of 1912 (O.S. No. 467 of 1909 on the file of this Court) in the Court of the District Munsif, Ariyalur.

Arumuga Padayachi .. .. *Petitioner (third defendant).*

Sankara Aiyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to be declared insolvent and that the petition is posted to 25th June 1912 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Ariyalur,
19th April 1912

R. A. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 18 of 1912 (O.S. No. 857 of 1908 on the file of this Court) in the Court of the District Munsif, Ariyalur.

Chinnasami Padayachi .. .. *Petitioner (Second defendant.)*

Mathiah Chettiar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to be declared insolvent and that the petition is posted to 25th April 1912

District Munsif's Court, Ariyalur,
19th April 1912

R. A. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 14 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ariyalur.

Gopala Padayachi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nataraja Mudali and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Whereas Gopala Padayachi, son of Maruthamuthu Padayachi of Ariyalur has applied to this Court by application, dated 25th March 1912, to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 24th April 1912 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by pleader.

District Munsif's Court, Ariyalur, 12th April 1912. R. A. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, *District Munsif*

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Vellingiri Chavan, son of Sinnana Thevan, at Ramanathapuram in Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner*
Nattukottai Alagappa Chetty at Coimbatore and fourteen others .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being made an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 8th June 1912 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court Coimbatore, 19th April 1912. T. R. KUPPUSWAMI AIYANGAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Annamalai Chetty, son of Kanakan Chetty, residing at Vellakinar in Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mettupalayam Lakshmi Vilas Nidhi, Limited, by Secretary Samanna Nayudu and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being made an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 15th June for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore, 19th April 1912 T. R. KUPPUSWAMI AIYANGAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 6 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Pattakara Rangaswami Naicken, son of Thirumala Naicken, residing at Kuniamuthoor in Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vartinika Vridhi Thanarjaka Sangam, Limited, by Secretary K. R. Venkataramanayyar and six others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being made an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 22rd June 1912 for hearing

District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore, 19th April 1912. T. R. KUPPUSWAMI AIYANGAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 7 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Ramaswami Chetty, Devanga at Coimbatore .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Minor Palaniasamy Chetty at Sukravarapet Street in Coimbatore by guardian Subbammal at Sukravarapet Street in Coimbatore and eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being made an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 15th June 1912 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore, 19th April 1912. T. R. KUPPUSWAMI AIYANGAR, *District Munsif*

No. 8 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Veluyutham Pillay, son of Subbaraya Pillai, residing at Akkarai Mettupalaiam in Avanashi taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Somu Lala, son of Durmachandu Lala, cloth merchant, residing at Big Bazaar Street, Coimbatore .. .. *Creditor.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being made an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 8th June 1912 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore, 19th April 1912. T. R. KUPPUSWAMI AIYANGAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 9 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Palani Gounden, son of Subbana Gounden, at Kallipalayam *alias* Sanivarapuram in Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nada Gounden, son of Nanjappa Gounden, at Nathagoundanpudur, hamlet of Mangalapalayam in Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Creditor.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being made an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 15th June 1912 for hearing

T. R. KUPPUSWAMI AIYANGAR,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore,
19th April 1912

No. 10 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Sundaram Pillai, son of Arumugam Pillai, at Sandaikaimuthur in Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Appachi Gounden at Papampatti in Palladam taluk and six others .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being made an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 15th June 1912 for hearing.

T. R. KUPPUSWAMI AIYANGAR,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore,
19th April 1912

No. 12 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Sundaram Pillai, son of Narayana Pillai, at Pallapalayam in Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sivarathri Venkatarama Chetti, cloth merchant at Coimbatore, and nine others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being made an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 5th June 1912 for hearing

T. R. KUPPUSWAMI AIYANGAR,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore,
19th April 1912.

No. 30 of 1911 (No. 12 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif of Proddatur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Asum Ranga Reddi, residing in Proddatur .. .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Uppatur Takroddien and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Asum Ranga Reddi was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 30th day of March 1912.

The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claims on or before the 11th day of July 1912. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

M. W. ELLIOT,
Official Receiver.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddapah,
5th April 1912.

No. 48 of 1911 (No. 15 of 1912 in the District Court of Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Tangatur Venkataramayya, residing in Siddareddipalli of Pullampet taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Doredla Subbayya and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Tangatur Venkataramayya was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 13th day of March 1912.

The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claims on or before the 12th day of July 1912. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

M. W. ELLIOT,
Official Receiver.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddapah,
8th April 1912.

No. 50 of 1911 (No. 17 of 1911 in the District Court of Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Kammara Chinna Nagappah, residing in Koller, Tadpatri taluk .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Cherlopalli Ankanagari Balayya and others .. .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Kammara Chinna Nagappah was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 2nd day of April 1912.

The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claims on or before the 12th day of July 1912. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

M. W. ELLIOT,
Official Receiver.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddapah,
8th April 1912.

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Kistna, Ellore.

Kodavali Swami, resident of Chilakapadu .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 29th March 1912.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Kistna, Ellore, 12th April 1912

V. C. MASCARENHAS, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Gooty.

Chakala Inakala Sanjeevadu of Konakondla, Taluk Gooty .. .. *Petitioner.*

P. Venkateswamiah and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that in the matter of above insolvency petition an order for adjudication has been passed on the 12th day of April 1912. All creditors are required to prove their debts on 25th April 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Gooty, 16th April 1912

K. SAMBASIVA RAO, *District Munsif.*

No. 11 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Pillalamarri Venkatakrishniah, Brahmin, residing at Tenali .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 12th April 1912, and that the creditors should prove their claims on or before 29th July next by delivering or sending by post in registered covers to this Court affidavits in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Court, Guntur, 16th April 1912

J. C. FERNANDEZ, *District Judge.*

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Immadi Nagaratnam, son of Panakalu, Vysya and merchant of Sangadigunta, Guntur .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 20th April 1912, and that the creditors should prove their claims on or before the 22nd July next by delivering or sending by post in registered covers to this Court affidavits in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Court, Guntur, 15th April 1912.

J. C. FERNANDEZ, *District Judge.*

No. 8 of 1912 on the file of the District Judge, Guntur.

Kuwta Yegnanarayana, Brahman, trader and Inamdar and resident of Pedo Palivarru, Repalli taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Gondavalli Subbarayudu and twenty others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that the petition stands posted for 22nd July 1912. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Court, Guntur, 17th April 1912.

J. C. FERNANDEZ, *District Judge.*

No. 10 of 1911 in the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Kollimarla Sitaramayya .. .. *Petitioner.*

Suryadevara Narasayya and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7, of the Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 19th day of April 1912, and the further hearing of the matter is adjourned to 29th June 1912. The creditors will prove their claims on or before that date.

Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur, 18th April 1912.

T. VARADARAJULU NAYUDU, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Kakumanu Kotayya .. .. *Petitioner.*

Rekapalli Bhaskararamayya and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7, of the Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 19th day of April 1912, and the further hearing of the matter is adjourned to 27th June 12. The creditors will prove their claims on or before that date.

Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur, 19th April 1912.

T. VARADARAJULU NAYUDU, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 4 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kasargod.

Lakshmana Kamthi .. .. *Petitioner.*

Rama Kamthi .. .. *Respondent.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Lakshmana Kamthi, son of Raghunatha Kamthi of Hosdoorg, Kasba village, Alvathnad Marane, Kasargod taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 8th June 1912 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Kasargod, 19th April 1912.

V. S. KRISHNA AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 5 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif of Melur at Madura.

Nagappa Madali .. .. *Petitioner.*

Nagula Naidu and seven others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner, son of Ammayappa Madali residing at Melur, has applied to this Court under sections 8 and 11 of Act III of 1907 for being declared an insolvent and that the application stands posted to 13th May 1912 for hearing. Any creditor willing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date

District Munsif's Court of Melur at Madura, 19th April 1912.

T. K. SUBBIER, *District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1911 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Masulipatam.

Chelamalasetti Adeyya .. .. *Petitioner*

Chelamalasetti Sarayya and eight others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

It is hereby notified under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Chelamalasetti Adeyya of Chilakalapudi has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on 12th April 1912

Principal District Munsif's Court, Masulipatam, 16th April 1912.

M. G. KRISTNA RAO, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Sundram, son of Arthanarian, residing at Nanjai Edayar, Paramathi division, Namakkal taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Karappan Chetty and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 16th April 1912, and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

District Munsif's Court, Namakkal, 18th April 1912.

S. SUBBAYYA SASTRI, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, North Malabar.

Nitorajpurath Parkum Nerikkot Melkot Illath Iswaran Embrandiri .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudicated an insolvent and it is posted to 13th July 1912 for hearing.

District Court, North Malabar, Tellicherry, 15th April 1912.

S. G. ROBERTS, *Ag. District Judge.*

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, The Nilgiris, Ootacamund.

In the matter of Jogi Gowdan, son of Muruka Gowdan, residing at Yellanolli Kotty Circuit—Petitioner.

P. N. Hassan Mahomed Rowthar & Co. and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 20th day of March 1912. The creditors of the insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules of 1909.

(By order.)

Dated this 16th day of April 1912. T. S. RADHAKRISHNA AIYAR, *Serishtadar.*

No. 9 of 1907 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore, in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

In the matter of the insolvency of Ramasami Ayyar.

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that such of the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before the 13th July 1912; failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 11th April 1912. A. CHAKRAPANI AIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 11 of 1910 on the file of the District Munsif's Court of Cuddalore in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

In the matter of the insolvency of Sankarabagam Pillai.

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that such of the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before the 6th July 1912, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 17th April 1912. A. CHAKRAPANI AIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 4 of 1911 (No. 5 of 1911 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

In the matter of the insolvency of Muthukumara Chetti.

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that such of the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before the 20th July 1912, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 17th April 1912. A. CHAKRAPANI AIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 18 of 1911 (No. 4 of 1911 on the file of the District Munsif of Panruti) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

In the matter of the insolvency of Gopala Aiyar.

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that such of the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before the 20th July 1912, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 17th April 1912. A. CHAKRAPANI AIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 9 of 1912 (No. 5 of 1912 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

M. Singaravelu Mudaliar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ponnusami Chetti and fifteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that M. Singaravelu Mudaliar, son of Veerasami Mudaliar, residing at Manjakuppam, Cuddalore taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 29th June 1912. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 17th April 1912. A. CHAKRAPANI AIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS APPEAL No. 2 OF 1912 (I.P. No. 13 OF 1911 ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF CHIDAMBARAM) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH ARCOT.

Vaithinadha Pillai, son of Dharmalinga Pillai, residing at Therkumangudi, Chidambaram taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Paripoornathammal and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the aforesaid petitioner Vaithinadha Pillai has been adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 11th of April 1912. His creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the District Munsif's Court of Chidambaram an affidavit in Form No. 8 of the Insolvency Rules.

District Court, South Arcot,
15th April 1912.

H. MOBERLY,
District Judge.

No. 2 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, PUTTUR, SOUTH CANARA

Anthappa Konde, grand nephew of Nagappa Konde, residing in Tannirpantha village, Uppinangadi taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent, and that the petition is posted to 7th June 1912 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the petition may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date to state his objections.

District Munsif's Court, Puttur,
17th April 1912.

K. APPAJI RAU,
District Munsif.

No. 4 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, SRIRANGAM.

Gangathara Aiyan, son of Ramasawmy Sastrial, residing at Alloor, Trichinopoly taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramachandra Aiyar and six others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Gangathara Aiyan, son of Ramasawmy Sastriyal, residing at Alloor, Trichinopoly taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and his petition is posted to the 26th day of April 1912 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Srirangam,
16th April 1912.

T. JIVAJI RAO,
District Munsif.

No. 10 OF 1912 (No. 8 OF 1912, DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT, TINNEVELLY) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TINNEVELLY.

In the matter of Abdul Rahiman Rowther.

Abdul Rahiman Rowther .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ekambra Eswaramoorthie Pillay and eleven others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Abdul Rahiman Rowther, son of Usan Rowther, residing at Pettai, Tinnevelly taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 16th day of April 1912; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
16th April 1912

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No 11 OF 1912 (No. 7 OF 1912, TINNEVELLY DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT) IN THE COUET OF THE DISTRICT OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TINNEVELLY

In the matter of Andaperumal Pillai

Andaperumal Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramasi Nadan and eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Andaperumal Pillai, son of Pichandia Pillai, residing at Peremal Koil Street, Tinnevelly Cusba, Tinnevelly taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 11th day of April 1912; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
16th April 1912.

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 13 of 1912 (No. 4 of 1912, District Munsif's Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the District Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of R. Subbayya Chettiar.

R. Subbayya Chettiar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Arunachalam Chettiar and nine others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that R. Subbayya Chettiar, son of Ramasami Chettiar, residing at Sundaravinayakarcoil Street, Pettai, Tinnevelly taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 16th day of April 1912; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 5 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
16th April 1912.

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 14 of 1912 (No. 3 of 1912, District Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the District Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Singam Aiyangar.

Singam Aiyangar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chinan Navanitha Krishna Aiyangar and thirty-four others .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Singam Aiyangar, son of Navanithakrishna Aiyangar, residing at Takku Viravanallur, Ambasamudram taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 13th day of April 1912, and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
16th April 1912.

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 12 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of S. Rangaya Rao.

S. Rangaya Rao .. .. *Petitioner.*
The South India Bank, Limited, and seventeen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that S. Rangaya Rao, son of B. Subba Rao, residing at Malavoorraghavapuram, Tinnevelly taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 2nd day of July 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

Dated this 15th day of April 1912.

F. D. P. OLDFIELD,
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruvoyilur.

M. R. Narayanaswami Naidu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Shrotriem Ramachandra Chari and eight others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovementioned petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 17th April 1912, and that the creditors should prove their debts as soon as possible before the Official Receiver, South Arcot, Cuddalore, by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency rules.

District Munsif's Court, Tirukkoyilur,
18th April 1912.

P. M. ANANTHANARAYANA AIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 6 of 1912 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

Arumugam Pillai, son of Thatha Pillai, Kasba Karur, Karur taluk .. *Petitioner.*
Muthakaruppan Chetty and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the Sub-Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 21st June 1912.

Office of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly,
4th April 1912.

C. KUMARACHARAVARTHY AIYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 6 of 1912 in the COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, TRICHINOPOLY.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Annadhurai Pillai, son of Ananya Pillai, residing at Stone Cutter's Street, Fort, Trichinopoly, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 12th April 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly, 15th April 1912.

C. V. VISVANATHA SASTRI,
District Munsif.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH APRIL 1912.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 58,20,080 9 3			
Public Deposits at Branches Rs. 41,24,301 13 6	99,44,382	0	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,46,00,710	13	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	40,195	14	7
Sundries	27,97,672	12	0
Total	8,65,82,461	14	11

ASSETS	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	83,78,093	3	6
Other authorised Investments	40,072	12	8
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,12,53,847	10	8
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities	1,47,44,363	15	11
Bills discounted and purchased	1,21,67,332	1	2
Balances with other Banks	17,96,843	15	7
Bullion	28,249	11	6
Dead Stock	5,35,778	2	3
Stamps	22,542	6	10
Sundries	1,80,381	7	7
	7,01,53,345	15	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	1,64,29,815	16	2
Total	8,65,83,161	14	11

* Includes 1,11,403½ sovereigns at Rs. 16,74,127-8-0.

(By order of the Directors.)

J. SUTHERLAND,
Ag. Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—3 per cent.,
Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—48 35

Bank of Madras, Madras, 22nd April 1912.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

LIST of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, &c., on the 20th April 1912, as reported by Commanders or Agents at the office.

Ships' names	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
S.S. "Nalrang" ..	2642	G. Park	Calcutta *via* Cocanada and Chittagong	1912 20th April ..	Messrs. Wilson & Co.
S.S. "Rosemary" ..	2577	David Jones ..	Calcutta	20th " ..	Messrs. South Indian Export Company, Ltd.

EXPORT of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 14th to the 20th April 1912

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name	Tons	Nation.	Commander's name	Where from.	When left.
1912. 14th April ..	S.S. "Elma"	2856	B	A. R. W. Bandeck.	Negapatam *via* Cuddalore ..	1912, 12th April.
15th " ..	S.S. "Crostafels" ..	3093	G	Stocken	Antwerp *via* Colombo ..	10th Mar.
15th " ..	S.S. "Egra"	2344	B	H. G. Muir ..	Rangoon	12th April.
16th "	S.S. "Mombassa" ..	2039	"	J. W. Rose ..	Calcutta	13th "
17th " ..	S.S. "Taroba"	2957	"	G. M. Symmers ..	Singapore	11th "
17th " ..	S.S. "Rathlin"	4095	G	C. Jansson ..	New York *via* Suez ..	9th Mar.
19th " ..	S.S. "Hooksya" ..	2700	B	K. Jenkins ..	Calcutta	16th April
20th " ..	S.S. "Nairang"	2642	"	G. Park	Bombay *via* Coast ..	31st Mar.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1912.					
16th April ..	S.S. "City of Chester" ..	3621	B.	E. H. Haddey ..	Marseilles, London and Dunkirk *via* Pondicherry and Malabar Coast.
17th " ..	S.S. "Ygra"	2345	"	H. D. Muir ..	Negapatam.
18th " ..	S.S. "Ekma"	2366	"	A. R. W. Handcock	Rangoon
18th " ..	S.S. "Tarcha"	3667	"	G. M. Symmers ..	Singapore *via* Negapatam, Penang and Port Swettenham.
19th " ..	S.S. "Mombassa" ..	3039	"	J. W. Ross ..	London *via* Aden, Colombo, Suez Canal, Genoa and Marseilles.
18th " ..	S.S. "Coolgolla" ..	3083	G.	Seaton	Calcutta *via* Visagapatam.
19th " ..	S.S. "Clan Macpherson" ..	3041	B.	J. N. Gray ..	Calcutta.
19th " ..	S.S. "Buffalo" ..	4026	G.	C. Jansen ..	Do.
19th " ..	S.S. "Himalaya" ..	5798	B.	K. Jenkins ..	London *via* Colombo.

Port Office, Madras,
20th April 1912.

M. W. FAREWELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company ..	Carolina Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company.	John Brandon (son) * Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry ..	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery ..	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery ..	Amelia *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son)
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	Parquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company.	Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hensley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department ..	Charles Hensley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery ..	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son)
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery ..	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, S., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners ..	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps ..	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Ruth McManus (daughter) Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arbella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry ..	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased	Claimants
Smith, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	.. Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery ..	.. Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	.. John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery ..	.. John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	.. John M. Wiggins (son).

Office of the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, Secunderabad Division, Bolarum, 2nd April 1912.

C. J. G. BIRD, Captain, for *Deputy Controller of Military Accounts.*

REPORT OF DESERTION

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fyzabad, the 16th day of April 1912.

Number, rank and name, 8167, Private James Hayden, age, 25 years 2 months, height, 5 feet 5 inches, colour of complexion, fresh; hair, fair, eyes, grey; trade, shopman; date of enlistment, 28th June 1905; place of enlistment, Dublin; parish and county in which born, Edinburgh, Midlothian; date of desertion or absence, 11th April 1912, place of desertion or absence, Fyzabad; marks, scar back of right knee. Under seven years' service

H. HAGGARD, Lieut.-Col., *Commanding 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment.*

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EXTRACT from the *Gazette of India*, dated the 13th April 1912.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th April 1912.

No. 1147-*Ap.*—Mr. N. Purushotham Naidu, Superintendent of Post Offices, Third Grade, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months with effect from the 8th April 1912, or one year in all from the 8th October 1911.

The 9th April 1912.

No. 1152-*Ap.*—Mr. L. Hodgkinson, Postmaster, Ootacamund, pay Rs. 250—300, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st March 1912 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. V. Parasurama Iyer, Deputy Postmaster, Ootacamund, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster, Ootacamund, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. L. Hodgkinson, or until further orders.

* * * * * *

C. STEWART-WILSON, *Director-General of Posts and Telegraph.*

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR REMOVAL OF RECORDS, Etc.

TENDERS are invited for the removal of records, furniture, record racks, etc., of the Office of the Assistant Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs, Madras, from the Lucky Buildings, Mooker Nallamuthu Street, Georgetown, to 1/36 (next to the Madras Club), Mount Road, Madras. As the office is to be opened in the Mount Road premises by the 15th June 1912, the tenders should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st May 1912.

Madras, 8th April 1912.

T. K. RAJAGOPALAN, *Assistant Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs*

TENDERS FOR IRON SAFES.

THE Inspector-General of Registration will receive tenders for the supply of safes detailed hereunder up to 1 P.M. on the 15th May 1912 :—

Description.	Probable number required.	Period during which the contract is to last
Burglar proof iron safe 24" × 18" × 18" fitted throughout with ¼" superior iron plates firmly secured with iron angles, solid iron door 4" thick fitted with brass handle and sliding escutcheon for the key hole, and three holding down bolts, namely, one anchor bolt for the bottom with 6" square anchor plate and two bolts with claw ends for the sides. The safes to be fitted with superior locks with duplicate keys	18	1st June 1912 to 31st March 1913.

2. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 20 (twenty) which will be returned if the tender is not approved.

3. A sample of the safe may be seen at the Public Works Workshops, Madras. The safes supplied must conform to the sample in all respects.

4. All safes supplied by the successful tenderer shall be subject to inspection and acceptance or rejection by the General Superintendent of the Public Works Workshops, Madras, and with this and in view the safes shall in the first instance be sent by the tenderer, at his own expense, unpainted, to the Public Works Workshops and after approval by the Superintendent be removed to the office of the Inspector-General of Registration, North Beach Road, Madras, for painting and delivery.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent. of the cost of the safes and also to execute a deed of contract within a week from the date of acceptance of his tender. The sum of Rs. 20 reserved with the tender will then be returned to him, but it will be liable to forfeiture to Government if he fails to pay the deposit and to execute the requisite deed within the time specified.

6. The Inspector-General reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning reasons.

Madras, 10th April 1912.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer No. 2, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
One cask broken containing marble mugs	N. 2 (433) U.R.	10th April 1912	Within the Madras Harbour.
Nineteen flat iron bars	Nil	11th "	
Twelve square iron bars		11th "	
One coal lamp		11th "	
Five flat iron bars		12th "	
Twenty square iron bars		12th "	
Twelve square iron fencing rods		12th "	
One square iron axle		12th "	
One flat iron bar		13th "	
Three jungle wood planks		13th "	
Three jungle wood squares		13th "	
Five flat iron bars		14th "	
Five square iron bars		14th "	
One square iron axle		14th "	
Twelve square iron fencing rods		14th "	
Sixteen flat iron bars		17th "	
Three square iron bars		17th "	
One round iron bar		17th "	
Two coal lamps		17th "	
One piece paint rod		17th "	

IL-8

Particulars regarding vessels sold by auction by the Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras during the 2nd quarter of 1912 are given below :—

Description of vessel.	No.	Date of sale.	Place of sale.
1 Cutter ...	No. 2 (133) U.R.	1912-10th April	10 a.m.	4
19 Surf boats ...	Nil.	Do.	11 a.m.	
12 Surf boats ...	Do.	Do.	11 a.m.	
1 Launch ...	Do.	Do.	11 a.m.	
6 Surf boats ...	Do.	Do.	12 n.	
23 Surf boats ...	Do.	Do.	12 a.m.	
12 Surf boats ...	Do.	Do.	12 a.m.	
1 Surf boat ...	Do.	Do.	12 a.m.	
1 Surf boat ...	Do.	Do.	15 a.m.	Godown Compound.
8 Catamarans ...	Do.	Do.	15 a.m.	
3 Catamaran masts ...	Do.	Do.	15 a.m.	
5 Surf boats ...	Do.	Do.	16 a.m.	
5 Surf boat anchors ...	Do.	Do.	16 a.m.	
1 Surf boat ...	Do.	Do.	16 a.m.	
12 Surf boat anchors ...	Do.	Do.	16 a.m.	
16 Surf boat oars ...	Do.	Do.	17 a.m.	
8 Surf boat rudders ...	Do.	Do.	17 a.m.	
1 Country boat ...	Do.	Do.	17 a.m.	
2 Canoes ...	Do.	Do.	17 a.m.	
1 Surf boat ...	Do.	Do.	17 a.m.	

Port Office, Madras,
20th April 1912.

M. W. FAREWELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

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VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from qualified candidates for the post of a Surveyor on Rs. 60 per mensem for twelve months for forest survey work in the South Salem district. The applications should reach the District Forest Officer, South Salem Division, Salem, on or before 30th April 1912. Applicants with previous practical experience will be preferred.

Salem Collector's Office, South Forest Branch,
1st April 1912.

C. M. MADURANAYAKAM PILLAI,
District Forest Officer.

Applications are invited from duly qualified men for the posts of temporary Draftsmen and Tracers on Rs. 30 and Rs 25, respectively, in this division.

2. None but those who have passed the Lower Subordinate or Draftsmen's test of the College of Engineering, Madras, need apply for Draftsmen's posts and those who have passed Upper Secondary or Matriculation examination for Tracers' posts

Chettipett, 5th April 1912.

A. H. MORIN,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Western Division.

Wanted Surveyors with previous experience of surveying and levelling for river survey work. Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate or Surveyor's Test of the College of Engineering, Madras. The applications should state pay required, age, caste and previous employments and should be accompanied by copies of testimonials.

Godavari Conservancy Division,
2nd April 1912.

S. SHASKARA AIYAR,
Offg Executive Engineer.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Draftsmen's or the Lower Subordinate's test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for employment to acting vacancies in the Circle.

2. These should reach the undersigned not later than the 27th instant.

Madras, 22nd April 1912.

C. W. WOOD,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle

Wanted two Apprentice Examiners on Rs. 25 a month each. They must be graduates and willing to bind themselves to work in the Press for at least three years or to refund money drawn during apprenticeship. They will be given a practical training in composing and reading work free and, on passing certain office tests and the Government Technical Examinations, will be promoted, as vacancies occur, to posts in the reading branch, the pay in which varies from Rs. 25 to Rs 150, with overtime allowances. Those who are promoted to the Examiner's grade will also be entitled to an additional allowance of Rs. 20 per month above the pay of the grade.

Applications should be sent at once to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, F

Madras, 16th April 1912.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent, Government Press.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Mechanic for the Refrigerating machinery at the King Institute, Guindy. The pay of the appointment is Rs 100—5—150 and the holder thereof will have free quarters, necessitating his continued presence on the premises of the Institute. Applicants should have had practical experience in the running of Refrigerating and Electrical plants and should possess good all round Mechanical knowledge. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st May 1912 and should be accompanied by certificates as to good character and regular habits.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner,
Cathedral House, Madras, 2nd April 1912.

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

WANTED a District Board Engineer for the Chingleput district. Pay Rs. 400—20—600 grade. The selected candidate should subscribe to the Local Fund Provident Fund. Applications will be received up to 31st May 1912. None but qualified and experienced men need apply.

Saidapet, 17th April 1912.

A. L. VIBERT,
President, District Board.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I INTEND moving the High Court of Judicature at Madras on or after the 1st May 1912 for enrolment as a Vakil.

7th April 1912.

S. PONNUSWAMY AIYAR.

I INTEND moving the High Court of Judicature on or after the 1st May 1912 for enrolment as a Vakil.

7th April 1912.

M. R. SUNDARAM.

I DO hereby inform the public that I shall hereafter be known as I. P. GOVINDASWAMI DAS and not I. GOVINDA DAS.

Udumalpet, 20th April 1912.

I. P. GOVINDASWAMI DAS.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Currency Notes as per particulars noted hereunder were stolen in the Municipal Office, Cocanada, between 16th December 1911 and 18th December 1911. The first three notes were asserted to have been changed subsequently. It is believed that the other notes would have been destroyed. Applications will therefore be made under the rules, in due course, to the Head Commissioner for the recovery of the value of the notes suspected to have been destroyed. Persons who may chance to be in possession of the notes are requested to intimate the fact to the undersigned to avoid a second claim being presented in respect of the same.

Particulars of currency notes lost.

	Rs.		Rs.
(1) Q.C. 45/55076 ..	.. 10	(9) Q.C. 24/05406 ..	.. 10
(2) Q.C. 85/87486 ..	.. 10	(10) Q.C. 50/80737 ..	.. 10
(3) Q.C. 21/39457 ..	.. 10	(11) Y.A. 87/18773 ..	.. 10
(4) Q.C. 56/79242 ..	.. 10	(12) Q.C. 40/85097 ..	.. 10
(5) Y.A. 63/33749 ..	.. 10	(13) Q.C. 6/80508 ..	.. 5
(6) Y.V. 42/30957 ..	.. 10	(14) T.B. 60/36227 ..	.. 100
(7) Q.C. 19/85423 ..	.. 10	(15) T.B. 57/57284 ..	.. 100
(8) Q.C. 63/30458 ..	.. 10		

Municipal Office, Cocanada,
18th April 1912.

E. H. D'CRUZ,
Vice-Chairman.

BANK OF MADRAS

The following changes in the Bank's staff are hereby notified.—

Mr. R. A. Gray has been appointed to act as Agent at Bangalore *vice* Mr. H. Sydenham Clarke.

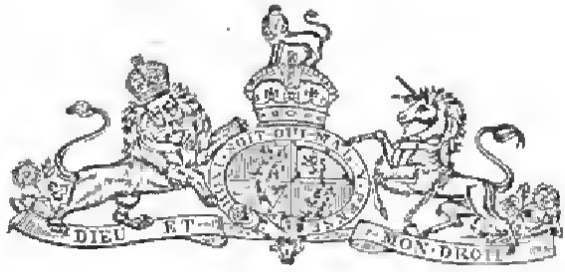
Mr. H. Sydenham Clarke has been appointed Agent at Cocanada *vice* Mr. P. J. Rose.

(By Order of the Directors.)

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 22nd April 1912.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRESS.



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MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL TABLE

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1911.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.		Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
Ganjam.	1	Paringabadi	0	0	0·18	0	0	1·08	0	0·00	0·11	0	0	2·04	2	0·60	4·23	10	10·60	6·36
	2	Balliguda	0	0	0·21	0	0	0·46	1	1·06	0·67	0	0	1·26	0	0	1·90	14	20·68	9·67
	3	Udayagiri	0	0	0·21	0	0	0·78	1	0·07	1·30	1	1·41	2·07	0	0	4·68	0	0	5·10
	4	Russellkonda	0	0	0·39	0	0	0·77	1	0·43	1·08	0	0	1·26	0	0	2·45	0	0	0·90
	5	Serada	0	0	0·30	0	0	0·80	0	1·77	1·48	0	0·46	1·63	5	0·06	3·16	13	13·06	6·18
	6	Aska	0	0	0·29	1	0·03	0·56	0	0·70	1·18	0	0	1·06	2	2·53	3·06	11	7·76	6·11
	7	Parmhotapur	0	0	0·34	0	0	0·66	0	0	0·64	1	0·19	0·59	1	0·48	2·10	10	5·18	5·17
	8	Rambha	0	0	0·26	1	0·19	0·76	2	0·62	0·68	½	0·48	0·64	1	0·80	1·06	0	0	5·30
	9	Chatrapur	0	0	0·26	0	0	0·46	0	0·11	0·58	0	0	0·70	1	0·33	1·06	9	0·73	5·17
	10	Gopalpur	0	0	0·23	1	0·40	0·41	0	0·12	0·64	0	1·67	0·74	0	0·15	1·80	12	7·10	6·47
	11	Berhampur	0	0	0·27	1	0·26	0·67	0	0·73	0·69	3	1·89	0·77	1	0·45	2·04	6	3·87	6·07
	12	Ichhapuram	0	0	0·26	0	0	0·69	2	0·62	0·69	1	0·27	0·62	0	0	2·23	7	6·66	4·85
	13	Sompeta	0	0	0·12	0	0	0·87	3	1·78	0·62	4	1·06	0·61	0	0	0·87	8	5·10	4·75
	14	Ramagiri	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·84	1	0·80	0·69	2	2·44	0·62	2	2·30	0·99	10	11·40	4·66
	15	Gumma	0	0	0·37	0	0	0·88	3	2·10	0·66	4	2·17	1·06	3	0·62	4·65	12	11·16	5·03
	16	Pundi	0	0	0·06	0	0	0·52	0	0	0·60	0	0	0·46	0	0	1·80	5	0	5·03
	17	Tekkali	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·42	1	1·80	0·68	2	0·90	0·67	0	0	0·28	5	0	4·80
	18	Narasannapeta	0	0	0·06	0	0	0·81	1	0·30	0·43	0	0	0·31	0	0	2·62	0	0·80	5·24
	19	Calingapatam	0	0	0·14	0	0·05	0·40	1	0·03	0·62	0	0·04	0·40	1	0·22	2·18	0	4·02	6·64
	20	Chicacole	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·43	1	0·20	0·40	0	0	0·40	3	2·17	2·66	4	1·05	2·83
	21	Parlakimedi	0	0	0·14	0	0	0·77	3	0·70	0·79	7	2·70	0·92	1	0·80	4·18	10	0·07	6·06
		Total	0	0	..	4	1·36	..	36	14·61	..	33	19·11	..	28	13·41	..	161	136·18	..
		Average	0	0	0·22	0	0·05	0·61	1	0·70	0·78	1	0·78	0·80	1	0·20	2·67	6	6·40	5·81
Vizagapatam.	1	Nowrangapur	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·66	2	0·66	0·37	0	0	1·08	6	5·04	4·98	13	15·66	6·70
	2	Jeypore	0	0	0·06	0	0	0·29	2	0·60	0·07	0	0	1·76	5	6·95	2·40	16	10·76	10·38
	3	Kurupat	0	0	0·01	0	0	0·23	2	0·58	0·80	0	0·05	1·23	0	0·02	2·73	15	12·05	7·72
	4	Malkangiri	0	0	0·08	0	0	0·31	0	0	0·30	0	0·44	1·13	0	0·08	1·85	12	14·72	6·28
	5	Padwa	0	0	0·03	0	0	0·22	2	0·93	1·30	1	0·05	1·05	10	0·32	4·69	14	10·04	6·07
	6	Pattangbi	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·31	5	2·38	1·28	3	1·89	2·04	0	2·90	3·81	16	18·18	6·08
	7	Ravagada	0	0	0·08	0	0	0·36	1	0·10	0·54	0	0·84	1·01	1	0·09	2·30	10	6·87	7·47
	8	Bissamcuttack	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·96	1	0·10	0·77	4	1·27	2·21	4	2·10	3·71	13	10·23	7·07
	9	Gunupur	0	0	0·06	0	0	0·47	6	2·24	1·48	1	0·68	2·01	0	2·66	2·96	14	10·08	7·05
		Total	0	0	..	0	0	..	20	7·79	..	15	6·72	..	60	28·76	..	130	116·20	..
		Average	0	0	0·09	0	0	0·35	2	0·84	0·85	2	0·64	1·76	6	2·19	4·33	14	12·79	7·06
	1	Parvatipuram	0	0	0·21	0	0	0·58	3	1·08	0·60	0	0·03	1·16	6	6·04	6·37	9	7·34	6·04
	2	Balkonda	0	0	0·14	0	0	0·64	2	1·04	0·67	0	0·08	0·79	6	0·64	3·24	10	6·19	6·24
	3	Bobbili	0	0	0·15	0	0	0·47	3	2·40	1·26	1	0·27	1·09	1	0·04	2·32	7	0·77	6·98
	4	Salura	0	0	0·18	0	0	0·20	2	1·14	0·65	0	0	1·58	2	0·46	2·85	8	0·76	6·53
	5	Gajapatinagaram	0	0	0·21	0	0	0·37	1	0·14	0·58	1	0·12	1·10	1	0·03	2·53	10	7·05	6·10
	6	Chipurupalle	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·29	1	0·58	0·65	1	0·20	0·58	1	0·32	2·20	14	6·46	6·61
	7	Empilli	0	0	0·13	0	0	0·64	2	0·32	0·25	5	0	0·72	4	1·10	2·07	4	2·47	6·61
	8	Vizianagram	0	0	0·11	0	0	0·46	1	0·14	1·24	0	0	0·58	1	0·49	2·80	8	0·25	4·70
	9	Srungavarapu-kota	0	0	0·12	0	0	0·16	2	0·80	1·16	1	0·70	1·02	4	1·70	3·13	13	7·01	6·40
	10	Chodavaram	0	0	0·32	0	0	0·67	2	1·41	0·70	1	0·22	0·87	6	1·04	0·89	10	4·80	5·13
	11	Narsapatam	0	0	0·26	0	0	0·64	0	1·71	0·94	2	0·73	1·12	2	3·23	3·02	7	0·24	6·90
	12	Kotada	0	0	0·02	0	0	0·09	0	0·05	0·40	1	0·61	1·37	3	0·76	2·93	8	4·21	6·83
	13	Rajahpatam	0	0	0·26	0	0	0·11	0	0	0·26	0	0·08	0·61	1	0·71	2·38	8	4·41	3·12
	14	Waltair	0	0	0·06	0	0	0·30	0	0·02	0·28	1	0·10	0·70	2	0·10	0·57	0	4·63	0·40
	15	Vizagapatam	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	0·26	0	0·01	..	1	0·32	..	0	5·96	..
	16	Bobbururu	0	0	0·22	0	0	0·41	0	0	0·24	0	0	0·41	4	1·21	2·01	7	3·36	4·14
	17	Anakapalle	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·22	0	0	0·41	0	0	0·56	2	0·41	2·84	8	3·22	6·89
	18	Yellamanchilli	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·41	1	0·10	0·10	1	0·10	0·24	0	0·40	2·01	6	5·24	6·76
	19	Polavaram	0	0	0·11	0	0	1·68	0	0·04	0	1	0·10	0·66	1	0·60	6·29	0	3·76	6·75
		Total	0	0	..	0	0	..	21	12·64	..	18	6·15	..	53	20·86	..	118	95·65	..
		Average	0	0	0·28	0	0	0·43	1	0·66	0·63	0	0·32	0·81	3	1·10	2·80	6	5·02	4·99
Godavari.	1	Bhadrachalam	0	0	0·01	0	0	0·30	1	0·45	0·66	1	2·40	0·92	0	0·71	2·00	12	1·83	5·72
	2	Polavaram	0	0	0·17	0	0	0·20	0	0	0·16	4	3·79	1·16	0	4·60	2·57	10	13·60	6·15
	3	Chodavaram	0	0	0·11	0	0	0·13	0	0	0·61	0	1·98	0·98	7	2·22	2·95	12	10·69	4·49
	4	Yellavaram	0	0	0·29	0	0	0·49	1	0·60	0·49	7	2·98	2·40	4	2·16	3·60	12	11·42	4·80
	5	Tuni	0	0	0·25	0	0	0·96	1	0	0·36	2	0·68	0·61	2	2·31	0·28	7	7·98	6·02
	6	Pithapuram	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·10	1	0·01	0·16	2	0·72	0·48	4	1·85	1·80	16	10·20	6·02
	7	Pratipadu	0	0	0·15	0	0	0·27	1	1·40	0·49	0	2·06	0·69	4	2·88	2·27	9	10·13	4·60
	8	Peddapuram	0	0	0·08	0	0	0·26	0	0	0·28	2	0·01	0·41	1	1·45	6·02	11	6·46	4·28
	9	Rajahmundry	0	0	0·14	0	0	0·18	0	0	0·40	4	1·31	0·80	1	0·10	0·62	12	12·87	4·90
	10	Akiwar	0	0	0·04	0	0	0·28	0	0	0·31	1	1·16	0·52	4	1·18	1·84	12	8·23	4·28
	11	Ramachandra-puram.	0	0	0·09	0	0	0·22	0	0	0·36	1	0·71	0·42	0	0·32	0·07	16	8·61	4·61
	12	Cocanada	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·47	0	0	0·25	0	0	0·41	0	1·44	1·96	10	8·71	6·66

Madras Presidency for the year 1911.

Station.	District.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Annual.			
		Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	
1 Darsingabadi	Ganjam.	0	6·03	10·98	6	9·44	11·36	6	10·41	8·36	4	2·03	6·67	2	0·73	1·31	1	0·38	0·07	40	53·15	45·16	
2 Ballgoda		5	5·19	14·23	22	20·24	13·64	14	10·00	9·48	0	0·04	3·02	1	0·00	0·36	1	0·11	0·26	79	84·92	56·38	
3 Udayagiri		0	0·00	13·15	10	9·08	10·44	16	20·15	9·66	0	0·37	5·07	0	0·00	0·20	0	0	0·27	44	41·96	39·10	
4 Kumalikonda		2	2·48	9·50	17	7·89	9·48	16	19·41	9·16	0	0·37	5·04	2	0·72	1·80	0	0	0·03	47	30·78	39·42	
5 Sorada		3	3·42	8·41	16	6·72	9·35	13	10·22	9·16	3	2·08	6·16	1	0·47	1·72	3	3·93	0·85	84	56·80	49·16	
6 Aska		3	3·53	8·26	13	7·70	9·00	15	11·80	7·80	7	1·95	7·05	1	0·32	0·24	1	0·46	0·06	58	36·02	47·69	
7 Parasabatapur		3	3·48	8·40	11	6·33	9·03	6	4·45	8·70	6	0·96	6·03	0	0	0·57	0	0	0·57	44	35·48	47·78	
8 Kumbha		1	0·38	7·17	12	6·38	7·58	11	8·77	8·30	5	3·82	6·64	1	0·38	2·76	0	0·41	1·00	37	20·94	46·97	
9 Chittrapur		3	2·59	7·15	15	5·71	6·62	7	5·99	7·67	9	6·81	6·35	2	2·18	2·00	0	0	4·04	44	37·93	44·84	
10 Gopalpur		0	0·73	6·81	11	11·38	7·11	6	6·74	6·97	4	2·83	6·58	4	2·85	3·53	0	0	0·77	44	36·70	43·28	
11 Berhampur		5	1·89	7·67	13	7·67	6·65	11	7·86	6·81	6	3·10	6·17	1	0·40	3·43	1	0·55	0·18	80	28·95	43·20	
12 Icchapuram		0	1·31	6·81	14	6·36	6·72	8	6·70	7·05	7	6·36	6·67	2	0·93	3·48	1	1·07	0·71	67	33·80	44·28	
13 Bompeta		0	3·48	6·21	14	6·29	6·73	8	6·81	9·24	9	2·98	10·68	2	1·52	3·66	2	0·27	1·07	61	32·04	48·00	
14 Kasargodi		61	9·30	11·21	19	13·70	12·02	16	17·21	8·66	0	2·74	9·39	1	0·30	1·93	1	0·46	0·10	77	59·47	64·38	
15 Kumgiri		8	3·18	10·03	16	9·28	13·76	11	10·40	9·96	9	2·61	7·84	1	0·74	3·74	1	1·14	0·30	68	57·56	59·30	
16 Guntur		1	1·39	5·74	7	5·76	5·88	5	5·09	7·00	4	2·80	7·82	1	0·66	3·30	1	1·46	1·16	19	18·71	37·84	
17 Pondi		6	1·90	5·94	11	4·57	7·62	10	9·98	8·72	0	4·12	7·72	0	0	2·44	2	0·42	1·37	60	29·60	42·68	
18 Tellikall		0	2·60	6·21	10	8·35	6·17	10	10·45	8·76	6	2·44	7·40	6	0	2·49	0	0	0·85	64	36·45	39·26	
19 Narasannapeta		1	1·81	5·47	12	8·66	6·07	6	14·26	7·64	5	7·87	6·51	1	0·39	2·65	2	1·03	1·17	48	38·24	38·54	
20 Chicacole		0	2·05	5·53	6	6·57	6·62	13	13·38	7·08	3	0·79	6·02	0	0	2·69	0	0	1·52	69	34·65	38·54	
21 Parlakimedi		2	5·05	8·39	16	7·99	9·48	16	14·73	8·99	10	6·40	8·61	1	0·02	1·95	1	0·78	1·24	74	44·84	48·94	
Total.		123	76·99	..	371	161·97	..	278	263·50	..	122	74·48	..	97	19·62	..	47	12·84	..	1,033	786·73	..	
Average		6	3·67	7·73	13	8·67	8·09	11	10·07	8·02	6	3·06	7·84	5	0·94	2·62	1	0·61	0·80	46	37·63	43·04	
1 Nuvvagapur	Vizagapatam.	12	14·53	14·16	24	27·40	18·44	17	14·65	10·89	5	3·89	9·18	3	0·99	0·94	0	0	0·11	95	67·20	64·28	
2 Jeypore		11	9·08	20·33	28	23·63	20·49	31	24·24	13·01	8	2·08	8·87	2	1·01	1·48	1	0·73	0·03	94	69·79	76·13	
3 Kompat		13	7·46	13·76	26	23·66	15·00	17	19·00	10·03	4	1·17	8·87	1	3·20	1·13	2	0·28	0·90	88	60·40	59·24	
4 Mulkanagiri		16	10·27	16·93	25	18·04	17·70	16	16·37	13·13	9	2·84	9·60	1	1·03	1·08	0	1·09	0·06	91	49·18	66·46	
5 Padwa		9	6·33	10·96	24	11·33	10·24	14	16·03	9·11	6	2·68	4·82	2	0·80	2·24	1	1·00	0·76	83	67·94	69·76	
6 Pottangbi		22	9·21	12·20	24	13·20	10·40	16	20·69	11·02	9	0·29	7·02	3	1·02	2·84	0	1·78	0·20	100	67·26	82·76	
7 Rayagada		6	4·45	9·44	17	9·82	8·95	19	13·45	9·42	6	8·04	8·61	1	1·07	1·60	2	0·33	0·59	83	46·43	44·86	
8 Bissamcuttack		11	6·73	11·23	19	12·86	10·87	14	10·67	7·09	4	2·70	5·06	2	4·48	0·89	0	0	0·17	74	46·05	45·03	
9 Gumsur		0	3·68	10·88	16	10·47	10·80	11	7·21	8·95	5	2·68	4·18	5	0·77	1·68	6	1·27	0·98	69	48·42	47·34	
Total.		94	69·39	..	204	143·32	..	145	143·22	..	49	32·00	..	16	16·22	..	11	5·74	..	730	474·30	..	
Average		11	7·70	13·75	23	15·48	15·29	16	14·14	9·61	5	3·56	4·34	2	1·79	1·61	1	0·78	0·34	82	53·81	61·21	
1 Parvatipuram	Vizagapatam.	0	4·76	7·64	12	3·92	9·27	14	15·85	8·01	0	3·72	5·64	4	0·18	2·18	0	0·75	0·33	69	44·87	60·19	
2 Palkonda		2	3·42	7·65	13	7·74	9·55	4	6·73	8·01	5	3·22	5·44	1	0·16	1·65	1	0·52	1·10	48	33·10	45·42	
3 Bobbili		0	0·21	7·08	7	6·76	7·55	9	13·47	7·67	5	4·23	5·46	3	1·40	2·06	1	0·66	0·18	50	44·14	42·07	
4 Salura		0	0·80	6·47	10	6·23	6·93	6	8·01	7·93	1	0·60	7·91	2	0·71	2·36	1	0·34	0·49	44	28·49	43·66	
5 Gajapatinagaram		0	0·00	6·41	11	5·88	6·01	10	7·68	7·64	7	4·73	5·81	4	1·07	2·35	0	0·11	0·19	31	20·77	37·86	
6 Chipurupalle		0	0·00	6·11	5	5·05	7·48	8	7·77	7·70	3	3·67	5·90	4	2·23	2·59	0	0·06	1·03	46	27·91	40·89	
7 Kapptl		3	3·08	5·52	12	6·53	8·00	6	6·98	6·44	5	3·11	5·45	1	0·68	3·18	1	0·48	4·64	54	32·45	39·46	
8 Vizianagram		2	1·61	5·36	8	6·63	8·06	6	7·15	7·86	12	6·15	5·71	5	1·23	2·86	0	0·03	1·17	61	27·73	42·93	
9 Srungavarapukota		0	2·70	5·13	9	6·80	7·18	13	7·15	7·86	7	7·48	9·03	3	2·10	3·63	0	0	0·26	59	34·70	43·83	
10 Chodavaram		0	4·37	5·81	9	2·93	6·78	41	7·61	8·18	7	2·40	9·03	3	1·02	3·39	2	0·40	0·89	49	25·67	43·66	
11 Narsapatnam		4	1·46	5·07	5	3·54	6·03	12	8·47	9·20	7	3·06	8·72	0	0·10	2·78	2	0·80	0·66	64	30·54	43·76	
12 Rowada		0	0·13	5·42	5	1·94	5·46	11	8·10	8·13	8	3·61	8·13	0	0·00	3·21	1	0·26	0·28	59	21·30	39·43	
13 Bimlipatam		1	1·18	5·36	9	1·99	6·82	19	9·77	9·99	3	2·46	6·61	1	0·34	3·78	1	0·77	1·11	40	20·36	39·74	
14 Waltair		2	2·19	4·05	5	3·44	4·89	10	8·96	8·46	4	1·71	9·62	0	2·65	4·98	2	0·62	4·23	44	16·01	38·89	
15 Vizagapatam		7	3·23	4·31	9	3·54	4·90	7	5·18	7·29	0	2·00	10·60	0	1·02	..	3	1·23	..	36	19·41	..	
16 Elamanchili		5	3·35	..	5	2·72	..	4	2·02	..	0	3·60	..	0	1·02	..	3	1·23	..	26	18·98	38·82	
17 Anakapalle		5	2·02	4·30	4	1·38	4·20	7	4·68	7·22	0	2·20	9·66	4	1·45	3·06	2	0·96	1·50	36	18·98	38·39	
18 Yellamanchili		4	2·04	4·07	5	3·48	4·08	8	8·11	8·28	3	4·07	7·42	3	1·62	3·81	3	0·32	1·21	40	21·06	37·37	
19 Polavaram		3	2·71	3·39	4	2·03	4·34	4	1·73	6·66	7	3·72	8·16	3	0·70	3·04	4	2·54	0·67	34	16·61	31·76	
Total		124	62·78	..	147	79·27	..	203	195·66	..	116	79·63	..	49	20·47	..	29	16·34	..	864	609·84	..	
Average		6	3·30	6·61	8	3·89	6·33	9	7·14	7·72	6	4·68	7·01	3	1·08	2·97	2	0·76	1·12	45	24·83	41·06	
1 Bhadrachalam	Godavari.	9	9·26	10·46	12	7·69	11·36	7	4·18	9·64	2	2·68	2·62	3	3·10	0·96	0	0·45	0·09	67	40·31	42·83	
2 Polavaram		14	10·36	8·07	6	2·49	7·29	4	2·09	7·63	5	12·06	6·14	4	4·03	2·21	2	0·76	0·24	54	34·34	41·49	
3 Chodavaram		12	7·61	7·95	6	5·05	6·83	5	3·13	7·91	4	8·91	5·78	4	3·00	3·05	0	0·75	0·16	70	48·74	39·83	
4 Yelavaram		12	7·61	7·95	6	5·05	6·83	13	10·35	8·77	6	3·36	3·64	4	4·76	2·02	3	0·98	0·62	85	45·36	45·99	
5 Inni		10	3·31	7·47	6	3·15	6·07	13	10·35	8·77	6	3·36	3·64	4	4·76	2·02	3	0·98	0·62	85	45·36	45·99	
6 Pithapuram		7	3·49	6·80	6	5·17	4·88	6	3·04	7·88	0	1·84	7·30	3	0·91	1·41	3	0·60	0·98	34	20·06	38·24	
7 Prattipadu		13	6·04	6·30	6	1·97	5·96	16	9·11	8·13	5	3·70	7·01	3	2·81	1·58	1	0·61	0·30	67	41·81	37·42	
8 Peddapuram		13	9·81	6·68	8	3·00	5·16	11	10·49	7·65	5	3·70	7·01	3	2·81	1·58	1	0·24	0·43	60	40·03	36·40	
9 Rajahmundry		12	8·66	6·13	6	1·78	5·82	9	8·42	8·71	6	6·36	7·47	4	6·22	2·21	1	0·24	0·43	58	33·88	36·40	
10 Amalapur		12	9·05	6·23	6	4·13	6·49	8	4·53	7·36	10	6·79	7·14	3	1·88	2·20	0	0	0·16	61	33·88	36·40	
11 Ramachandrapuram		12	9·05	6·93	1	0·93	7·02	7	5·42	8·40	10	6·19	8·01	3	2·13	3·84	3	2·13	0·24	62	40·83	38·93	
12 Cocanada		12	12·31	6·23	6	3·17	6·49	8	3·42	8·40	10	6·19	8·01	3	3·79	4·23	2	0·36	0·28	49	34·24	41·70	
13 Coconada		10	7·09	6·47	6	1·24	6·0	7	3·67	7·94	6	6·00	8·09	3	3·79	4·23	2	0·36	0·28	49	34·24	41·70	
Total		116	85·46	5·84	3	1·48	5·31	4	1·93	6·97	6	4·24	6·93	4	0·65	2·58	6	1·67	0·74	42	31·39	43·61	

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of

District.	No.	Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
Godavari	13	Cocinga	0	0	0·12	0	0	0·08	0	0	0·03	0	0·02	0·30	0	1·38	1·72	9	10·02	0·94
	14	Mummidivaram	0	0	0·09	0	0	1·15	0	0	0	0	0	0·68	0	2·20	1·40	7	6·40	3·77
	15	Kottapeta	0	0	0·02	1	0·10	0·02	0	0	0·33	1	0·55	0·64	2	1·80	1·35	7	9·02	4·81
	16	Amalapuram	0	0	0·25	0	0	0·32	0	0	0·28	1	0·71	0·92	2	0·71	1·95	10	8·85	4·84
	17	Narsapur	0	0	0·42	0	0	0·25	0	0	0·10	0	0·12	0·32	2	2·45	1·16	7	6·20	4·28
		Total	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	2·01	..	37	10·27	..	48	32·07	..	169	160·76	..
		Average	0	0	0·14	0	0	0·36	0	0·18	0·34	2	1·13	0·76	3	1·54	2·08	16	9·48	4·4
Kistna.	1	Ibrahimpatam	0	0	0·01	0	0	1·28	0	0	..	1	0·10	0·89	1	0·02	0·03	7	4·05	3·8
	2	Mutrapadi	0	0	0·03	0	0	1·19	0	0	..	0	0	0·53	1	0·51	1·08	6	3·35	3·40
	3	Masulipatam	0	0	0·17	0	0	0·95	0	0	0·23	0	0	0·41	1	2·09	3·13	6	1·82	4·11
	4	Avarigadda	0	0	0·31	0	0	2·10	0	0	..	0	0	0·30	0	0	1·69	4	1·40	3·9
	5	Ne Kalur	0	0	..	0	0	0·65	0	0	..	0	0	0·61	0	0·50	0·31	7	3·14	3·9
	6	Godivada	0	0	0·14	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·03	0	0	0·44	1	1·02	1·73	7	4·07	3·7
	7	Gannavaram	0	0	0·11	0	0	0·24	0	0	0·31	1	0·21	0·42	1	0·11	1·38	7	4·50	4·09
	8	Tsrvur	0	0	0·08	0	0	0·28	0	0	0·66	5	3·33	0·60	3	2·34	1·56	10	4·60	4·09
	9	Bezwada	0	0	0·14	0	0	0·31	0	0	0·37	0	0·08	0·30	2	0·30	1·52	10	7·48	4·28
	10	Jaggayapet	0	0	0·11	0	0	0·43	0	0	4·07	0	0·03	1·68	2	0·31	1·01	9	5·07	3·9
	11	Nandigama	0	0	0·27	0	0	0·97	0	0	0·39	1	0·13	0·44	2	0·05	1·67	9	6·76	4·78
	12	Ellore	0	0	0·14	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·34	2	1·84	0·92	0	0	1·87	10	6·87	4·8
	13	Chintalapadi	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·20	0	0	0·32	1	1·20	0·88	1	0·15	1·84	10	4·82	3·8
	14	Kavvur	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·37	0	0	0·34	2	0·81	0·91	3	0·50	2·27	12	13·54	4·78
	15	Pentapad	0	0	0·17	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·37	2	0·83	0·48	1	0·27	1·60	11	8·33	3·8
	16	Tanuku	0	0	0·06	0	0	0·18	0	0	0·20	0	0·07	0·44	1	0·51	1·76	7	3·64	3·92
	17	Bhimavaram	0	0	0·18	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·13	0	0	0·24	2	0·52	1·60	9	2·86	4·0
	18	Narsapur	0	0	0·12	0	0	..	0	0	..	17	7·69	..	26	11·91	..	149	100·46	..
		Total	0	0	..	0	0	0·49	0	0	0·75	1	0·44	0·59	1	0·60	1·64	6	0·58	0·8
		Average	0	0	0·12	0	0	1·34	0	0	0·83	3	1·16	0·39	3	1·79	1·79	6	4·44	3·7
Nellore.	1	Gantur	0	0	0·28	0	0	0·53	..	..	..	0	0·07	0·75	1	0·62	0·10	4	0·46	3·9
	2	Mutrulagiri	0	0	0·07	0	0	0·47	1	0·01	0·00	0	0·76	0·96	3	1·80	1·46	7	0·05	3·5
	3	Sattenapalle	0	0	0·25	0	0	0·40	0	0	0·00	0	0·82	1·03	0	1·15	2·05	6	0·16	4·4
	4	Tenali	0	0	0·14	0	0	0·93	0	0	..	0	0	0·80	1	0·20	1·07	4	0·55	3·8
	5	Repalle	0	0	0·09	0	0	0·97	0	0	0·00	0	0	0·39	0	0·07	0·57	4	1·02	3·9
	6	Pittapur	0	0	0·31	0	0	0·71	0	0	..	1	0·30	0·85	4	0·77	1·34	4	4·05	3·8
	7	Bapatla	0	0	0·18	0	0	0·19	0	0	0·04	0	0·11	0·81	2	1·58	1·78	4	1·42	3·9
	8	Inkollu	0	0	0·23	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0·05	..	1	0·38	..	4	1·07	..
	9	Chintagunta	0	0	..	0	0	1·04	0	0	..	1	0	0·42	2	0·03	2·30	2	1·16	2·46
	10	Gurzala	0	0	0·20	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·35	1	0	0·64	2	1·24	1·46	3	2·04	3·61
	11	Markapur	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·53	0	0·02	0·01	1	0·16	1·13	2	0·20	2·68	3	0·61	2·34
	12	Nattamrapet	0	0	0·24	0	0	0·20	1	0·37	0·36	2	0·63	0·82	3	0·86	1·70	4	2·05	3·19
	13	Vankhoda	0	0	0·19	0	0	0·18	0	0	0·29	1	0·49	0·66	3	1·19	1·62	4	1·82	2·48
	14	Ongole	0	0	1·29	0	0	0·36	0	0	0·18	0	0	0·43	0	0	1·58	1	0·86	1·93
	15	Addanki	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·46	0	0	..	0	0	0·78	1	1·34	2·06	2	0·52	2·06
	16	Kanaparti	0	0	0·20	0	0	0·58	0	0	..	0	0	0·77	1	0·20	2·08	3	2·00	2·47
		Total	0	0	..	0	0	..	2	0·93	..	20	5·46	..	28	13·00	..	71	44·00	..
		Average	0	0	0·20	0	0	0·46	0	0·06	0·19	1	0·32	0·60	2	0·76	1·66	4	2·59	3·11
	1	Atmakur	0	0	0·37	0	0	0·23	0	0	0·74	2	0·29	0·33	3	0·57	1·40	3	2·08	0·90
	2	Udayagiri	0	0	0·07	0	0	0·52	0	0	0·39	3	0·84	0·71	2	1·14	1·61	0	0	1·52
	3	Kanigiri	0	0	0·42	0	0	0·25	0	0	0·13	2	0·58	0·40	0	0·09	1·77	6	1·30	1·05
	4	Podili	0	0	0·62	0	0	0·60	0	0	0·05	1	0·18	0·78	0	0·82	1·76	3	0·26	1·48
	5	Darsi	0	0	0·24	0	0	0·22	0	0	0·38	2	0·20	1·56	0	0·67	1·56	3	1·18	2·48
	6	Pamidi	0	0	0·32	0	0	0·12	0	0	0·13	1	0	0·26	1	2·18	1·26	1	0·54	2·61
	7	Kandukur	0	0	0·48	0	0	0·91	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·65	0	0	1·62	2	0·47	1·87
	8	Kavali	0	0	0·66	0	0	0·19	0	0	0·14	0	0·06	0·27	1	0·18	1·18	2	0·67	1·44
	9	Udayagiri	0	0	0·75	0	0	0·25	0	0	0·10	0	0·16	0·19	2	0·27	1·09	4	1·59	1·42
	10	Nellore	0	0	0·55	0	0	0·13	0	0	0·18	0	0	0·24	3	0·32	1·45	3	1·06	1·31
	11	Kovur	0	0	0·51	0	0	0·27	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·28	0	0·09	1·18	0	0·21	1·89
	12	Gudur	0	0	0·66	0	0	0·29	0	0	0·08	0	0	0·28	0	0·40	1·18	0	1·43	1·05
	13	Rapur	0	0	0·56	0	0	0·37	0	0	0·24	0	0·04	0·32	3	1·01	1·85	4	2·59	1·48
	14	Venkatagiri	0	0	0·73	0	0	0·40	0	0	0·17	1	0·03	0·20	2	0·59	1·75	2	0·20	1·79
	15	Sulurpeta	0	0	0·61	0	0	0·33	0	0	0·07	0	0	0·40	0	0	1·05	1	0·60	1·65
	16	Tada	0	0	0·24	0	0	0·51	0	0	0·26	0	0	0·24	0	0	1·58	2	1·87	1·97
		Total	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	19	2·85	..	21	9·20	..	46	18·27	..
		Average	0	0	0·66	0	0	0·61	0	0	0·16	1	0·16	0·46	1	0·51	1·43	2	1·23	1·40

Madras Presidency for the year 1911—*cont.*

July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Annual.			Station.	District.
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.		
12	12·76	9·35	3	0·93	4·89	6	4·99	9·26	6	6 16	12·93	6	3 40	5 85	3	2·83	5 58	49	53·97	43·21	13	Coringa ..
12	12·76	4·36	4	0·91	7·68	6	2·97	6·38	6	5 82	8 69	8	4 03	9 40	4	3 99	3 53	68	34·91	38·44	14	Masulipatam ..
9	10 23	6 98	2	0·83	6 44	7	7·75	8·12	8	9 00	8 71	4	0 48	4 52	0	0 05	6 23	39	34·83	40 91	16	Kottapatam ..
14	11 99	9 35	6	2·24	6·16	7	3 85	7·76	7	4·81	10 34	6	4·20	9 10	0	2 71	9 86	58	35 41	44 41	16	Amalapuram ..
16	13·72	9 35	5	3·16	6·21	7	4 99	8 04	7	7 98	12 20	4	4 11	9 87	0	1·74	9 48	82	40 82	43 01	17	Narsapur ..
205	157 60	..	91	48·59	..	126	83 18	..	110	92·66	..	82	66·07	..	44	24·04	..	800	680·58	..		Total
12	9·91	9 84	8	2 69	6 49	8	4·81	7·20	6	5 48	9 01	4	4 01	8·18	3	1 42	6 46	53	45·36	49 24		Average
13	8·09	6 31	6	2·32	3·62	6	6·72	8 10	7	4 27	6 02	9	6 76	3 27	3	0 78	0 57	64	32 94	38 71	2	Pandalur ..
11	10 52	6 53	8	3 53	6 56	5	2 72	4 29	5	6·84	10 86	5	6 72	4 53	1	0 59	1·06	47	33 60	41·79	2	Mangingapudi ..
13	9·24	6 84	8	3·36	6·46	10	5 66	8·15	6	5 42	6 06	6	6 33	6 17	2	0 87	0 49	63	36·13	39·09	2	Masulipatam ..
10	4·66	8 72	8	2 14	7·63	9	4·09	8·41	8	3·32	10 92	4	4 49	3 27	1	0 41	0 40	42	21 95	43 01	4	Avanigadda ..
12	9·37	6·60	10	2 40	6 81	4	6 97	5 09	4	1·74	8 95	6	5·05	2·12	1	0 46	0 18	48	28·11	39 32	6	Kaikalur ..
13	9 97	6 72	6	2·82	6 11	4	3·84	6 35	4	4 83	7 19	4	4 37	3·34	1	0 23	0·38	43	30 76	35 07	6	Gudivada ..
13	8 43	6 72	10	3·16	6·46	7	4 81	6·32	6	3·67	4·61	4	4 11	2 02	1	0 33	0·37	47	29·03	34·09	7	Ganavaram ..
10	8·16	6·82	11	3·01	7 87	6	1·51	6 28	7	0 69	3 32	2	1 13	1 09	2	0·54	0 16	61	35 43	38 88	8	Tiruvur ..
10	8 76	8 10	7	3 62	8 10	7	3·08	5 30	4	2 75	3 03	2	2 20	2·40	2	0 49	0 36	44	28 41	34 10	9	Bezwada ..
12	9·32	8·76	7	5 23	6 90	3	1·34	3 65	3	2·06	4 83	1	1·00	1·52	3	1 15	0·95	39	31 25	39 09	10	Jaggayapet ..
12	9 54	6 33	8	4·07	8·64	3	7 03	5·64	3	2·22	5·08	2	0 96	1·88	1	0 21	0·56	42	26 98	38 78	11	Nandigama ..
14	11·61	8·10	9	5·68	6·40	5	4 01	7·64	4	0 81	6 77	2	2·69	0·21	0	0·05	0·62	61	24 60	38·12	12	Pileru ..
13	3 62	8·54	6	7·45	7·06	3	1 30	1·40	6	1 88	5·66	2	1·70	1 46	0	0	0·31	49	32 12	39 43	13	Chittalpudi ..
12	10 44	7·11	9	0 99	6·16	8	2 05	7·02	6	0 65	3 73	4	1 33	1 92	0	0	0 33	51	29 97	37 74	14	Kovur ..
12	10 88	8·00	10	4·43	6·87	9	0 18	7·04	6	0 31	3 64	3	3 01	2 55	0	0	0·24	56	40 01	38 86	14	Pottapadu ..
12	11·99	6·46	8	7·93	8 91	8	2 03	6 01	9	3 05	3 98	2	2·91	2·34	1	0 39	0·27	51	34 81	38·46	16	Tenali ..
16	13·16	8 79	7	2·84	6·41	9	0 72	6·65	7	3·78	7 56	3	4 09	4·10	2	0·62	0·43	60	34 30	37·64	17	Bhimavaram ..
14	12 04	6·04	5	2 14	7·09	10	6 06	7·03	6	4 02	9 38	5	4·10	5·38	4	0 80	0·24	64	53 05	42 99	18	Narsapur ..
229	183 68	..	140	69·41	..	123	73 06	..	108	80 35	..	71	97·03	..	29	9·36	..	893	694·73	..		Total.
10	9·37	8·00	8	3·59	6·41	7	4·09	6·82	6	5 16	8·49	4	3 73	3 01	2	0 46	0 30	69	32·65	37 00		Average.
15	7·61	8 10	4	1·26	8 47	8	5·42	5·75	6	4 86	3 83	3	1·83	2·78	1	0·10	0·42	50	31 82	39·52	1	Guntur ..
6	8 91	7 76	0	1·82	7 97	8	4·02	5·01	6	4 30	3·86	3	3 02	1·80	0	0	0·47	38	31 13	39 19	2	Mangalagiri ..
8	5·70	6·42	4	0 66	4 78	8	4 79	6·92	6	1·90	4 85	4	4·42	2·14	0	0·07	0·12	42	27 74	37·47	3	Sattenapalle ..
11	8·48	6·31	7	2 23	7·86	8	4 72	6·27	6	6 36	6 36	4	4 35	9·38	2	0 31	0·39	49	38 54	35 6·	4	Tenali ..
11	9 39	4 81	1	2 05	7 06	3	3 28	6·42	6	7 61	6 70	5	6 16	6 27	2	0 48	0 30	38	28 04	34 06	5	Nizampatam ..
11	8 01	6·55	3	1·72	8·81	6	5·04	6 01	3	4 15	6 14	4	4 27	4 60	0	0	0 24	38	21 76	39 13	6	Repalle ..
10	9 10	5 26	6	2 06	7 36	7	3 07	5·82	4	5 00	6 68	5	7·71	2·64	1	0 12	0 35	42	24 07	32·83	1	Ponnur ..
16	8·56	4 89	6	1 21	6·86	8	0·23	6 53	4	5 57	7 80	3	3 23	4 48	1	0 22	0 31	37	30 72	36 94	8	Repalle ..
8	8·32	..	3	0 84	..	6	1 04	..	7	7 73	..	3	3 61	..	2	0 34	..	33	23 53	..	9	Duggirala ..
9	2 78	3 86	3	0·41	6 05	3	3·22	5·07	3	6 76	7 10	4	13·19	8 69	2	0 72	1·02	36	37·33	36·35	10	Chinnaganjam ..
10	9 07	4 26	4	2·40	5·29	4	2·36	6 20	6	6 28	4 24	4	1 64	2·29	3	2 46	0·27	39	24·81	29 03	11	Garnasala ..
9	3·05	4 33	4	1·17	3·99	4	4 31	4·27	3	2 38	3 27	4	2 28	1 34	0	0·34	0·27	33	15 41	25 87	12	Macherla ..
13	9·28	4 22	4	0 80	4·70	8	2·77	6 19	4	4·00	6 73	4	3 38	3 01	0	0 05	0 13	47	28 74	29 71	13	Narasaraopet ..
7	6 40	2 99	6	0·77	3 53	5	3·41	4 78	4	4 48	5 46	1	0 26	3 38	1	0 26	0 61	36	23·58	24 97	14	Vinukonda ..
9	6 28	2 98	5	1 71	4 06	7	4 13	6·75	4	11·47	6 82	3	17·03	7 80	0	1 80	0 89	38	49·34	31 89	15	Ongole ..
8	5·16	3·17	2	0 27	4·05	6	5·42	6·31	4	8 42	4 87	3	9 31	4 60	2	0 78	0·33	33	30 00	28 87	16	Bapatla ..
8	1 67	3·40	3	1 09	4·36	4	4 29	5·21	3	15 05	7·02	4	14·48	1 41	4	1 84	0 80	35	41 80	34·73	17	Kanigiri ..
138	102·39	..	80	24 69	..	108	59 89	..	73	98 78	..	64	122·91	..	31	10 73	..	358	343·03	..		Total.
6	6·43	3·48	3	1·13	3·99	6	4·11	6 69	6	6 28	6·21	6	7·19	3 99	0	0·63	0 48	39	29·59	32 70		Average.
3	1·21	1·89	3	1·37	2·22	9	4·81	3·35	7	0·94	7·71	7	4·26	9·12	4	1·99	2·43	37	32·66	29 10	1	Atmakur ..
3	1·09	1·84	3	1·16	2·14	3	1·89	2·67	6	0·01	7 05	6	6·46	7·02	3	2 73	1·01	33	32 51	28 42	2	Udayagiri ..
5	3·66	3·23	3	0·74	2·83	7	3·22	3·92	4	0·82	6 78	7	6 31	4 46	2	0 68	0·93	35	37·78	24 69	3	Kanigiri ..
5	9·37	1·31	2	6·40	2 82	7	4 38	7·32	5	10 76	5 11	5	10·30	2 99	3	1·56	0 42	46	33·08	24 09	4	Podili ..
7	3·06	2·26	0	1 63	2·84	4	1 91	4·63	3	0 20	6 21	3	7 51	4 08	2	1·83	0 91	31	29·49	26 49	5	Darsi ..
3	2·52	2 26	3	0 87	3·08	6	1·32	4·61	3	3 80	6 01	11	9·36	5·10	0	2 97	1·48	38	29·82	32·54	6	Pamur ..
4	2 10	2 85	3	0 89	3·08	10	3 20	6·28	7	10·77	5·49	6	12 03	8 47	4	2·27	1·61	13	37 90	33·63	7	Kandukur ..
4	1 23	2 44	3	1·09	3·15	7	1·44	4·75	6	11·70	10 59	10	10 39	11 02	5	4 93	3·47	38	44·09	33 26	8	Kavali ..
3	1·21	2·33	3	1 39	3·38	9	3·41	4·69	6	6 20	10 96	8	4 44	10 78	4	2·20	2·88	40	37 91	33·62	9	Inkollu ..
3	0·00	0·00	2	1·44	0 76	6	2·71	3·84	6	0·98	2 39	10	2·13	3 11·36	4	3·44	3·12	39	37·01	37·44	10	Nellore ..
4	1·33	2·63	5	2 63	3·72	11	6 30	6·18	4	0·08	10 27	7	1·19	4·82	2	7·83	3 19	41	14·65	34 13	11	Kistnapatnam ..
7	1·73	1·02	4	1·24	3 10	6	0·69	2·61	6	0·69	8 16	3	13·45	9·43	6	5 61	3·45	43	37·17	32 99	12	Gudur ..
4	0·73	2·26	3	0·41	1 87	6	2·16	3·38	10	4 97	9 38	7	14 00	10 17	6	9 74	4 13	42	32 98	37 23	13	Rapur ..
4	2·44	2·41	1	0 42	2 93	6	7 69	5·17	6	8 83	8 20	5	11 12	11·23	6	4 61	4 66	39	45·78	37 98	14	Venkatagiri ..
3	1·36	2·75	0	1 56	3·29	6	8·08	4·78	5	6 52	8 73	6	11 00	10·39	10	12 62	4 94	43	48·72	42 12	15	Sullurpeta ..
6	1·10	2 91	4	1·24	4·16	6	6·16	4·53	10	9 81	9 65	9	13·66	11·61	7	8 86	4·62	44	41·69	42·64	16	Tada ..
79	59·60	..	53	18·74	..	118	72 22	..	101	133 70	..	130	163·91	..	80	71·07	..	836	566·88	..		Total.
5	1·87	2·21	6	1·17	3·13	8	4 61	4·20	6	9·87	8·51	3	21 97	8·94	0	6·44	2 96	40	65 33	34 47		Average.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of th

District.		Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
Madras.	1	Madras ..	0	0	0·52	0	0	0·23	0	0	0·01	0	0	0·40	0	0·01	0·80	2	0·03	2·21
Chingleput.	1	Kattar ..	0	0	0·75	0	0	0·48	0	0	0·11	0	0	0·52	0	0	1·38	3	1·01	0·45
	2	Athipat ..	0	0·07	0·44	0	0	0·47	0	0	0·04	0	0	0·46	0	0	0·89	3	1·39	0·61
	3	Ponneri ..	0	0	0·61	0	0	0·70	0	0	0·12	0	0	0·40	0	0·05	1·72	3	1·63	1·14
	4	Sathiyede ..	0	0	0·58	0	0	0·80	0	0·06	0·31	0	0	0·24	0	5	1·66	2	1·41	2·01
	5	Tiruvallur ..	0	0	0·58	0	0	0·64	0	0	0·33	0	0	0·01	3	2·08	1·83	3	0·96	2·21
	6	Conjeeveram ..	0	0	0·13	0	0	0·43	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·78	0	0	2·21	1	0·91	2·79
	7	Sriperumbudur ..	0	0	0·35	0	0	0·20	0	0	0·09	1	0·20	0·42	2	2·84	1·20	1	0·26	2·01
	8	Poonamallee ..	0	0	0·49	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·12	0	0	0·42	1	0·61	0·88	0	0·40	1·82
	9	Saidapet ..	0	0	0·67	0	0	0·50	0	0	0·23	0	0·06	0·42	0	0·07	1·07	2	0·04	2·08
	10	Cuvelong ..	0	0	0·61	0	0	0·71	0	0	..	0	0·03	0·23	1	0·20	1·14	1	0·15	0·97
	11	Chingleput ..	0	0	0·58	0	0	0·44	0	0	0·12	1	0·27	0·47	1	0·60	1·72	3	0·80	2·58
	12	Cheyyar ..	0	0	0·03	0	0	0·02	0	0	0·00	0	0	0·52	0	0	0·61	1	1·37	0·61
	13	Madurantakam ..	0	0	0·47	0	0	0·30	0	0	0·15	1	0·10	0·34	0	0	2·34	2	0·48	2·30
	14	Tirumeeur ..	0	0	0·23	0	0	0·42	0	0	0·03	1	0·30	0·34	1	0·23	1·66	1	0·18	2·71
		Total ..	0	0·07	..	0	0	.	0	0·06	..	4	1·74	..	9	6·61	..	26	11·31	..
		Average ..	0	0	0·61	0	0	0·31	0	0·01	0·19	0	0·12	0·40	1	0·49	1·80	2	0·83	2·25
Chittoor.	1	Tirattani ..	0	0	0·12	0	0	0·18	0	0	0·14	1	0·43	0·50	0	2·32	2·31	7	4·97	0·72
	2	Puttur ..	0	0	0·35	0	0	0·17	0	0	0·07	0	0·07	0·45	7	2·50	2·36	3	4·10	3·11
	3	Kalahasti ..	0	0	0·04	0	0	0·18	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·27	0	0	1·73	3	1·12	2·41
	4	Tirupati ..	0	0	0·32	0	0	0·26	0	0	0·07	2	0·77	0·42	0	0·58	1·76	0	2·18	1·83
	5	Chandragiri ..	0	0	0·13	0	0	0·24	0	0	0·19	0	0·19	0·55	4	0·17	2·01	5	1·95	2·37
	6	Pala ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0·02	..	0	0·27	..	0	1·61	..	4	1·08	..
	7	Chittoor ..	0	0	0·35	0	0	0·29	0	0·07	0·29	3	2·91	0·97	3	2·61	2·61	0	1·80	2·70
	8	Venkatagirikota ..	0	0	0·20	0	0	0·24	1	0·32	0·20	0	2·36	0·53	0	3·75	0·03	1	1·69	2·17
	9	Palamaner ..	0	0	0·24	0	0	0·26	1	0·24	0·30	4	1·99	0·70	4	1·02	0·06	4	1·26	3·06
	10	Punganur ..	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·18	1	0·25	0·24	1	2·10	0·70	0	0·01	2·32	2	0·90	2·07
	11	Madanapalli ..	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·14	0	0	0·26	3	1·40	0·01	12	0·88	2·14	2	1·04	2·23
	12	Vayalpad ..	0	0	0·09	0	0	0·30	0	0	0·31	0	0·10	0·60	0	1·40	2·23	0	1·69	1·86
	13	Palur ..	0	0	0·10	0·00	0	0·22	0	0	0·07	0	0·71	0·02	0	3·44	1·08	0	3·14	2·19
		Total ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	3	0·90	.	20	19·24		69	43·09	.	64	27·26	.
		Average ..	0	0	0·28	0	0	0·22	0	0·07	0·19	3	1·17	0·60	0	3·31	2·22	4	0·14	0·30
North Arcot.	1	Tiruvannamalai.	0	0	0·42	0	0	0·61	0	0	0·47	2	1·26	0·72	0	3·90	0·09	2	1·26	1·01
	2	Chengam ..	0	0·04	0·38	0	0	0·56	1	0·10	0·43	2	0·64	0·80	5	2·20	2·32	3	1·71	1·94
	3	Polur ..	0	0	0·09	0	0	0·54	0	0	0·16	2	1·20	0·40	4	4·50	2·70	0	1·60	2·35
	4	Arni ..	0	0	0·39	0	0	0·28	0	0	0·10	1	0·42	0·71	3	0·53	2·24	3	1·71	2·71
	5	Wandiwash ..	0	0	0·36	0	0	0·46	0	0	0·32	3	0·86	0·79	3	2·16	2·02	5	2·03	2·96
	6	Tiruvetipur (Cheyyar).	0	0	0·35	0	0	0·18	0	0	0·01	0	2·23	0·47	2	1·75	2·52	0	1·20	1·09
	7	Arcot ..	0	0	0·40	0	0	0·31	0	0	0·37	1	0·39	0·70	1	1·50	0·67	2	1·27	3·02
	8	Walajah ..	0	0	0·24	0	0	0·39	0	0	0·40	2	0·62	0·61	2	1·76	2·55	0	1·63	0·30
	9	Sholingur ..	0	0	1·21	0	0	0	1	0·27	0	1	0·31	..	5	0·70	0·76	1	1·83	2·53
	10	Arkonam ..	0	0	0·28	0	0	0·30	0	0	0·13	0	1·42	0·62	0	1·60	1·61	0	1·09	2·10
	11	Vellore ..	0	0	0·61	0	0	0·40	0	0	0·18	0	1·77	0·60	0	1·08	3·41	0	1·77	2·82
	12	Amlur ..	0	0	0·55	0	0	0·10	0	0	0	0	0·73	1·00	0	1·72	3·05	2	2·60	2·90
	13	Gudiyattam ..	0	0	0·23	0	0	0·41	0	0	0·31	0	2·11	0·71	0	0·77	2·86	2	1·66	2·82
	14	Kangundi ..	0	0	0·15	0	0	0·31	0	0·02	0·22	0	0·91	1·03	10	0·32	0·59	3	2·10	2·04
	15	Vaniyambadi ..	0	0	0·18	0	0	0·19	1	0·10	0·19	0	1·03	0·60	11	4·92	3·59	0	2·04	2·01
	16	Tirupattur ..	0	0	0·12	0	0	0·29	2	0·20	0·41	3	2·73	0·99	7	0·74	4·33	7	3·05	2·70
		Total ..	0	0·04	..	0	0	..	5	0·64	..	44	19·22	..	72	47·01	..	50	38·02	..
		Average ..	0	0	0·32	0	0	0·30	0	0·06	0·23	3	1·27	0·72	0	2·94	0·10	4	0·06	2·45
South Arcot.	1	Gingee ..	0	0	0·48	0	0	0·32	0	0	0·12	0	0	0·01	0	1·48	2·16	0	0·68	0·24
	2	Tindivanam ..	0	0	0·41	0	0	0·64	0	0	0·23	0	0	0·07	1	0·10	2·20	4	2·07	1·06
	3	Markanam ..	0	0·05	0·55	0	0	0·30	0	0	0·32	0	0·03	0·70	0	0	1·61	3	1·13	1·69
	4	Vanur ..	0	0	0·67	0	0	0·61	0	0	0·17	0	0	0·51	1	0·51	1·80	4	4·00	1·11
	5	Villupuram ..	0	0	0·46	0	0	0·53	0	0	0·17	1	0·13	0·66	2	0·02	0·00	4	1·66	1·90
	6	Panruti ..	0	0	0·64	0	0	0·49	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·70	1	0·07	1·70	0	2·07	2·12
	7	Cuddalore ..	1	0·13	0·63	0	0	0·59	0	0	0·22	0	0	0·84	1	0·14	1·00	1	0·31	1·66
	8	Kurinjipadi ..	0	0	0·03	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	1	0·02	4·34	2	0·09	0·62
	9	Mannargudi (Porto Novo)	1	0·17	1·47	0	0	1·10	0	0	0·01	0	0·02	1·72	1	0·24	1·11	1	0·64	0·06
	10	Chidambaram ..	0	0·05	0·97	1	0·16	0·89	0	0	0·20	0	0	0·67	2	0·80	2·00	2	0·60	1·01
	11	Bhuvanagiri ..	1	0·21	0·69	0	0	0·51	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·56	2	1·07	1·05	0	0·19	1·69

Madras Presidency for the year 1911—*cont.*

July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Annual.			Station.	District.
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.		
5	3·14	4·98	7	2·16	6·86	7	7·63	8·01	6	5·91	12·48	9	15·49	14·08	10	6·37	4·02	46	36·53	30·38	1 Madras	Madras.
4	1·62	2·42	7	3·50	4·69	8	5·13	3·42	4	4·13	13·74	5	8·13	8·27	5	9·12	3·69	33	32·67	49·72	1 Kaliar	
7	1·81	2·82	6	1·81	2·68	7	7·24	3·22	7	9·44	13·96	7	13·38	13·37	6	4·30	5·21	45	28·15	39·93	2 Athipat	
6	1·89	3·69	8	2·09	4·93	10	7·24	3·22	7	9·44	13·96	7	13·38	13·37	6	3·33	4·99	41	34·96	47·31	3 Pennar	
3	0·24	3·24	5	1·49	4·27	6	3·22	4·81	8	5·66	8·46	7	7·14	10·11	7	3·87	5·06	32	32·86	43·09	4 Sathiavedu*	
6	0·76	4·96	5	3·64	4·92	11	4·30	6·01	6	4·84	7·64	7	8·12	10·93	7	6·01	4·02	51	39·11	49·98	5 Tiruvallur	
3	1·65	3·32	7	4·63	6·00	11	7·01	5·96	6	6·18	7·26	7	9·11	13·16	9	7·07	6·82	59	53·74	44·26	6 Conjeveram	
2	2·70	3·91	7	2·94	6·45	8	6·48	6·74	4	3·43	9·84	8	11·51	12·79	5	3·66	7·30	48	36·20	43·61	7 Arpukottah	
4	1·42	3·93	7	2·10	4·63	8	8·43	4·61	6	6·97	8·82	8	12·99	13·87	10	7·41	9·99	49	34·87	43·93	8 Permambadur	
1	1·61	3·58	6	2·47	6·17	9	7·32	5·86	8	8·13	11·19	8	10·10	7·74	6	9·04	7·83	41	38·31	51·36	9 Sendapet	
3	3·29	4·16	6	3·18	3·80	8	4·80	8·07	8	6·17	9·35	8	11·55	10·06	7	9·20	4·68	48	36·69	49·93	10 Cuddalore	
4	2·74	4·16	6	4·76	5·59	9	9·82	11·34	5	5·26	10·34	8	9·77	12·48	6	8·04	7·83	47	46·40	46·51	11 Chingleput	Chingleput.
4	2·14	3·38	6	2·83	3·03	10	10·26	4·73	6	3·79	9·46	7	9·13	9·11	7	8·79	6·13	42	41·66	45·18	12 Chingleput	
4	2·81	4·05	6	3·52	4·69	12	10·11	6·74	6	3·77	7·66	7	11·31	9·06	7	8·54	6·67	44	46·09	44·21	13 Chingleput	
3·3	37·22	..	85	44·35	..	119	107·43	..	73	68·78	..	100	155·11	..	106	101·24	..	869	854·15	..	14 Uttaramerur	
5	2·89	4·70	4	3·18	5·22	8	7·36	5·36	6	4·81	9·99	8	11·07	11·25	8	7·22	5·63	43	33·15	45·33	Total.	
6	1·10	3·32	6	2·70	5·05	10	4·85	5·59	4	7·60	8·50	10	11·71	9·38	5	3·54	3·70	58	37·04	39·53	Average.	
3	0·43	3·56	4	2·70	6·20	10	6·47	5·20	5	7·60	8·50	6	6·67	9·16	6	3·49	3·81	52	31·24	39·31	1 Tiruttani	
4	0·60	3·79	4	1·98	6·20	10	6·26	5·81	5	5·98	8·64	7	13·66	12·42	7	5·43	3·81	53	38·76	47·71	2 Puttur	
1	1·26	2·01	3	0·81	4·30	7	6·16	4·75	6	6·31	8·07	7	5·54	7·79	7	3·64	3·33	43	23·93	32·27	3 Kalahasti	
3	1·42	3·42	5	0·84	4·31	7	5·73	4·00	7	4·10	8·46	7	4·27	9·09	5	2·66	.. 43	46	29·19	32·04	4 Tirupati	
2	0·71	..	4	1·76	..	2	4·38	..	5	6·01	..	5	8·68	..	5	1·40	..	43	24·30	..	5 Chandragiri	
4	2·26	3·07	5	0·62	4·75	6	3·72	7·13	6	9·95	7·07	6	6·84	6·18	5	1·48	2·16	42	28·74	35·45	6 Palmaner	Chittoor.
6	0·63	2·61	3	1·24	4·20	6	3·76	8·19	6	4·41	5·62	6	9·47	8·11	5	1·76	1·42	40	22·13	30·58	7 Venkatagirikota	
3	3·70	2·61	3	0·41	4·01	6	6·32	7·20	10	4·29	7·21	8	9·92	4·69	4	2·09	1·80	49	21·24	35·87	8 Palmaner	
3	0·53	2·61	3	0·68	3·99	3	1·59	4·74	11	7·05	6·61	7	6·78	8·69	5	0·82	1·09	60	23·74	27·41	9 Penganur	
3	1·72	3·20	5	1·41	3·18	4	2·80	4·68	7	4·76	6·88	5	2·52	4·68	3	0·16	1·18	42	21·11	27·72	10 Madanappalli	
7	1·33	3·59	6	1·92	3·32	7	7·02	4·82	7	6·82	6·18	4	1·68	4·28	4	0·91	2·26	43	23·84	26·11	11 Tayalpad	
				1·20	3·61		4·15	6·51	8	6·71	9·26	6	4·44	6·91	3	2·06	1·47	31	26·31	27·35	12 Pillr	
55	40·43		85	18·26	.	76	87·25	..	80	70·26	.	81	69·12	..	93	34·62	.	0·80	360·93	..	Total.	
4	1·07	3·68	4	1·22	4·39	6	4·49	6·41	6	5·89	9·22	6	9·32	9·13	5	2·66	2·37	48	27·76	37·99	Average.	
2	0·45	3·73	4	2·10	4·68	10	16·20	6·39	6	4·52	7·01	8	8·56	6·32	6	4·34	3·90	44	56·82	31·36	1 Tiruvannamalai	
5	3·09	2·67	3	1·30	4·61	10	8·0	6·88	6	5·50	7·94	8	7·79	8·67	6	3·28	3·53	61	31·99	66·91	2 Chengam	
3	1·98	2·69	4	4·17	6·63	12	14·84	7·63	6	7·97	7·25	9	7·65	6·18	5	3·47	3·26	69	52·61	38·84	3 Polur	
8	2·33	5·67	6	2·64	5·86	11	11·07	7·16	4	4·78	7·04	8	6·40	8·47	6	4·54	3·64	60	38·26	39·82	4 Arni	
6	2·41	3·01	5	2·76	6·27	13	17·12	6·19	5	3·36	7·37	8	10·30	9·75	7	7·15	5·19	64	57·31	44·91	5 Wandewash	
			5	3·82	6·29	12	9·46	8·83	7	4·27	9·01	7	8·63	7·43	5	5·31	5·93	48	38·27	42·76	6 Tirumittirai (Cheyar).	
2	3·07	5·92	6	0·18	0·86	7	6·42	9·27	3	8·21	9·86	7	10·29	6·47	6	4·98	3·50	41	39·18	49·72	7 Arcot	
5	2·60	3·91	8	0·18	5·68	14	9·36	6·64	6	7·09	6·24	8	8·36	6·73	5	3·99	3·84	53	39·16	49·82	8 Walajah	
4	2·39	3·15	7	3·72	4·47	14	8·06	5·46	7	9·67	6·03	7	5·36	10·02	7	3·84	5·69	56	37·09	49·03	9 Sholinghur	
10	4·92	3·81	6	2·06	3·25	6	6·53	7·01	8	6·11	7·56	7	9·36	9·08	7	5·37	4·47	65	42·01	38·58	10 Arkonam	
4	1·60	3·67	7	0·60	3·13	6	3·81	9·24	6	5·48	6·42	7	6·36	8·42	5	0·36	5·46	56	34·45	41·79	11 Vellore	
3	2·05	3·46	6	2·20	4·04	8	3·75	7·95	10	7·10	6·75	6	8·27	5·42	7	3·24	2·25	64	33·08	38·76	12 Amber	
4	2·56	2·23	3	0·39	4·23	6	6·61	6·71	6	5·62	6·85	6	2·45	3·47	6	1·34	1·21	58	33·36	31·10	13 Gudiyattam	
3	2·19	3·05	5	0·47	4·42	8	8·84	7·53	7	4·50	6·80	6	6·05	8·96	5	2·24	1·88	55	33·16	31·14	14 Kangundi	
4	2·77	3·36	6	0·44	3·97	16	7·27	7·38	9	8·00	6·89	6	3·28	8·68	3	1·64	1·26	58	32·27	33·74	15 Vaniyambady	
																			37·49	35·63	16 Tirupattur	
64	45·10	..	94	38·75	.	159	121·96	..	114	99·80	..	138	167·00	..	98	66·14	..	832	685·01	..	Total.	
3	2·82	3·43	4	2·42	4·87	8	8·32	7·13	7	6·24	9·65	7	6·69	6·42	5	4·13	3·34	54	36·76	38·80	Average.	
4	3·28	3·76	4	0·67	3·87	8	13·84	7·16	6	3·42	6·83	6	3·47	3·76	6	3·44	4·82	47	49·64	40·25	1 Gingee	
1	0·50	3·62	4	0·87	4·18	8	3·94	7·27	7	6·05	8·33	8	8·24·22	6·48	7	3·10·41	4·35	42	43·69	44·49	2 Tindivanam	
6	2·83	3·19	4	0·38	3·74	16	11·47	6·46	7	3·36	9·89	8	8·16·14	13·89	10	11·89	6·82	47	61·74	49·32	3 Merkanam	
6	2·22	3·22	3	1·98	5·37	10	12·38	8·30	7	6·55	9·29	8	10·49	10·79	8	12·87	7·01	47	59·74	44·31	4 Vanur	
3	3·07	3·42	3	2·56	5·68	10	8·16	8·28	4	4·62	8·01	8	11·44	7·84	8	6·61	4·82	47	50·50	43·49	5 Villupuram	
4	4·38	3·80	4	2·77	6·06	8	8·20	8·84	6	5·08	9·10	8	13·65	9·67	8	6·55	5·58	48	41·66	46·63	6 Cuddalore	
3	3·03	3·80	5	3·28	6·44	7	7·88	5·63	7	7·42	10·20	16	13·09	14·02	8	11·07	9·36	48	48·84	49·97	7 Paimadi	
6	3·28	3·44	5	3·63	4·57	10	12·38	6·25	8	4·69	6·14	7	8·13·07	1·36	10	7·36	5·31	55	49·30	41·97	8 Kanjipadi	
4	4·03	3·81	5	1·21	3·70	12	7·36	8·03	7	8·04	13·03	17	13·69	19·50	11	7·55	12·41	57	45·10	47·14	9 Mamandur	
2	0·03	3·21	7	3·36	6·60	9	7·94	5·80	8	9·20	9·42	13	14·72	24·56	12	8·51	8·84	50	48·13	38·78	(Porto Novo).	
3	0·26	4·08	6	4·40	8·35	16	13·21	6·81	8	6·24	10·31	13	14·35	21·78	10	6·80	8·03	53	47·72	38·78	10 Chidambaram	
																				38·93	11 Shevaroygiri	

South Arcot. | North Arcot.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.		Station.	January			February.			March.			April.			May.			June		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
South Arcot—cont.	12	Mannargudi ..	0	0	0·06	0	0	0·07	0	0	0·10	0	0·01	0·72	0	0	2·00	4	1·81	1·41
	13	Sramashnam ..	1	0·46	1·18	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	2·18	3·38	2	1·84	0·47
	14	Thittagudi ..	0	0	0·68	0	0	0·70	0	0	0·22	1	2·14	1·04	1	4·37	3·03	2	0·97	1·91
	15	Vriddhachalam ..	0	0	0·07	0	0	0·49	0	0	0·28	0	0·23	0·82	2	3·08	2·28	3	2·71	1·79
	16	Kallakurchi ..	0	0	0·06	0	0	0·72	0	0	0·28	0	3·30	1·80	0	2·37	3·69	0	0·48	2·04
	17	Chendarpet ..	0	0	0·07	0	0	0·70	0	0	0·21	2	1·68	0·71	0	3·11	5·00	3	1·02	4·29
	18	Tirukkoyilur ..	0	0	0·37	0	0	0·56	0	0	0·18	1	0·31	0·76	0	1·18	4·00	5	1·80	5·33
		Total ..	6	1·08	..	1	0·16	..	0	0	..	11	8·70	.	14	23·72	.	23	23·06	..
		Average ..	0	0·06	0·53	0	0·01	0·61	0	0	0·69	1	0·56	0·76	2	1·21	2·41	2	1·61	1·36
Tanjore.	1	Shyali ..	1	0·12	2·14	0	4·07	0·69	0	0	0·26	1	0·42	0·70	1	0·98	1·27	4	0·94	1·18
	2	Sembiyanel ..	0	0·52	1·31	0	2·06	0·65	0	0	0·13	0	0·03	1·10	0	0	0·70	2	0·83	0·36
	3	Tranquebar ..	2	0·74	1·37	2	0·40	0·50	0	0	0·13	1	0·46	0·91	1	0·14	1·01	2	1·54	1·07
	4	Mayavaram ..	1	0·38	1·21	0	0	0·97	0	0	0·41	0	0	0·81	1	0·23	2·24	4	4·08	1·30
	5	Kumbakonam ..	0	0·08	0·73	1	0·96	0·68	0	0	0·37	0	0·20	0·77	2	0·16	2·76	5	4·64	2·10
	6	Papanasam * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	Valangiman ..	1	0·20	2·36	0	0·01	0	0	0	0	0	1·27	0·23	3	2·47	4·72	5	2·24	0·84
	8	Kodavasal ..	2	0·53	1·76	0	0	0·73	0	0	0·16	2	0·90	1·37	3	2·24	2·55	4	0·88	1·18
	9	Nannilam ..	2	1·04	1·04	0	0·01	0·67	0	0	0·30	1	0·60	0·87	3	1·80	2·00	3	1·28	0·96
	10	Tiruvalur ..	2	1·23	1·51	0	0·07	0·71	0	0	0·31	2	1·12	1·06	3	0·68	2·37	4	2·00	1·06
	11	Negapatam ..	2	1·20	1·70	0	0	0·85	0	0	0·38	0	0·12	0·88	2	1·10	2·27	3	1·77	1·41
	12	Tiruppundi ..	2	1·05	0·48	1	0·20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·60	2	0·40	4·02	0	0	1·00
	13	Vedaranniyam ..	3	2·80	1·35	1	0·38	0·34	0	0	0·60	3	0·07	1·07	1	0·58	1·72	1	0·12	1·14
	14	Tiruturaippundi ..	4	1·38	0·98	0	0	0·73	0	0	0·50	3	0·80	1·18	2	1·96	1·86	2	0·48	1·15
	15	Mutteper ..	4	0·70	1·18	0	0	0·65	0	0	0·63	2	2·42	1·06	2	3·74	2·00	2	0·26	1·19
	16	Mannargudi ..	1	0·91	1·07	0	0	0·77	0	0	0·65	3	1·09	1·12	3	0·60	2·28	3	1·08	1·68
	17	Nidamangalam ..	1	0·77	1·02	0	0	0·69	0	0	0·40	3	1·80	1·05	3	1·80	0·10	4	0·87	1·71
	18	Melattur † ..	1	0·24	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	2	0·79	..	5	2·63	..	5	2·80	..
	19	Tiruvadi ..	0	0	0·54	0	0	0·39	0	0	0·32	1	0·24	1·05	2	2·81	2·85	4	3·06	1·69
	20	Tirukattupalli ..	0	0	2·08	1	0·10	0·78	0	0	0·52	4	1·03	0·64	4	2·42	0·58	3	1·09	1·05
	21	Tanjore ..	0	0	0·70	0	0	0·63	0	0	0·39	0	0	1·05	1	2·20	0·22	5	2·42	1·70
	22	Valluvur ..	2	0·66	0·73	0	0	0·56	0	0	0·38	1	0·40	1·03	1	1·23	2·82	3	1·60	1·85
	23	Pattukkottai ..	2	0·71	0·68	0	0	0·50	0	0	0·32	2	0·61	1·76	2	2·07	3·00	2	1·57	1·71
	24	Adirampatnam ..	3	0·63	..	24	0	..	0	0	..	2	1·04	..	3	2·00	..	1	0·79	..
	25	Karaikadu ..	1	0·42	1·04	0	0	1·31	1	0·02	0·69	1	0·35	0·60	2	3·04	1·38	1	0·31	0·89
	26	Arantangi ..	1	0·23	0·59	0	0	0·80	0	0	0·36	0	0	1·50	0	3·04	0·96	5	0·60	1·10
		Total ..	44	18·20	..	9	2·30	..	1	0·02	..	37	19·45	..	48	41·38	..	73	40·02	..
		Average ..	2	0·73	1·04	0	0·09	0·64	0	0·02	0·48	1	0·76	1·11	2	1·65	2·23	3	1·60	1·56
Trichinopoly.	1	Musiri ..	1	0·17	0·42	0	0	0·20	0	0	0·31	5	1·03	1·46	4	4·37	3·07	3	4·37	1·58
	2	Thanaiyur ..	0	0	0·20	0	0	0·46	0	0	0·41	4	2·04	1·04	7	3·77	4·05	3	1·74	2·50
	3	Upparugurum ..	0	0	1·28	0	0	0·26	1	0·10	0·12	0	2·10	0·30	0	2·25	0·41	4	1·50	0·70
	4	Srirakalam ..	0	0	2·02	0	0	0·62	0	0	0·11	0	4·28	0·32	5	2·52	0·21	6	5·10	1·71
	5	Perambalur ..	0	0	0·48	0	0	0·63	0	0	0·48	0	1·21	1·08	5	3·16	0·65	5	1·74	2·01
	6	Ariyalur ..	1	0·21	0·79	1	0·08	0·84	0	0	0·65	3	1·11	1·01	4	0·27	0·27	6	7·14	1·40
	7	Kilupalur ..	1	0·15	0·34	0	0	0·65	0	0	0·37	5	5·01	1·01	4	0·43	3·00	5	4·04	1·65
	8	Jayankondam ..	1	0·50	0·66	1	0·10	0·60	0	0	0·32	1	0·59	0·88	2	1·13	2·86	5	2·78	1·02
	9	Lalgudi ..	0	0	0·34	0	0	0·50	0	0	0·20	2	2·05	1·54	3	4·37	1·00	3	1·40	1·13
	10	Trichinopoly ..	0	0	0·42	0	0	0·55	0	0	0·20	0	1·75	1·02	0	3·17	2·96	3	1·70	1·01
	11	Kulitalai ..	1	0·65	0·80	0	0	0·22	0	0	0·20	4	1·14	1·32	0	3·82	0·80	4	4·50	1·20
	12	Manapparai ..	0	0	0·44	0	0	0·45	0	0	0·03	0	1·08	1·76	2	3·90	3·12	6	3·69	1·20
	13	Lappur ..	0	0	0·37	0	0	0·21	0	0	0·20	4	3·03	1·15	3	2·23	2·58	2	2·81	1·40
	14	Marungapuri ..	0	0	0·29	0	0	..	0	0	0·23	5	0·03	0·78	0	2·36	4·57	4	2·93	1·01
	15	Karur ..	0	0	0·18	0	0	0·19	0	0	0·52	0	1·24	1·37	4	2·36	3·28	2	1·42	1·30
	16	Aravakurchi ..	0	0	0·23	0	2	0·60	0	0	0·41	2	0·79	1·56	4	3·48	0·43	5	1·06	1·07
	17	Nannilai ..	0	0	0·18	0	0	0·12	1	0·28	0·48	4	1·38	1·60	0	0·19	1·03	4	1·68	1·35
	18	Paramatti ..	0	0	0·15	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·41	1	0·67	1·48	2	4·75	2·87	1	0·18	1·08
	19	Thattiengarpetti ..	0	0	1·21	0	0	0·32	1	0·12	0·47	5	2·76	1·17	4	2·13	4·40	4	2·60	0·69
	20	Sendhamangalam ..	0	0	0·11	0	0	0·28	1	0·38	0·21	5	1·60	2·02	0	2·68	4·88	0	1·42	1·37
		Total ..	5	1·87		1	0·16	..	4	0·88	..	73	42·74	..	66	60·23	..	74	52·73	..
		Average ..	0	0·09	0·46	0	0·01	0·49	0	0·04	0·36	4	2·09	1·40	4	3·16	3·94	4	2·69	1·49
Pudukkottai State.	1	Pudukkottai ..	0	0	0·43	1	0·13	0·60	0	0	0·42	2	1·88	0·66	5	4·76	0·82	4	1·16	0·86
	2	Alangudi ..	1	0·10	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	4	2·46	..	0	0·93	..
	3	Karambakudi ..	1	0·40	..	1	0	..	0	0	..	0	0·70	..	2	0·90	..	1	0·70	..
	4	Tirumayam ..	0	0·08	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	1	0·75	..	3	2·82	..	1	4·80	..
	5	Keeranur ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0·05	..	3	1·21	..	1	0·60	..
	6	Kolaiyur ..	0	0	0·02	0	0	0·20	0	0	0·12	2	2·80	0·78	3	0·24	2·04	5	0·38	0·42
	7	Viralimalai ..	0	0·06	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	2	2·28	..	4	4·38	..	4	0·89	..
	8	Odayapalli ..	1	0·32	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	1	0·27	..	0	2·31	..	0	5·17	..

* Opened in November 1911.

† Abolished in November 1911.

Madras Presidency for the year 1911—*cont.*

No.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Annual			Station.	District.
	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.		
3	2·03	2·28	5	4·60	6·17	8	7·96	5·14	9	1·86	9·32	14	10·25	11·49	3	0·79	0·83	46	39·14	46·59	14	Mannargudi	South Arcot —cont.
2	4·43	5·05	6	6·53	5·58	9	6·15	7·61	5	3·93	7·80	8	7·94	1·23	0	0·49	4·60	46	34·41	36·83	15	Nannilam	
10	0·81	2·81	5	4·26	4·34	11	9·85	8·53	4	3·70	7·58	7	6·24	8·47	0	1·41	1·78	61	38·54	39·55	16	Tiltagudi	
6	2·23	2·83	5	3·50	3·75	8	7·07	6·23	6	7·49	7·66	6	5·87	7·56	7	4·20	4·87	48	37·03	41·71	17	Vriddhachalam	
8	0·88	0·48	0	4·40	4·28	12	10·10	9·88	6	5·15	7·45	7	7·81	8·41	1	0·36	3·81	61	46·59	49·63	18	Kallakurchi	
7	4·47	3·46	4	5·36	6·30	11	10·05	8·97	10	4·10	8·27	8	6·21	7·24	0	0·60	5·02	65	39·24	41·33	19	Ulundurpettai	
4	2·28	3·48	4	6·21	5·65	13	11·71	7·10	8	5·10	7·75	8	8·05	8·45	4	1·49	3·49	45	46·81	39·84	20	Tirukkoyilur	
104	86·79	..	78	99·50	..	174	171·36	..	124	85·41	..	105	107·85	..	335	125·61	..	867	788·36	..		Total.	
6	8·67	3·08	4	3·98	6·10	10	8·53	8·56	7	5·49	8·17	8	10·79	8·12	7	6·74	5·10	49	43·80	43·67		Average.	
2	1·49	2·72	5	3·12	3·69	7	8·57	4·79	9	6·66	6·76	10	14·25	12·50	13	7·87	10·06	63	43·70	39·46	1	Sirkali	
7	0·66	1·37	3	2·77	3·72	8	9·50	8·05	7	9·29	10·60	14	18·74	13·60	12	7·26	10·11	80	43·05	51·27	2	Nadaravasl	
5	2·82	2·18	5	3·36	4·13	8	6·94	8·86	9	7·12	10·02	14	17·56	13·01	12	14·19	10·47	64	49·20	51·41	3	Tiruvarur	
1	0·42	2·66	6	2·84	4·73	7	6·97	8·61	8	5·13	8·27	13	11·43	13·28	11	7·92	9·21	50	11·03	68·06	4	Mayavaram	
2	2·39	0·14	1	0·10	4·90	9	6·94	9·77	8	8·84	7·49	12	19·90	8·73	10	7·83	6·40	49	46·18	43·92	5	Kumbakonam	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8·48	..	12	9·32	..	..	..	..	6	Papanasam*	
2	1·40	1·71	5	6·34	7·04	8	5·38	6·74	7	4·38	6·82	14	11·83	4·20	8	4·39	11·42	52	35·67	47·38	7	Valangiman	
0	0·31	1·35	1	0·18	3·82	8	8·33	6·64	6	2·6	6·44	12	14·03	6·84	12	2·28	8·65	54	28·31	43·22	8	Kodavasal	
0	0·31	0·37	2	1·96	3·31	8	8·73	4·77	6	4·41	7·60	16	17·62	12·49	13	15·10	9·10	64	60·24	45·58	9	Nannilam	
1	1·35	1·78	3	1·28	3·46	7	7·79	4·99	8	6·68	8·66	16	18·45	10·41	13	11·89	11·74	63	55·24	61·01	10	Tiruvalur	
3	0·78	1·86	4	3·11	3·47	8	4·48	3·78	7	7·30	10·31	17	19·06	13·66	14	11·56	11·82	88	68·48	84·29	11	Negapatam	
1	0·43	0·96	2	0·27	2·65	4	6·28	7·54	10	10·56	8·40	14	14·08	8·49	14	17·48	16·80	84	71·65	69·30	12	Tiruppundi	
2	1·20	1·46	3	1·69	2·60	7	2·64	4·42	11	7·05	10·21	15	18·43	12·17	17	21·02	11·91	82	57·26	53·92	13	Vedaranniyam	
1	0·54	2·13	2	0·37	3·37	8	6·54	4·61	8	6·74	7·96	13	12·49	9·33	13	15·36	8·82	80	48·09	49·82	14	Tirutturaippundi	
1	0·38	1·18	0	0·05	4·21	8	4·77	4·29	6	8·62	8·37	14	12·49	9·85	13	10·36	7·62	80	43·13	43·03	15	Muttupet	
5	1·17	2·32	4	3·21	4·20	11	4·85	6·57	9	6·69	8·28	18	13·93	8·74	9	11·24	7·68	92	49·76	43·46	16	Mannargudi	
4	2·93	2·83	3	2·48	4·78	8	4·32	8·16	5	6·09	8·86	13	12·27	8·76	11	9·84	6·06	57	40·46	49·13	17	Nannilam	
1	1·36	..	1	0·65	..	6	6·76	..	7	3·44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	Mallikar †	
1	0·25	1·32	2	2·64	4·26	7	6·08	5·69	7	3·04	6·59	21	7·62	6·26	7	2·70	4·67	42	32·09	38·04	19	Tiruvadi	
1	0·12	0·58	1	1·42	3·22	8	5·81	7·73	8	3·56	4·38	4	0·60	3·58	7	2·37	5·93	44	26·07	33·54	20	Tirukkattupalli	
1	0·34	1·46	3	2·10	4·33	9	3·58	6·87	7	4·12	6·40	12	10·08	6·51	7	3·82	4·82	46	35·78	36·12	21	Tanjore	
0	0	2·18	1	0·46	4·90	6	2·56	8·26	9	4·74	7·13	12	14·74	9·17	6	3·09	5·09	31	27·69	41·01	22	Valivalam	
1	1·12	0·17	0	0·12	4·80	6	2·55	3·64	4	3·07	7·31	16	11·85	7·79	14	10·68	8·03	61	38·17	40·35	23	Pattukkottai	
1	1·55	..	1	0·20	..	7	2·04	..	8	3·24	..	16	10·43	..	12	11·21	..	48	31·78	..	24	Adirampattinam	
4	0·89	1·49	3	0·21	3·33	4	1·85	4·82	8	8·01	7·20	14	8·01	5·68	12	7·01	7·02	49	28·86	33·49	25	Kattumavadi	
4	2·18	1·83	3	0·96	3·66	6	3·75	4·09	6	4·99	7·26	12	8·14	6·67	13	7·55	4·95	54	30·44	34·85	26	Arantangi	
90	30·96	..	84	34·79	..	181	123·91	..	180	134·74	..	326	310·79	..	268	212·97	..	1,271	1062·36	..		Total	
3	1·21	2·15	3	1·39	3·30	6	3·86	4·72	7	5·43	8·00	14	13·63	10·00	10	12·47	7·91	63	44·76	44·76		Average.	
0	7	1·12	1	0·81	3·70	6	3·36	4·54	6	3·21	7·98	10	8·46	5·05	5	4·76	2·30	43	31·65	31·09	1	Mucci	
1	0·58	1·17	0	0	3·31	10	8·79	5·68	5	2·67	7·14	3	0·87	1·48	0	4·03	1·39	41	29·38	32·36	2	Thanjavur	
0	0·40	1·76	0	0	3·71	6	5·70	4·66	5	1·98	6·46	6	5·86	2·80	3	4·62	3·52	46	30·12	32·57	3	Upputyapuram	
0	0	1·48	0	0	5·50	6	5·03	8·76	6	1·66	6·38	6	5·50	0·77	3	4·75	4·29	37	31·54	41·03	4	Settikulam	
0	0	1·46	0	0	5·60	8	6·09	6·80	8	4·43	7·73	8	6·38	5·06	7	3·17	3·04	49	28·19	38·31	5	Peravudaiyar	
1	1·78	1·99	1	0·22	4·06	8	3·31	6·54	8	7·04	7·03	7	7·58	6·63	9	3·21	4·49	56	42·00	43·71	6	Ariyalur	
2	1·72	2·72	2	2·33	3·66	11	9·35	6·87	4	1·68	7·74	7	6·49	6·03	5	2·60	3·07	49	32·91	41·87	7	Kilapalu	
2	2·17	2·08	2	0·65	3·83	11	6·48	6·84	6	3·30	7·21	11	9·52	7·66	10	6·42	5·47	80	37·36	45·66	8	Jayankondam	
4	1·30	0·78	1	1·87	4·93	4	7·19	6·64	8	3·20	7·23	10	8·23	4·71	4	4·03	3·81	39	33·07	31·28		Lalgudi	
0	0	3·10	1	3·16	3·33	7	6·46	6·32	8	4·33	8·12	11	7·87	6·24	8	4·20	2·93	41	33·14	33·81	9	Trichinopoly	
0	0·19	1·20	1	0·39	3·10	6	7·99	4·61	6	7·14	7·24	11	7·81	4·79	8	3·81	2·64	50	38·81	31·13	10	Kulitalai	
1	0·18	1·00	2	0·05	2·64	7	6·79	4·25	5	4·48	6·35	13	7·41	4·79	8	4·78	3·80	60	32·70	31·83	11	Musiri	
0	0·16	1·03	0	0	3·00	7	2·81	3·54	4	1·98	6·43	9	4·27	4·49	5	4·21	3·89	52	29·86	32·44	12	Lupper	
1	0·16	1·47	0	0	4·20	8	6·61	6·16	4	3·02	6·42	8	4·65	3·40	7	5·80	5·68	43	30·42	36·31	13	Manargudi	
0	0	1·38	0	0·20	3·73	7	3·26	4·01	7	4·05	6·25	6	3·29	3·58	6	2·58	1·46	38	23·98	26·29	14	Karur	
0	0·53	1·04	0	0	3·18	7	3·58	4·01	7	4·05	6·25	6	3·29	3·58	7	1·53	2·12	38	23·95	23·54	15	Aravakurchi	
0	0	0·48	0	0	1·03	3	0·75	3·04	11	8·81	6·10	8	6·10	3·54	7	1·53	2·12	38	23·95	23·54	16	Nannilam	
0	0	1·09	1	0·31	3·72	10	6·81	4·81	5	1·20	5·39	3	3·26	3·00	4	2·03	1·30	27	17·92	14·58	17	Perambalur	
1	0·32	1·07	1	0·60	3·26	8	7·35	3·16	8	2·77	5·43	4	3·74	3·01	4	2·03	1·30	44	26·97	23·18	18	Thattiengarpett	
0	0	1·09	1	0·94	3·01	6	4·24	7·82	8	4·18	6·62	7	6·46	3·76	6	2·43	3·00	44	26·97	33·18	19	Sendamangalam	
0	0·81	2·62	1	0·29	3·16	12	6·63	6·50	3	2·03	5·44	8	9·43	3·91	4	2·64	1·31	45	21·96	34·19	20	Tuttukkudi	
27	11·34	..	17	8·70	..	103	114·25	..	120	16·82	..	107	119·76	..	116	78·06	..	841	609·83	..		Total	
1	0·41	1·08	1	0·14	4·19	8	6·71	5·27	6	6·78	7·72	9	6·00	8·74	6	4·50	3·72	43	28·35	34·69		Average.	
1	2·33	2·74	3	0·98	5·47	3	3·64	4·87	8	2·32	7·76	9	8·89	6·48	10	6·99	4·65	63	39·35	40·81	1	Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai State.
2	1·95	..	1	0·18	..	10	6·60	..	7	0·08	..	19	9·29	..	12	10·47	..	66	39·57	..	2	Alangudi	
3	0·28	..	1	0·17	..	8	6·46	..	8	2·92	..	12	8·02	..	8	4·43	..	55	37·14	..	3	Karambakudi	
4	3·16	..	1	0·91	..	16	9·42	..	9	2·78	..	8	5·10	..	10	6·40	..	59	45·81	..	4	Tirumayam	
5	3·67	..	1	0·10	..	8	2·36	..	7	0·40	..	14	7·69	..	30	7·13	..	78	43·61	19·64	5	Keeranur	
6	0·24	0·50	0	0	1·60	6	4·01	3·08	3	0·67	4·16	14	6·62	4·36	7	0·67	2·03	44	32·81	..	6	Kolattur	
7	0·22	..	0	0	..	7	4·38	..	3	1·47	..	11	5·32	..	3	5·88	..	37	28·57	..	7	Viralimalai	
1	0·33	..	0	0	..	7	6·23	..	7	2·99	..	8	7·16	..	8	7·09	..	43	41·14	..	8	Odaiyalpalli	

* Opened in November 1911.

† Abolished in November 1913.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Tables of S

District.		Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
Pudukkottai	9	Aranvasal	0	0	..	1	0·18	..	0	0	..	2	0·30	..	2	3·10	..	0	1·10	..
	10	Perunnattuvalli	0	0·02	..	0	0	..	0	0·02	..	3	0·69	..	3	0·76	..	0	0·13	..
	11	Adaikkottai	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	2	1·99	..	5	7·25	..
		Total	3	0·97	..	2	0·97	..	0	0·02	..	16	10·78	..	37	33·52	..	51	38·78	..
		Average	0	0·09	..	0	0·09	..	0	0	..	1	0·97	..	3	3·05	..	5	3·34	..
Madura.	1	Natham*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	Melur	..	0	0·44	..	0	0·28	1	0·18	0·66	7	4·41	1·92	4	3·69	3·19	0	0·18	3·19
	3	Sholavandan	0	0·02	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	2	0·35	..	2	0·76	..	2	2·84	..
	4	Madura	1	0·20	0·43	0	0	0·47	0	0	0·79	6	3·18	2·38	2	2·80	3·77	2	4·05	1·72
	5	Peraiyur	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	4	2·20	..	4	2·11	..	2	2·93	..
	6	Tirumangalam	1	0·14	0·36	0	0·01	..	0	0	..	3	1·01	2·37	6	2·88	3·17	3	3·04	1·16
	7	Usilampatti	0	0	0·56	0	0·37	0·34	0	0	0·76	2	1·02	2·71	3	2·22	3·07	2	2·36	0·89
	8	Uthampalayam	0	1	0·10	0	0	0·21	0	0	0·46	1	0·22	2·21	2	2·42	2·84	3	2·59	1·21
	9	Bodinaikkanur	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	1·71	2	0·32	2·22	5	2·45	..	0	3·46	..
	10	Periyakulam	0	0	0·57	1	0·15	0·96	1	0·14	..	3	2·14	..	5	4·18	2·85	0	2·08	1·96
	11	Nilakottai	0	0	0·55	0	0·08	0·83	0	2·64	1·69	3	0·10	0·52	4	1·40	3·41	0	2·20	0·77
	12	Dindigal	0	0·01	0·61	0	0	0·41	1	0·37	3·83	3	2·79	3·37	5	2·81	3·02	0	5·47	2·11
	13	Vedasandur	0	0·07	0·43	0	0	0·44	1	0·10	0·52	3	1·30	2·08	5	3·50	3·30	4	1·04	1·30
	14	Chatrapatti	0	0·04	0·55	0	0	0	0	0	..	3	0·83	2·73	4	2·17	2·93	7	7·07	..
	15	Palni	0	0·09	0·39	0	0	0·43	2	0·27	0·56	2	1·06	1·77	5	4·66	3·06	7	1·94	1·12
		Total	3	0·49	..	2	0·89	..	5	3·93	..	45	21·70	..	60	55·13	..	37	38·30	..
		Average	0	0·04	0·62	0	0·05	0·62	1	0·26	0·70	1	1·55	1·97	4	3·68	3·24	7	3·40	1·11
	16	Kodaikanal	3	0·71	1·17	1	0·24	1·47	0	0·14	2·90	0	0·37	0·37	22	9·78	5·20	17	7·19	4·12
		Total	3	0·71	..	3	0·89	..	0	0·14	..	56	20·07	..	97	85·83	..	114	69·49	..
		Average	0	0·25	..	0	0·08	..	1	0·28	..	4	1·74	..	4	6·65	..	8	3·70	..
Ramnad	1	Thoothandathanam	1	0·38	1·45	0	0	1·35	0	0·03	0·78	0	0	2·80	2	0·76	0·80	1	0·28	0·71
	2	Yettanam	1	0·34	1·06	0	0	0·74	0	0	0·81	0	0	3·76	3	1·10	1·48	2	0·33	0·78
	3	Tiruvadanai	1	0·34	1·06	0	0	3·99	0	0	0·43	0	0	1·44	1	0·64	1·07	2	2·16	1·90
	4	Sivaganga	0	0·01	0·29	0	0·03	0·27	0	0	0·81	0	1·62	1·43	3	3·06	1·67	7	3·41	1·97
	5	Tiruppattur	0	0	0·48	0	0	0·98	0	0	0·26	0	1·49	1·32	4	3·55	2·40	7	5·31	1·78
	6	Manamadura	1	0·30	1·07	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0·69	0	2	0·64	3·91	7	0·33	0·45
	7	Paramakudi	0	0	0·92	0	0	0·62	0	0	0·18	3	1·00	2·68	4	0·42	2·02	8	3·97	1·35
	8	Mudukulathur	1	0·44	1·27	0	0	1·02	0	0	0·43	0	0	0·17	3	1·21	0·80	8	0·04	0·78
	9	Ramnad	2	0·50	0·78	0	0	0·76	0	0	0·91	0	0·08	2·10	0	0	1·26	2	0·25	0·40
	10	Pamban	0	0	0·85	0	0	0·85	0	0	0·43	0	0	2·06	0	0·03	0·94	0	0·09	0·18
	11	Mandapam	0	0	0·66	1	0·11	0·99	0	0	0·75	0	0	2·10	0	0·05	1·09	0	0·12	1·40
	12	Mukkuraththanthapetnam	2	0·62	0·70	0	0·07	4·75	1	0·06	0·34	0	0	3·22	0	0	1·84	1	1·05	0·65
	13	Kamudi	0	0	1·49	0	0·02	..	0	0	..	1	0	1·58	1	0·43	1·21	1	0·49	0·24
	14	Aruppukkottai	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	0·19	1	0·20	2·70	0	0·39	0·10
	15	Virudhunagappa	0	0	0·72	0	0	1·37	0	0·08	1·09	1	0·15	..	1	0·66	..	0	0·87	..
	16	Sivakasi	0	0	1·35	1	0·21	1·09	1	0·24	1·24	0	0·11	0·56	0	0·22	1·26	2	0·79	0·52
	17	Virudupatti	0	0	0·84	1	0·10	0·68	1	0·18	0·93	2	0·00	1·88	2	1·20	2·99	2	2·56	0·52
	18	Settur	0	0·01	0·61	0	0·17	0·82	1	0·66	0·84	2	1·36	1·07	3	1·25	4·28	0	1·51	0·55
		Total	17	4·03	..	4	0·96	..	8	1·82	..	23	12·01	..	58	24·20	..	85	34·80	..
		Average	1	0·25	0·94	0	0·06	0·68	0	0·09	0·80	1	0·63	1·08	3	1·21	1·97	0	1·73	0·83
Tinnevelly	1	Tiruchendur	0	0	0·59	0	0	0·28	0	0	1·63	2	0·10	1·62	3	1·18	1·15	1	0·03	0·38
	2	Arumadi	0	0·01	1·45	0	0	0·93	0	0	1·27	0	0·02	2·21	0	0	2·00	2	0·40	0·25
	3	Tuticorin	3	0·24	1·09	0	0·05	0·82	0	0	1·10	0	0·02	2·76	0	0	2·00	2	0·25	0·19
	4	Ottapidaram	0	0	..	0	0	0·88	0	0	0·84	0	0	1·02	0	0	1·42	2	0·47	0·16
	5	Koilpatti	0	0	..	0	0·04	..	0	0	..	1	1·03	..	2	1·28	..	2	0·85	..
	6	Sankaranayinarkoyil	0	0	0·71	1	0·07	0·21	0	0·07	0·02	0	2·17	0·48	4	3·49	1·93	4	2·06	0·59
	7	Sivagiri	0	0·02	..	1	0·79	0·89	0	0·36	1·59	0	0·14	2·62	1	0·55	1·73	4	3·93	0·21
	8	Kadayanallur	0	0	..	0	0	..	2	2·17	..	1	0·20	..	0	0	..	0	1·60	..
	9	Tenkasi	1	0·60	1·86	1	0·30	1·41	4	1·01	..	0	0	..	0	0·52	..	0	1·60	..
	10	Kuliyam	2	0·46	..	0	0	..	3	0·95	2·24	1	2·02	0·52	1	0·48	0·93	7	5·02	..
	11	Ambasamudram	5	0·82	0·83	1	0·30	1·70	2	0·24	..	3	2·26	..	1	0·24	..	10	0·77	4·10
	12	Palamcottah	0	0·18	1·07	0	0·06	1·30	1	0·26	2·02	0	0·88	2·04	2	0·87	2·03	3	1·16	1·44
	13	Nanguneri	1	0·34	2·68	0	0	1·09	1	0·12	1·51	1	0·22	2·13	2	2·77	1·78	4	3·10	0·67
									1	1·83	3·82	0	0	2·07	0	0·08	2·37	4	2·02	0·93

* Opened in September 1911.

Madras Presidency for the year 1911—*cont.*

July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Annual.			Station.	District.
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.		
2	0·44	..	1	1·25	..	4	7·72	..	3	5·07	..	10	6·30	..	6	11·31	..	46	39·87	..	8 Annavasal ..	Pudukkottai State—cont.
3	2·78	..	3	2·43	..	10	8·19	..	5	3·14	..	8	3·50	..	10	9·20	..	49	38·00	..	10 Perunnanavasal ..	
1	0·30	..	1	0·20	..	11	6·08	..	7	3·93	..	10	3·53	..	10	11·15	..	4	43·26	..	11 Adanakottai ..	
19	13·94	..	19	8·19	..	55	32·35	..	71	38·88	..	107	58·27	..	97	84·23	..	505	350·60	..	Total. *	
2	1·27	..	1	0·69	..	6	8·31	..	5	3·36	..	10	5·34	..	8	7·86	..	49	32·81	..	Average.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8·51	..	7	5·80	..	7	5·40	..	5	4·10	..	..	..	..	1 Nellam* ..	Madura.
1	1·00	2·49	0	..	..	7	9·02	6·34	4	2·37	2·35	9	6·25	4·84	10	4·65	2·89	52	36·83	27·07	2 Sholur ..	
1	0·28	0	2	0·37	..	8	4·78	..	4	2·01	..	12	5·62	..	10	5·43	..	15	24·49	..	3 Shalavandan ..	
1	0·31	1·98	3	1·07	3·01	6	7·72	6·71	4	1·61	2·05	7	4·00	4·07	8	4·40	3·27	42	28·80	24·71	4 Madura ..	
0	0·66	..	1	0·40	..	7	6·12	..	3	2·75	..	6	3·92	..	5	3·81	..	26	20·21	..	5 Peraiyur ..	
1	0·51	1·30	4	2·36	3·45	6	8·85	6·28	4	2·02	2·69	9	4·44	4·77	6	5·35	1·98	43	24·68	31·31	6 Tirumangalam ..	
0	0	0·21	0	0	2·05	6	1·43	4·16	9	2·85	3·40	10	5·30	5·73	5	3·71	2·46	14	25·36	31·15	7 Usilampatti ..	
2	2·27	1·47	1	0·24	0·93	0	0	1·50	4	1·94	7·34	6	4·41	5·93	5	5·16	2·52	42	25·04	27·11	8 Uthamapalayam ..	
0	0·60	..	0	0·07	..	4	3·33	..	3	2·98	..	6	2·91	..	7	3·54	..	45	21·90	..	9 Bodinayakanur ..	
3	0·70	0·74	2	0·32	1·50	5	3·60	2·55	7	2·92	7·41	8	4·01	4·78	7	3·50	1·76	47	24·82	25·10	10 Periyakulam ..	
2	0·47	0·92	1	0·21	2·42	9	7·63	4·13	7	3·72	6·16	10	6·22	4·01	4	4·76	2·06	47	26·61	29·01	11 Nilkottai ..	
3	1·24	1·35	2	0·82	0·48	5	1·99	3·68	9	3·78	5·18	8	5·71	5·12	6	3·72	2·45	62	28·36	34·27	12 Dindigal ..	
0	0·10	0·49	0	0	1·81	2	1·42	3·84	8	4·42	7·34	8	5·83	3·78	11	6·82	2·63	41	18·63	27·60	13 Vedasandur ..	
3	0·34	0·45	0	0	..	5	0·67	2·67	12	6·53	9·26	8	3·20	6·11	3	3·05	0·68	45	23·62	32·58	14 Chatrapatti ..	
2	0·33	0·84	0	0	2·00	1	1·82	2·03	9	2·93	6·07	9	4·75	5·47	10	7·02	3·74	49	29·33	29·84	15 Palni ..	
91	8·48	..	17	5·09	..	71	60·96	..	101	66·83	..	116	83·64	..	112	79·86	..	498	374·46	..	Total	
2	0·60	1·27	1	0·30	2·32	6	5·35	8·92	7	6·46	7·13	8	6·07	6·16	6	4·72	3·48	46	26·75	30·63	Average.	
13	5·73	3·90	6	2·08	6·81	6	3·59	6·76	10	13·72	13·81	13	13·30	7·84	13	6·49	5·88	107	61·90	64·77	16 Kodaikanal.	
42	18·18	..	19	7·13	..	79	53·75	..	117	80·69	..	124	76·84	..	125	77·25	..	745	458·82	..	Total.	
3	0·84	..	2	0·87	..	6	3·33	..	7	5·03	..	8	5·03	..	8	4·83	..	50	30·23	..	Average.	
2	1·83	0·24	3	0·87	1·64	2	1·16	3·38	3	2·38	7·39	12	5·42	6·26	10	6·10	5·44	56	29·65	33·26	1 Thathanattham	Tinnevelly.
3	1·51	0·61	1	0·27	2·88	3	1·16	3·38	5	2·53	7·39	13	9·03	7·89	13	7·78	5·78	45	27·18	34·16	2 Vattanam ..	
2	2·26	1·12	2	1·43	2·16	3	0·11	3·97	4	1·84	7·71	13	9·27	5·87	10	6·66	4·54	49	28·83	31·22	3 Tiruvadanai ..	
3	1·03	2·09	7	1·08	4·02	6	3·24	4·07	5	2·46	7·28	14	9·02	6·16	11	4·19	3·55	86	37·37	39·21	4 Sirugamani ..	
3	0·78	2·30	3	1·08	3·66	7	7·35	4·81	6	1·89	5·97	8	4·85	6·08	11	7·17	3·80	90	32·69	34·66	5 Tiruppattur ..	
3	0·64	4·78	0	0·06	0·20	6	1·71	3·10	3	1·42	6·14	10	6·25	1·97	9	4·07	1·75	40	23·15	19·87	6 Manamadura ..	
0	0·32	1·25	1	0·05	1·84	4	0·77	4·04	5	2·62	5·80	12	6·25	6·36	10	8·05	3·97	57	29·90	28·48	7 Paramakudi ..	
1	1·08	0·58	1	2·01	0·82	1	1·16	3·71	3	1·76	8·58	10	10·40	5·48	14	10·05	4·80	44	29·03	31·69	8 Mandadi ..	
1	0·73	0·65	1	0·52	1·62	4	0·69	2·09	10	3·97	7·38	17	9·42	8·73	13	11·74	3·06	59	27·60	31·41	9 Ramnad ..	
0	0·93	0·33	0	0·02	2·53	1	0·10	1·29	9	3·70	5·12	16	10·55	11·48	15	11·40	6·56	45	30·28	37·46	10 Pambun ..	
2	0·45	0·31	0	0	0·49	3	1·08	0·69	7	2·21	5·03	10	6·79	6·32	13	10·94	6·14	46	26·17	35·32	11 Mandapam ..	
1	0·40	0·79	0	0·02	1·53	0	0·01	0·56	8	5·33	7·12	13	9·18	5·48	7	6·25	3·81	39	19·21	37·75	12 Mudukulattur ..	
0	0·05	0·54	0	0	0·26	1	0·13	1·03	5	4·32	8·16	12	5·21	6·72	10	4·85	3·65	31	16·96	22·72	13 Madhurgabanam-Ilapatnam	
1	3·27	1·26	8	0·06	0·08	8	3·72	3·62	5	4·05	6·97	12	7·71	6·74	13	4·38	1·82	56	29·89	18·35	14 Kamudi ..	
1	0·32	..	2	0·87	..	3	1·98	..	7	5·02	..	10	4·76	..	..	..	..	23	17·22	..	15 Aruppukottai ..	
0	0	0·24	0	0·10	1·41	5	0·65	2·27	5	0·93	5·01	8	3·01	6·73	5	7·66	2·23	38	29·14	30·84	16 Virudupatti ..	
0	0·85	3·59	0	0	1·08	3	1·47	1·81	12	6·42	8·51	6	7·05	5·24	15	11·83	2·60	46	34·97	26·11	17 Srivilliputtur ..	
0	0	0·02	0	0	1·67	4	1·32	4·08	9	4·15	5·49	8	3·49	5·09	6	6·52	3·19	40	22·94	33·10	18 Srivilli ..	
0	0	1·06	1	0·10	2·83	8	5·02	4·56	5	2·84	7·05	8	7·40	4·50	8	8·55	2·32	47	30·44	30·47	19 Virudupatti ..	
0	0·09	0·88	1	0·27	1·56	9	4·47	6·51	11	6·80	7·91	8	5·62	4·37	8	8·81	2·12	47	30·04	25·73	20 Sattur ..	
30	11·78	..	22	10·80	..	80	49·80	..	133	76·11	..	221	141·24	..	201	132·84	..	843	518·73	..	Total.	
2	0·50	1·13	1	0·44	1·84	6	3·84	2·72	7	4·91	7·26	11	7·82	6·93	10	7·62	3·95	52	35·79	25·39	Average.	
0	0	0·32	0	0	2·01	2	0·43	2·10	7	3·65	7·28	8	7·79	5·92	8	6·14	2·79	36	20·04	24·91	1 Vilathikulam ..	Tinnevelly.
0	0	0·17	0	0	0·17	0	0·73	0·65	6	5·29	8·41	13	8·41	5·85	8	4·47	2·37	51	31·44	25·68	2 Aranadi ..	
0	0·01	0·10	0	0	0·24	2	0·40	0·67	8	5·39	8·79	13	10·77	7·07	9	6·97	3·08	52*	31·93	21·25	3 Tuticorin ..	
0	0	0·38	0	0	0·67	5	2·15	1·64	6	7·31	6·47	13	9·14	6·19	9	4·29	2·40	58	32·45	14·59	4 Ottappidaram ..	
0	0	..	0	0	..	2	1·02	..	3	3·62	..	9	5·88	..	7	5·48	..	31	17·48	..	5 Kayatar ..	
0	0	0·28	0	0	0·88	7	5·43	1·88	11	7·05	7·88	10	4·56	4·74	8	3·32	2·96	52	30·04	23·93	6 Kulpatti ..	
1	0·84	0·32	0	0	0·49	3	0·48	0·48	8	3·95	8·01	10	6·04	6·53	8	4·21	2·27	51	31·38	24·68	7 Sankarnayinarkovil.	
																		50	34·66	..	8 Sivagiri ..	
4	1·07	..	1	0·10	..	1	0·24	..	10	8·96	..	9	10·28	..	17	10·92	..	45	31·10	..	9 Kadayanallur ..	
7	3·50	..	1	0·42	..	0	0	..	0	2·45	..	5	3·39	..	8	6·28	..	43	31·14	..	10 Tenkasi ..	
12	8·26	3·12	2	0·47	1·92	6	0·04	0·43	8	6·48	6·24	18	12·97	8·55	13	9·84	4·41	72	47·95	32·46	11 Kadayam ..	
9	3·25	..	2	..	..	1	0·19	..	6	5·45	..	17	11·67	..	11	8·01	..	60	38·14	..	12 Ambasamudram.	
0	0·39	..	0	0	..	0	0	0·41	8	3·30	6·47	18	13·60	6·85	14	9·10	6·07	60	37·46	34·84	13 Palamcottah ..	
0	0·09	0·62	0	0	0·38	0	0·15	1·04	8	4·83	8·96	11	8·42	7·45	3	0·84	3·67	40	23·76	27·38	13 Nanguneri ..	
0	0·04	0·19	0	0	0·39	3	1·13	1·19	5	2·64	5·49	16	7·29	7·67	14	8·76	4·85	42	27·84	28·58		
1	0·34	0·35	0	0	0·59																	

* Opened in September 1911.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

Division.	Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
		Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
Tinnevelly—west.	18 Radhapuram ..	0	0	0·64	0	0	0·89	1	0·67	1·83	0	0	1·89	0	0	1·13	4	1·20	1·98
	19 Kuttangah ..	1	0·24	1·13	0	0	1·02	1	0·48	0·62	0	0	2·42	0	0	0·86	3	1·61	2·60
	17 Sattankulam ..	2	0·64	0·66	1	0·18	0·62	1	1·22	0·62	0	0	1·03	0	0	1·44	3	0·71	0·40
	18 Kolanekarpatti-nam	0	0	1·07	1	0·52	1·04	1	0·92	1·43	0	0	1·95	0	0	0·61	1	0·14	0·41
	19 Keerauur ..	2	0·25	0·31	1	0·31	0·80	0	0	0·81	0	0	2·18	0	0·02	0·46	1	0·27	0·17
	20 Srivaikuntam ..	0	0·14	1·14	0	0	0·74	1	0·69	1·39	1	1·61	1·61	2	0·85	1·39	2	0·74	0·97
	21 Tinnevelly[a] ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	12	1·83	..	7	2·56	..	22	12·96	..	20	13·53	..	20	16·69	..	74	32·72	..
	Average ..	1	0·18	1·23	0	0·18	0·97	1	0·60	1·48	1	0·68	2·62	1	0·83	1·50	4	1·64	0·90
Travancore—Kottayam Division.	1 Parur ..	0	0	..	1	0·80	..	0	0	..	2	8·93	..	12	13·42	..	25	39·42	..
	2 Alangad ..	0	0	..	0	0·07	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	6	1·44	..	24	32·85	..
	3 Kumbalam ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	6·21	..	16	17·45	..	25	48·66	..
	4 Maleyattoor ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	5	3·00	..	10	12·89	..	27	49·01	..
	5 Muvattupuzha taluk.	0	0	..	1	1·26	..	0	0·02	..	4	2·69	..	18	13·03	..	25	46·25	..
	6 Thodupuzha ..	1	0·50	..	1	0·70	..	3	0·50	..	9	2·37	..	11	10·29	..	26	46·75	..
	7 Vaikam ..	0	0	..	2	0·27	..	2	0·32	..	0	0	..	11	5·31	..	28	64·43	..
	8 Shertalley ..	1	0·27	..	2	1·84	..	2	0·37	..	4	3·49	..	15	14·05	..	26	54·86	..
	9 Aroukutti ..	0	0	..	2	0·20	..	2	0·50	..	4	6·07	..	11	10·25	..	29	41·96	..
	10 Ettamanoor ..	3	0·41	..	1	0·41	..	5	2·21	..	7	6·76	..	13	9·83	..	25	35·23	..
	11 Meenachil ..	0	0	..	1	0·14	..	5	2·92	..	6	11·22	..	16	10·61	..	27	52·52	..
	12 Kottayam taluk ..	0	0·09	..	1	0·39	..	1	0·12	..	4	3·21	..	7	6·63	..	28	41·10	..
	13 Do Engineer's office ..	1	1·00	..	1	0·50	..	1	1·92	..	3	9·96	..	10	7·16	..	28	44·20	..
	14 Kanjerapalli ..	1	0·25	..	1	0·60	..	3	4·38	..	8	7·06	..	16	10·95	..	27	49·20	..
	15 Changanasherry ..	1	0·18	..	1	0·20	..	1	0·83	..	10	8·62	..	16	14·29	..	25	37·42	..
	Total ..	6	2·41	..	13	6·45	..	25	13·31	..	63	57·37	..	178	139·61	..	283	553·60	..
	Average ..	0	0·15	..	1	0·63	..	2	0·83	..	5	3·84	..	12	11·64	..	25	42·48	..
Travancore-Kollam Division.	1 Alleppey ..	4	0·69	..	1	1·27	..	1	0·35	..	3	2·92	..	13	9·20	..	24	34·62	..
	2 Ambalapuzha ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	3	0·44	..	8	2·68	..	18	18·71	..
	3 Thiruvellah ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	1	0·19	..	7	0·40	..	12	6·81	..	26	31·23	..
	4 Changanasy ..	1	0·40	..	0	0	..	1	0·59	..	6	5·58	..	31	9·75	..	28	29·91	..
	5 Pathanamthitta ..	3	0·58	..	2	0·40	..	6	1·55	..	6	6·60	..	30	19·92	..	28	33·91	..
	6 Aoni ..	1	0·23	..	1	0·48	..	7	7·52	..	7	7·11	..	9	11·07	..	24	40·21	..
	7 Kurtapally ..	2	0·55	..	0	0	..	5	0·42	..	3	3·65	..	12	6·92	..	21	38·91	..
	8 Mavelikarai ..	2	0·30	..	1	0·20	..	0	0	..	3	1·20	..	12	11·20	..	25	36·18	..
	9 Kayenulam ..	1	0·31	..	0	0	..	1	1·06	..	2	1·40	..	12	8·05	..	20	34·85	..
	10 Karunagapally ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	2	1·20	..	10	7·04	..	21	31·87	..
	11 Kunnattur ..	1	0·10	..	0	0	..	2	0·50	..	5	2·54	..	8	10·26	..	28	73·05	..
	12 Kottarakarai ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	2	2·40	..	6	0·92	..	9	6·98	..	22	28·24	..
	13 Pattanaparam ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	3	2·64	..	6	2·16	..	10	5·17	..	28	32·75	..
	14 Arunacavoo ..	1	0·74	..	1	1·20	..	6	6·04	..	6	1·53	..	6	1·61	..	23	30·15	..
	15 Shenkottah ..	1	0·67	..	1	0·47	..	3	4·25	..	6	0·64	..	2	0·44	..	28	31·75	..
	16 Quilon taluk ..	0	0	..	1	0·21	..	2	0·70	..	5	0·65	..	7	2·05	..	18	11·81	..
	17 Do Engineer's office ..	0	0	..	1	0·14	..	2	0·56	..	1	0·35	..	7	4·12	..	28	32·88	..
	18 Paravoor ..	0	0	..	1	5·70	..	1	0·10	..	1	0·59	..	6	0·06	..	17	29·05	..
	Total ..	17	4·86	..	9	9·69	..	40	29·33	..	66	42·92	..	163	120·66	..	379	538·34	..
	Average ..	1	0·27	..	0	0·26	..	2	1·63	..	3	2·39	..	9	6·70	..	21	29·91	..
Travancore-Trivandrum Division.	1 Chirayenkoil ..	0	0	..	1	0·20	..	1	0·12	..	1	0·27	..	5	2·85	..	15	18·29	..
	2 Neduvangad ..	1	0·10	..	1	0·14	..	1	1·05	..	7	2·65	..	8	4·20	..	22	18·49	..
	3 Trivandrum ..	3	0·07	0·64	0	0	0·51	2	0·82	1·67	1	1·17	4·58	7	2·66	9·80	18	14·48	22·95
	4 Neyattinkarai ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	2	0·40	..	3	1·57	..	6	3·56	..	12	11·64	..
	5 Parachal ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	2	1·19	..	2	2·03	..	9	10·90	..
	Total ..	1	0·17	..	2	0·32	..	7	2·39	..	14	7·05	..	29	15·23	..	67	75·00	..
	Average ..	0	0·03	..	0	0·06	..	1	0·48	..	3	1·41	..	6	3·05	..	15	15·00	..
Travancore-Padmanabhapuram Division.	1 Veluvancode ..	0	0	..	0	0·04	..	1	0·19	..	2	1·35	..	3	2·09	..	13	9·46	..
	2 Thiruvattur ..	0	0	..	2	0·45	..	3	2·44	..	3	1·19	..	3	0·82	..	13	10·03	..
	3 Indumanthapuram ..	0	0	..	0	0·05	..	0	0·06	..	0	0·01	..	3	4·13	..	11	9·88	..
	4 Eraniel ..	0	0·01	..	0	0	..	1	0·28	..	0	0	..	0	1·87	..	9	7·88	..
	5 Colachel Magistrate's office.	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0·06	..	8	1·14	..

[a] Opened in November 1811.

Madras Presidency for the year 1911—*cont.*

July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Annual			Station.	
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.		
2	0·82	1·27	2	0	0·41	0	0	0·60	7	4·96	5·19	14	9·22	9·84	7	4·88	3·86	32	21·42	27·00	16	Radhapuram
2	0·80	1·40	2	0	0·35	1	0·01	0·36	7	4·63	4·89	16	10·21	8·91	8	7·07	4·69	40	24·20	27·44	16	Kuttalam
2	0	0·47	2	0·04	0·38	4	0·91	0·24	8	3·24	6·32	11	7·46	6·97	10	6·15	5·18	37	20·46	24·89	17	Srivaikuntam
1	0·58	0·10	2	0	0·39	3	1·29	0·16	6	0·48	0·10	10	3·12	5·08	13	9·18	6·29	37	20·96	24·13	16	Kalakadu-karaga-tamma.
0	0	0·11	1	0	0·09	4	2·10	0·26	8	2·57	5·33	12	10·50	6·63	12	6·25	3·95	34	21·37	31·99	19	Kayattar
0	0	0·04	0	0	0·43	4	1·66	0·22	8	6·18	6·76	13	7·05	7·20	10	5·70	3·64	36	23·36	25·01	20	Peravakkam
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7·32	..	10	6·31	..	..	..	..	21	Tuticorin[a]
44	16·84	..	4	1·43	..	39	16·73	..	106	39·38	..	164	91·36	..	120	78·19	..	838	511·72	..		Total
2	0·84	0·62	0	0·37	0·40	1	0·34	1·28	8	5·84	5·69	13	9·65	8·65	10	6·40	2·68	42	25·59	27·36		Average.
26	27·68	..	13	6·03	..	6	1·76	..	13	13·98	..	6	3·31	..	4	1·63	..	106	114·80	..	1	Pasur
27	26·04	..	13	5·68	..	3	0·43	..	14	8·08	..	7	6·26	..	4	2·56	..	85	76·13	..	2	Alangad
29	32·12	..	14	6·07	..	2	4·38	..	13	12·48	..	6	7·20	..	2	1·28	..	100	122·48	..	3	Kannathanad
30	33·05	..	16	7·90	..	3	4·40	..	16	11·10	..	7	4·70	..	4	4·80	..	121	104·56	..	4	Malayattoor
25	29·27	..	10	5·43	..	6	2·64	..	17	6·36	..	6	5·42	..	3	3·26	..	114	147·42	..	5	Muvattupuzha taluk.
28	37·07	..	13	6·13	..	5	6·30	..	16	15·07	..	9	9·77	..	4	3·33	..	119	148·93	..	6	Tiruppuzhai
28	19·23	..	6	2·26	..	2	0·45	..	6	2·60	..	3	2·38	..	2	1·12	..	93	99·45	..	7	Vaikam
27	24·56	..	10	6·77	..	6	3·09	..	14	12·33	..	9	10·61	..	3	1·22	..	118	142·14	..	8	Shertalley
29	22·01	..	9	3·60	..	6	3·31	..	14	11·70	..	7	8·62	..	3	4·60	..	113	126·44	..	9	Arookutti
22	13·25	..	6	3·03	..	6	3·76	..	15	11·44	..	10	9·45	..	3	1·31	..	114	107·64	..	10	Ettumanoor
22	24·74	..	11	6·69	..	6	3·28	..	18	17·36	..	5	3·45	..	6	3·87	..	126	129·04	..	11	Meenachil
26	12·76	..	11	5·70	..	6	4·53	..	15	8·38	..	8	8·06	..	4	4·84	..	108	113·63	..	12	Kottayam taluk.
28	24·55	..	11	9·16	..	6	2·70	..	10	10·32	..	7	7·21	..	8	5·61	..	114	119·31	..	13	Do. Engineer's office
31	33·80	..	18	9·10	..	11	6·98	..	10	9·80	..	10	9·80	..	6	6·05	..	152	167·66	..	14	Kanjirapalli
27	21·64	..	16	7·89	..	9	6·66	..	16	16·20	..	6	7·55	..	7	6·45	..	133	124·21	..	15	Changanacherry
411	394·81	..	173	104·00	..	81	60·16	..	216	198·90	..	117	122·46	..	96	69·79	..	4,729	1,962·46	..		Total.
27	26·32		11	6·93	..	5	4·01	..	14	13·26	..	8	8·16	..	6	4·65	..	315	130·77	..		Average
24	21·83	..	14	5·96	..	8	6·11	..	13	12·16	..	7	5·51	..	8	2·98	..	113	101·63	..	1	Alleppey
25	22·28	..	5	5·10	..	2	0·35	..	13	13·79	..	14	13·81	..	10	6·76	..	93	123·69	..	2	Ambalapuzha
24	23·16	..	12	7·04	..	3	2·16	..	14	13·58	..	7	6·24	..	5	3·28	..	124	107·93	..	3	Thiruvellah
25	23·06	..	14	4·22	..	5	0·82	..	13	10·34	..	6	6·45	..	3	2·09	..	110	99·81	..	4	Changanasseri
24	23·15	..	7	4·01	..	6	5·45	..	20	19·23	..	11	5·79	..	6	5·21	..	126	117·18	..	5	Pathanamthittai
24	24·03	..	8	3·47	..	6	6·24	..	21	17·11	..	7	6·83	..	4	3·78	..	123	127·94	..	6	Kuni
26	29·32	..	12	6·71	..	11	9·49	..	17	14·83	..	8	7·89	..	3	2·18	..	122	119·73	..	7	Kartigapally
29	21·11	..	13	5·67	..	8	9·49	..	18	18·77	..	7	5·80	..	7	10·66	..	123	147·95	..	8	Mavelikara
21	16·16	..	10	6·04	..	10	3·62	..	10	10·23	..	11	7·08	..	6	6·64	..	110	87·60	..	9	Kayamkulam
20	16·42	..	7	3·38	..	11	3·42	..	16	10·40	..	10	5·95	..	6	6·16	..	104	90·56	..	10	Karunagapally
23	17·33	..	6	2·72	..	2	1·74	..	20	15·75	..	11	11·03	..	4	3·60	..	102	99·64	..	11	Karunattar
23	15·83	..	4	2·97	..	4	2·43	..	14	13·84	..	8	6·84	..	4	3·56	..	89	82·43	..	12	Kottarakara
27	20·00	..	8	6·37	..	9	3·92	..	18	18·11	..	7	6·40	..	4	4·26	..	109	101·42	..	13	Pattanapuram
31	32·38	..	6	2·80	..	5	2·47	..	14	14·81	..	13	6·39	..	5	5·75	..	116	92·16	..	14	Anaicovoo
19	8·21	..	8	1·00	..	3	0·43	..	8	7·62	..	10	10·49	..	10	4·10	..	88	52·75	..	15	Shencottah
24	8·80	..	9	2·81	..	10	5·23	..	20	8·03	..	9	2·77	..	5	1·71	..	117	42·22	..	16	Quilon taluk
19	9·14	..	6	2·25	..	7	3·82	..	14	10·18	..	5	2·13	..	6	3·29	..	81	54·89	..	17	Quilon Engineer's Office.
19	8·80		6	1·92	..	6	5·40	..	20	14·19	..	5	6·74	..	9	1·66	..	80	69·91	..	18	Paiyoor
426	320·22	..	142	74·07	..	181	73·67	..	294	238·10	..	159	135·39	..	114	76·62	..	1,934	1,327·96	..		Total.
24	17·79	..	8	4·13	..	7	4·26	..	16	13·12	..	9	7·52	..	6	4·26	..	107	83·43	..		Average.
23	11·34	..	6	1·80	..	9	0·46	..	45	9·30	..	9	2·84	..	10	3·60	..	83	52·81	..	1	Chirayinkal
24	10·62	..	6	2·16	..	7	4·60	..	20	16·95	..	13	11·16	..	8	3·76	..	118	79·59	..	2	Nedumangad
17	8·99	7·08	5	1·60	4·61	9	3·80	4·33	16	14·62	10·70	10	8·59	9·24	10	6·43	2·62	89	62·62	95·99	3	Attingal
14	6·20	..	2	0·51	..	4	1·13	..	17	13·07	..	11	11·45	..	5	4·91	..	74	56·22	..	4	Neyattinkara
7	2·60	..	0	0	..	1	0·60	..	6	9·73	..	17	4·36	..	1	2·14	..	28	26·36	..	5	Parichalai
69	39·53	..	18	6·20	..	37	6·91	..	61	59·86	..	60	41·76	..	37	22·83	..	399	276·03	..		Total.
13	7·93	..	4	1·36	..	3	1·75	..	13	11·10	..	10	8·35	..	7	4·67	..	76	53·21	..		Average.
10	6·29	..	3	0·47	..	4	2·46	..	19	13·23	..	11	7·16	..	6	5·46	..	79	43·71	..	1	Veluvancode
14	5·08	..	2	0·43	..	2	1·00	..	14	5·70	..	8	5·85	..	7	6·03	..	68	37·94	..	2	Thiruvattar
12	9·65	..	2	0·39	..	1	0·80	..	14	10·04	..	10	8·06	..	8	5·34	..	61	45·47	..	3	Padmanabhapuram.
10	2·63	..	3	0·45	..	1	0·50	..	12	6·29	..	10	6·85	..	7	4·03	..	50	28·88	..	4	Eraniel
0	0·09	..	0	0	..	0	0·03	..	3	0·94	..	6	4·03	..	6	6·70	..	21	12·89	..	5	Colachal Magistrate's Office.

[a] Opened in November 1911.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.		Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
Vizagapatam Agency.	8	Colonel Villam ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0·05	..	0	0	..	3	0·19	..	10	9·63	..
	9	Rajahmundry ..	0	0·20	..	0	0	..	0	0·03	..	0	0	..	2	1·39	..	6	5·46	..
	8	Agraharam ..	0	0·01	..	0	0	..	1	0·23	..	0	0	..	1	0·28	..	9	6·70	..
	9	Tamarcolum ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	1	0·10	..	0	0	..	1	0·27	..	7	4·96	..
	10	Tamarcolum Pathalam.	0	0	..	0	0	..	2	0·24	..	0	0	..	6	0·56	..	7	4·87	..
	11	Yanam ..	1	0·10	..	0	0	..	1	1·00	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	4	3·45	..
	12	Nageroll ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	1	0·30	..	0	0	..	2	0·03	..	9	7·42	..
	13	Ekatapandi ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	1·83	..	1	0·48	..	2	0·75	..	13	9·23	..
	14	Arambakh ..	1	0·33	..	0	0	..	1	0·54	..	0	0	..	1	0·10	..	9	6·60	..
		Total ..	2	0·74	..	0	0·53	..	10	7·66	.	5	2·03	.	20	12·75	..	129	93·03	.
		Average ..	0	0·05	..	0	0·04	..	1	0·57	.	0	0·21	.	2	0·91	..	9	6·58	.
Travancore Hill Stations.	1	Devikolam ..	0	0	..	3	6	.	3	1·05	.	2	5·10	.	13	5·38	..	25	37·23	..
	2	Chunar ..	0	0	..	3	3	..	0	0	.	4	1·80	.	8	1·30	..	7	2·46	..
	3	Pepparai ..	0	0	..	1	0·60	..	0	3	.	5	2·05	..	4	0·54	..	17	15·83	..
	4	Kumili ..	2	0·54	..	0	0	..	3	1·54	.	4	1·37	..	6	0·83	..	13	22·16	..
	5	Peermade Magistrate's Office.	0	0·04	..	0	0·07	..	4	1·00	.	5	1·98	..	15	4·71	..	18	78·09	..
	6	Peermade Residency.	1	0·15	..	0	0	..	4	1·00	.	5	2·30	..	16	0·65	..	30	76·00	.
		Total ..	3	1·11	..	1	0·67	..	17	5·70	.	25	12·05	..	55	13·71	..	128	233·07	.
		Average ..	0	0·19	..	0	0·10	..	3	1·13	.	5	2·14	..	9	3·28	..	21	38·98	.
Cochin State.	1	Ernakulam ..	0	0	..	2	0·37	..	1	0·63	..	3	2·63	..	13	10·48	..	26	30·01	.
	2	Mattanchery ..	0	0	..	1	0·25	..	1	0·26	..	2	3·66	..	15	15·74	..	28	30·53	.
	3	Cranganore ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	2	0·79	..	14	10·82	..	24	34·36	.
	4	Irinjalakuda ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	2	4·07	..	11	16·81	..	22	34·03	.
	5	Trichur ..	0	0	..	1	0·22	..	0	0	..	3	1·30	..	10	13·48	..	26	40·12	.
	6	Wadakanchery ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0·06	..	3	1·95	..	7	6·80	..	22	30·02	.
	7	Chittur ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	1	1·08	..	0	0	..	8	5·19	..	19	29·07	.
		Total ..	0	0	..	3	1·64	..	3	1·92	..	18	14·70	..	78	6·48	..	167	231·96	..
		Average ..	0	0	..	0	0·23	..	0	0·27	..	3	2·10	..	11	12·78	..	24	33·14	..
Malabar.	1	Alathur ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	1	3·37	..	1	0·33	..	9	0·19	..	21	29·67	.
	2	Palghat ..	0	0	0·03	1	0·08	0·37	1	1·36	0·89	3	0·67	2·68	6	3·22	4·35	20	28·24	26·91
	3	Pattambi ..	0	0	0·75	0	0	3	2	1·11	0·77	1	0·08	1·55	6	5·01	6·02	21	30·99	17·41
	4	Ottapalam ..	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·58	0	0	0·53	1	1·00	4·04	6	4·66	5·01	23	31·80	30·16
	5	Cherupulcheriy ..	0	0	0·20	1	0·27	0·10	1	0·19	0·59	3	3·63	3·27	6	5·64	5·05	21	40·48	28·88
	6	Mannargdal ..	0	0	0·11	0	0	0·09	2	2·50	0·88	4	3·73	3·10	6	2·34	6·71	23	42·34	31·61
	7	Angatipuram ..	0	0	3·10	0	0	2·97	1	1·07	1·02	2	1·99	4·81	8	1·64	6·61	21	38·23	26·77
	8	Nilambur ..	0	0	3·11	0	0	0·13	0	0	3·71	1	0·22	2·45	7	4·02	6·53	23	46·00	33·38
	9	Manjeri ..	0	0	0·06	0	0·03	0·10	1	0·34	0·67	4	0·70	2·38	7	5·03	5·32	13	37·37	24·17
	10	Vayattiri ..	0	0	0·23	1	0·17	0·48	3	0·35	1·30	7	4·95	4·67	13	4·73	6·16	23	78·07	48·14
	11	Mannoocody ..	0	0	0·28	0	0	0·34	0	0	1·17	3	2·03	0·38	9	5·90	3·70	13	44·43	24·06
	12	Irikkur ..	0	0	0·10	0	0·04	0·05	0	0	0·91	1	0·55	0·60	7	6·31	7·80	24	58·38	33·07
	13	Payyanur ..	0	0	0·03	0	0	0·06	0	0	0·78	0	0·04	0·04	6	4·33	5·91	23	46·05	34·17
	14	Taliparamba ..	0	0	0·07	0	0	0·04	0	0	0·15	0	0	1·34	8	2·79	7·66	23	60·15	37·09
	15	Cannanore ..	0	0	3·28	0	0	0·23	3	0	0·24	0	0	1·76	10	4·11	7·48	21	45·96	37·84
	16	Tellicherry ..	1	1·25	0·28	0	0	0·17	0	0	0·07	0	0	2·45	8	4·30	9·09	22	51·60	40·07
	17	Badagara ..	1	0·27	0·06	0	0	0·30	0	0	0·48	1	0·34	5·48	11	5·07	7·87	22	41·83	38·21
	18	Kuttadi ..	0	0	3·10	0	0	0·21	0	0	0·78	1	0·65	8·39	16	8·39	10·77	26	63·11	38·63
	19	Quilandi ..	0	0	0·11	0	0	0·15	0	0	0·68	0	0	5·54	13	0·03	6·50	24	52·47	38·96
	20	Calicut ..	0	0	0·28	0	0	0·21	1	0·13	0·72	0	0·41	3·55	10	10·47	9·32	23	39·03	36·71
	21	Parappanadi ..	0	0	0·11	0	0	0·24	0	0·06	0·47	1	0·92	2·40	10	3·19	9·91	24	61·71	33·11
	22	Ponnani ..	0	0	0·26	0	0	0·53	0	0	1·24	3	2·07	4·82	10	13·68	10·17	22	47·45	28·58
	23	Chowghat ..	0	0	1·52	1	0·44	0·16	0	0	0·90	3	0·87	5·46	7	9·02	8·24	22	56·59	29·93
	24	Triptayar ..	0	0	0·27	0	0·01	0·33	0	0	0·27	2	1·18	1·38	11	14·41	13·59	25	50·05	26·44
	25	Cochin ..	0	0	0·74	1	1·05	0·08	1	0·68	3·13	0	4·30	0·43	10	17·53	11·79	28	30·94	22·26
		Total ..	2	1·52	..	6	2·89	.	13	6·21	..	44	33·91	..	213	191·83	..	559	1,079·01	..
		Average ..	0	0·06	0·23	0	0·11	0·30	1	0·23	0·78	2	1·26	3·70	8	6·47	7·74	22	43·06	32·26
South Canara.	1	Hosdrug ..	0	0	0·06	0	0	0·03	0	0	0·10	0	0	5·84	6	4·04	5·68	23	38·71	38·76
	2	Kasaragod ..	0	0	0·12	0	0	0·06	0	0	0·13	0	0	1·86	6	4·01	7·40	23	41·26	37·67
	3	Puttur ..	0	0	3·32	0	0	0·13	0	0	0·68	1	0·03	2·24	7	3·19	5·61	22	44·09	38·23
	4	Bellaundi ..	3	0	3·35	0	0	0·04	0	0	0·39	0	0·04	1·64	6	3·59	4·87	20	44·68	38·62
	5	Bantwal ..	0	0	0·03	0	0	0·03	0	0	0·06	0	0	1·74	6	2·28	4·26	23	40·44	39·06
	6	Mangalore ..	0	0	0·17	0	0	0·03	0	0	0·20	0	0·02	1·59	6	2·18	3·40	24	38·30	37·51
	7	Mulki ..	0	0	0·10	0	3	0	0	0	0·07	0	0·01	1·05	6	3·15	3·51	20	42·26	37·54

Madras Presidency for the year 1911—*cont.*

July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Annual.				Station.	District.
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.			
11	2 23	..	1	0·20	..	1	0·85	..	12	10 36	..	3	5·36	..	0	0 00	..	54	31 85	..	8	Collahal Ullam	Trichinopoly Pudukkottai-ganga Division—cont.
8	2 04	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	11	8 80	..	10	7 96	..	1	4 85	..	48	30 73	..	9	Rajahmangalam	
11	2 25	..	0	0·08	..	1	0·20	..	12	8 15	..	10	7 85	..	0	1 10	..	54	36 00	..	10	Agastiyavanam	
5	1·21	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	8	7 68	..	10	6·58	..	1	3 53	..	53	33 01	..	11	Tirumayam	
2	0·94	..	0	0·02	..	0	0·09	..	11	9 55	..	11	7 85	..	1	2 30	..	58	34 64	..	12	Alangudi	
																						Pathalliam.	
10	1 80	..	0	0	..	1	0 16	..	13	9 05	..	11	8 60	..	10	5·05	..	53	31 52	..	13	Veriyur	
12	3·05	..	0	0	..	1	0 58	..	14	12·05	..	11	7 40	..	9	4 68	..	65	37 14	..	14	Nagercoil	
10	2·48	..	1	0 17	..	1	0·10	..	15	11·81	..	7	2·31	..	4	2·63	..	61	36·78	..	15	Bhatagandi	
8	2 30	..	1	0·08	..	0	0	..	10	7·93	..	12	11·89	..	11	4 78	..	56	33 38	..	44	Aramboli	
137	36 76	..	12	2 52	..	12	2 50	..	162	123 90	..	135	99 70	..	98	65 63	..	744	457 49	..		Total	
80	2·62	..	1	0·18	..	1	0·37	..	10	8 00	..	10	7·31	..	7	4·68	..	62	32 63	..		Average.	
20	37 41	..	3	3 10	..	12	2·76	..	14	9 46	..	8	3 55	..	6	4 02	..	138	108 50	..	1	Devicolam	
0	0 55	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	2·87	..	0	3 08	..	0	0 40	..	37	19 55	..	2	Chinnar	
23	8 92	..	7	1 20	..	9	3 10	..	24	7·43	..	12	4 60	..	8	3 10	..	134	45 64	..	3	Periyarai	
28	15 78	..	8	1 16	..	8	1 30	..	12	7 12	..	14	6·79	..	10	6 70	..	100	87 90	..	4	Kundli	
30	57 06	..	24	7 52	..	19	12 11	..	24	14 90	..	9	9 77	..	8	9 92	..	161	209 01	..	5	Peermade Magistrate's Court	
31	58 14	..	18	11·69	..	23	9 19	..	23	21 00	..	5	4·00	..	41	4·05	..	187	311 20	..	6	Peermade Rail-way	
136	189 61	..	81	24 91	..	85	25 42	..	97	85 95	..	81	33 10	..	35	37 89	..	693	728 84	..		Total.	Travancore—Hill Stations
23	37·69	..	8	4 16	..	11	1 90	..	16	21 80	..	8	3 03	..	10	3 32	..	116	120·67	..		Average	
25	22 14	..	21	8·80	..	4	2·38	..	12	10·38	..	2	4·03	..	9	7 22	..	144	112 48	..	1	Ernakulam	Cochin State.
27	22 01	..	22	7 68	..	3	0 25	..	14	14 22	..	6	5·00	..	6	6 57	..	118	115 40	..	2	Mattancherry	
27	24 18	..	12	6 33	..	3	0 82	..	16	17 63	..	4	6 51	..	3	3 02	..	106	110 96	..	3	Cranganore	
27	23 05	..	10	7 82	..	3	0 24	..	12	10 96	..	4	3 38	..	3	1 69	..	93	112 00	..	4	Iringalakuda	
24	31 60	..	8	5·69	..	1	0 31	..	17	13 31	..	3	4 73	..	4	1 62	..	95	109 41	..	5	Trichur	
24	31 79	..	11	7·06	..	1	0·16	..	21	8·35	..	6	2 95	..	4	2·44	..	80	101 03	..	6	Wadakanchery	
28	32 61	..	10	5·42	..	2	0·34	..	4	2 69	..	6	3 22	..	4	3·03	..	73	67 95	..	7	Cuttur	
131	185 65	..	79	48 31	..	16	5 58	..	83	83 04	..	39	34 11	..	36	32 82	..	683	730 74	..		Total.	
26	36·67	..	11	7·04	..	2	2·22	..	12	11·95	..	5	0 34	..	6	3 28	..	98	104 96	..		Average.	
24	26·41	..	10	8 31	..	..	0 02	..	7	6 04	..	0	2·38	..	3	3 87	..	78	84·11	..	1	Alathur	
22	24·76	30·71	8	3·97	11·88	1	1·27	4·39	8	8 04	9·37	3	2 14	5·41	4	1 88	5·66	64	77·05	76·87	2	Palghat	
24	28·87	30 93	10	6 03	11 14	6	1·65	4 69	43	14 71	13·98	4	2 60	4 60	3	4 24	5 03	101	99·71	97 60	3	Pattambi	
24	24·94	28 73	12	5 83	12·43	0	1 02	5 62	10	7·11	9 99	6	3 17	6·79	5	3·17	4·80	91	84 95	92 84	4	Ottapalam	
26	31 61	34·13	14	4·40	12·79	1	0·43	10 11	19	11·64	12 51	8	4·79	6 32	4	4 35	1 20	94	104 43	112·97	5	Chittur	
22	24·75	40 45	15	3 27	11·11	0	2·56	15 87	17	18 96	14 78	0	2 67	7·83	4	3 45	2 95	104	128 84	124 91	6	Chittapalambery	
20	25 52	37·43	41	6·70	18·51	0	0·58	7·22	121	4 50	13 89	3	2 58	4·70	0	2 96	4 87	91	82 68	106 10	7	Mannarghat	
26	29·39	39·28	13	7·33	14·70	4	1·01	7·39	10	5·29	11·56	4	4·14	6·46	5	1·78	1 63	93	103 91	110 11	8	Angadipuram	
28	31 71	35 45	13	6·94	18·92	4	0·38	8·16	11	9·25	8 09	4	3·47	4·55	2	3 41	0 82	81	126 84	109 74	9	Mangari	
28	30 39	39 28	13	7·33	14·70	4	1·01	7·39	10	5·29	11·56	4	4·14	6·46	5	1·78	1 63	93	103 91	110 11	8	Nilambur	
28	31 71	35 45	13	6·94	18·92	4	0·38	8·16	11	9·25	8 09	4	3·47	4·55	2	3 41	0 82	81	126 84	109 74	9	Mangari	
28	30 13	39·28	13	7·33	14·70	4	2·60	11 58	18	13·43	13 49	0	4 07	4·57	4	1 74	1 14	123	177 99	183·84	10	Vayittiri	
27	30 91	36·94	10	8 93	18·41	13	3·53	7·29	21	4 08	6·03	3	2 18	2·46	2	0 63	0 59	104	118 91	117 04	11	Manantoddy	
30	45 47	57 02	21	16 45	31 21	5	6 18	49 46	9	6 33	12 94	4	6 34	4 58	5	2·04	2 32	135	167 49	159 84	12	Irikkur	
35	49·78	63 65	18	12·68	19 13	5	1·84	13·43	9	6 37	6·16	4	3·79	1·37	2	2 54	1 42	73	104 48	149 11	13	Payyanur	
28	32 45	38 25	21	13·00	19 93	8	1·95	8·87	7	7·81	7 14	0	5 47	4·11	2	4 97	4 66	103	123 48	125 45	14	Taliparamba	
25	28 21	31 72	18	11 77	18·42	5	0·16	8 91	10	8·60	7 59	5	3 95	3·16	1	3 47	0 61	89	103 68	122·38	15	Cannanore	
26	26 82	33 34	16	10·60	18 06	1	0·14	8 61	9	6·74	7 87	4	1·10	3 56	1	0 42	0 84	84	100 80	131·37	16	Tellicherry	
25	27 10	34 71	13	10 40	17 20	1	0 30	8 31	9	11 91	7·79	3	4 70	4·01	3	1·19	0 59	94	103 50	123·41	17	Badagara	
33	38 33	61·67	22	16 87	33 96	10	3 05	17 47	14	9·13	14·55	7	6·00	6 92	3	1 65	4 31	126	148 52	182 84	18	Kadiri	
27	30 28	39·13	16	8 06	17 61	1	0·84	9·18	8	12 68	7·81	3	4·12	3·07	5	0 69	0·90	83	98 73	124 34	19	Quilandi	
24	24 61	30 06	14	6 35	10·16	1	0 37	8·03	13	12 66	9 94	4	1 16	4 72	1	0·61	1·14	90	59·69	118 69	20	Calicut	
24	29 41	37 72	14	7·37	13 57	1	0 33	7·03	9	9·00	9·05	4	4·10	4 41	3	1 45	1·18	82	89·45	110 19	21	Tirumangadi	
26	34 40	43 51	13	9 32	19 67	1	0 32	9 72	15	10 74	10·16	6	2 85	4·58	0	1 90	3 80	97	100 25	103 56	22	Ponnani	
28	25 98	36·73	11	8 17	12 93	1	0·12	5 10	12	11 02	9 65	4	0·50	2·25	2	0·77	1 10	94	83 82	102 57	23	Chowghat	
27	26 61	29 93	15	8 50	13 60	0	0 11	10 25	17	8 15	12 02	4	1 09	4·68	2	2 51	1·73	96	90 80	113 74	24	Triprayar	
27	27 10	29 18	13	8 81	18 05	7	2·89	9 73	15	12·85	13·47	7	0·16	3·94	7	4 13	1·09	142	412 20	116·07	25	Cochin	
588	778·73	..	378	227·15	..	80	53 46	..	376	231·07	..	142	153·91	..	77	24·43	..	2,431	1,533·95	..		Total.	
26	31·16	31·76	16	9·53	18·56	4	1 24	8 51	14	10 07	9·45	6	4·28	4·20	3	2 18	0 92	87	409 34	110 16		Average.	
24	31·04	38·10	21	11·27	20·13	7	1 94	9·18	9	8·65	6·53	3	4 17	3·91	2	1 41	0 14	100	202·42	126 38	1	Hosdrug	
25	28 05	38 40	13	10·82	22·16	3	2·00	10·61	13	9·37	6 84	5	4 05	2 68	2	1·68	0 39	99	104 71	138·74	2	Kasaragod	
31	33·17	45·56	25	17·88	26·91	9	4·31	13 97	13	11·89	10 42	6	3 32	3·56	3	0 20	0·69	115	139 08	145 44	3	Patur	
30	52 89	64·14	27	21·23	35·17	16	9 11	16 19	14	12 28	11·69	5	2 05	1·42	0	0	0·34	178	167 78	172·72	4	Beltangadi	
30	48 94	49·66	24	20 23	26 01	11	9·00	12 19	10	10 98	8·78	4	1 31	0·91	2	2·03	0 76	154	196 03	143·01	5	Buntval	
24	23·62	33 24	24	10·66	23·78	42	6·04	12 13	10	4·34	7·58	3	2·71	2·36	3	1·53	0 47	117	160 92	130 93	6	Mangalore	
28	34·17	47 49	26	19 71	19·89	5	1 94	17 08	6	6·47	6 58	5	1 81	2·14	3	2 77	1 66	104	104 31	132 58	7	Malki	

PRESERVED UNDER THE TAMILNADU ARCHIVES ACT

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.	Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
		Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
North Canara and Dharwar	1 Kárwár	0	0	0·10	0	0	..	0	0	0·09	0	0	0·03	1	2·21	0·48	27	47·15	10·41
	2 Tádri	0	0	0·15	0	0	..	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·06	1	2·08	0·48	24	41·30	9·31
	3 Coondapoor	0	0	0·19	0	0	0·01	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·09	2	4·55	0·77	25	39·65	8·63
	4 Mangalore	0	0	0·61	0	0	..	0	0	0·01	0	0·13	0·21	3	9·68	2·74	26	54·47	10·53
	5 Mercára	..	0	.	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0·04	.	4	3·03	..	24	41·65	..
	Total ..	0	0	.	0	0	..	0	0	..	1	0·17	..	75	43·11	..	278	483·56	..
	Average ..	0	0	0·20	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·10	0	0·03	1·23	0	3·02	0·13	23	43·15	39·37
Salem.	1 Thali	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·18	1	0·15	0·28	0	3·60	1·27	10	0·20	3·17	8	1·90	2·45
	2 Denkenkota	0	0	0·17	0	0	0·20	2	0·31	0·34	5	4·70	1·30	9	0·55	4·67	8	3·10	2·36
	3 Hosur	0	0	0·15	0	0	0·52	1	0·10	0·41	6	5·31	1·64	12	0·51	4·53	8	2·84	2·17
	4 Kavaketa	0	0	0·46	0	0	0·33	0	0	0·03	5	3·50	1·40	8	10·97	5·07	8	3·82	2·07
	5 Krishnagiri	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·29	0	0·07	0·32	8	1·81	0·80	8	7·75	4·05	8	4·20	2·36
	6 Uttangarai	0	0	0·18	0	0	0·27	0	0	0·41	2	0·43	0·88	6	5·61	3·09	2	3·85	2·10
	7 Harur	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·37	1	0·35	0·36	2	0·84	0·51	2	4·95	3·37	2	1·81	1·51
	8 Dharmapuri	0	0	0·06	0	0	0·59	1	0·60	0·41	2	0·78	1·02	4	6·09	4·56	6	1·84	2·13
	9 Tirukodi	0	0	0·14	0	0	0·18	2	1·38	..	3	2·25	2·41	8	8·68	3·43	6	3·32	1·56
	10 Tenkanikota	0	0	0·21	0	0	0·34	2	1·04	0·39	6	6·55	1·11	6	4·24	5·26	6	1·40	2·51
	11 Omalur	0	0	0·50	0	0	0·4	2	1·78	0·31	6	3·26	1·55	7	4·80	4·38	2	1·06	2·21
	12 Salem	0	0	0·19	0	0	0·19	1	1·73	0·60	5	1·93	1·86	7	4·01	5·28	3	3·07	2·99
	13 Rasipuram	0	0	0·13	0	0	0·28	1	0·95	0·39	4	3·14	1·46	5	6·25	4·92	6	1·38	2·44
	14 Namakal	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·59	1	0·50	0·42	3	1·30	1·48	6	7·32	4·41	6	3·00	2·03
	15 Tiruchengodu	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·18	1	0·21	0·40	2	1·48	1·09	8	9·75	3·49	8	3·40	1·64
	16 Tammampatti	0	0	0·04	0	0	0·40	1	0·20	0·58	2	0·36	1·62	8	5·69	4·59	1	1·00	1·35
	17 Attur	0	0	0·29	0	0	0·35	1	0·28	0·71	3	0·21	1·42	4	3·14	3·94	8	2·80	1·33
	18 Vazappadi	0	0	1·10	0	0	0·10	2	0·95	0·03	9	1·03	0·84	5	5·70	5·64	2	2·10	1·66
	Total ..	0	0	..	0	0	.	18	9·70	..	71	34·20	..	128	103·61	..	80	46·43	.
	Average ..	0	0	0·19	0	0	0·26	1	0·54	0·36	4	1·90	1·27	7	5·03	4·28	4	2·44	2·15
	19 Yercaud ..	0	0	0·42	0·00	0	0·56	3	0·77	0·60	7	2·20	0·97	8	6·20	8·05	12	6·71	5·30
	Total ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	21	10·52	..	78	37·51	..	136	110·81	..	92	40·64	.
	Average ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	1	0·55	..	4	1·97	..	7	6·05	..	5	2·83	..
Chingleput.	1 Kellepal ..	0	0	0·15	0	0	0·15	1	0·20	0·78	0	0·03	1·98	10	7·55	6·89	6	3·47	0·43
	2 Tiruvadi ..	0	0	0·17	0	0	0·12	2	0·81	0·71	0	2·49	0·84	12	7·52	5·97	7	0·00	1·13
	3 Sriramangalam ..	0	0	1·33	0	0	0·16	1	0·13	0·52	0	1·17	1·67	7	9·11	8·48	4	2·47	1·43
	4 Chingleput ..	0	0	0·52	0	0	0·04	1	0·27	0·70	0	1·34	2·08	8	6·26	3·82	0	2·09	1·58
	5 Elavani ..	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·26	2	0·24	0·55	1	0·37	2·06	7	8·59	3·67	6	3·55	1·51
	6 Erode ..	0	0	0·38	0	0	0·12	0	0·00	0·46	6	2·71	2·03	5	1·80	3·34	4	3·53	1·52
	7 Perundurai ..	0	0	0·12	0	0	0·22	0	0·04	0·43	4	1·53	1·65	8	4·68	3·70	3	0·24	1·36
	8 Kodumudi ..	0	0	0·47	0	0	0·01	0	0	0·10	2	0·59	1·27	6	3·31	4·16	1	0·43	0·33
	9 Dharapuram ..	0	0	0·20	0	0	0·02	1	0·52	0·55	1	0·92	2·14	5	2·35	2·59	4	2·40	1·16
	10 Dharapuram ..	0	0	0·07	0	0	0·17	1	0·18	0·09	2	0·46	1·94	8	7·47	3·08	4	1·26	0·99
	11 Kangayam ..	0	0	0·23	0	0	0·09	0	0	0·47	3	1·52	2·03	6	5·80	3·60	3	1·41	1·01
	12 Paramam ..	0	0	0·26	0	0	0·38	0	0	0·44	1	0·18	1·57	9	3·92	2·95	5	2·02	0·78
	13 Avanashi ..	0	0	0·41	0	0	0·45	0	0	0·53	0	0·14	1·54	7	0·73	2·38	5	1·68	1·40
	14 Satur ..	0	0·04	0·25	0	0	0·48	0	0	0·42	1	0·21	1·07	6	4·12	2·59	6	2·64	0·37
	15 Coimbatore ..	0	0	0·43	0	0	0·39	1	1·07	0·45	1	0·26	1·68	5	2·20	2·51	6	5·53	1·77
	16 Pernamkalpalayam.	0	0·03	1·38	1	0·26	.	3	2·38	0·12	5	1·56	1·91	8	4·63	3·00	7	2·23	0·91
	17 Nallipalayam ..	1	0·34	0·72	0	0	0·65	0	0	1·01	2	1·46	2·62	6	2·40	0·39	9	2·15	1·20
	18 Polachi ..	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·31	0	0·09	0·40	0	0·23	2·77	5	5·33	0·25	10	5·02	4·09
	19 Anaimalai ..	0	0	.	0	0		0	0	..	2	1·50	..	5	4·77	.	4	2·57	..
	20 Tiruppur ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	1	0·40	..	7	3·00	..	0	1·12	.
	Total including Kollegal	1	0·41	..	1	0·16	..	18	9·28	..	57	23·28	..	129	89·82	.	104	54·16	..
	Average including Kollegal	0	0·02	0·25	0	0·01	0·33	1	0·49	0·53	3	1·16	1·96	6	4·24	3·51	5	2·73	1·01
	Total excluding Kollegal	1	0·41	..	1	0·16	..	17	8·88	..	54	21·74	..	119	85·17	.	96	50·61	..
	Average excluding Kollegal	0	0·02	..	0	0·01	..	1	0·52	..	3	1·01	..	7	4·22	..	5	2·66	..
The Nilgiris.	1 Devala ..	0	0	0·12	2	0·80	0·16	3	0·42	0·63	8	6·46	3·67	4	4·78	0·80	20	18·18	33·01
	2 Gudalur ..	0	0	0·09	1	0·50	0·22	2	0·22	0·64	4	0·97	0·31	10	3·02	0·33	17	31·70	10·76
	3 Nadavattam ..	0	0	0·19	0	0·03	0·30	4	0·16	0·77	5	1·48	3·37	12	6·58	0·28	20	34·97	18·95
	4 Pykara ..	0	0	0·19	4	0·21	0·25	4	1·01	0·79	5	1·75	3·54	12	6·11	0·51	18	28·20	12·49
	5 Ootacamund ..	1	0·15	0·56	1	0·25	0·42	5	0·58	1·00	5	5·50	0·20	18	3·68	0·22	20	35·18	0·17
	6 Kotagiri ..	1	0·28	0·99	2	0·84	1·14	8	0	1·51	8	8·14	0·36	9	4·70	4·48	16	18·59	5·97
	7 Kuny ..	0	0·28	0·58	1	0·20	0·52	6	0·91	1·66	8	4·64	0·23	7	0·12	5·52	21	34·40	6·40

Madras Presidency for the year 1911—*cont.*

July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Annual.			Station	District.
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.		
36	30 73	61 11	25	30 47	30 54	18	6 09	18 64	18	10·41	14·06	6	1 38	4 45	2	0·01	0·07	109	159·73	188·96	8 Karkal ..	South Canara—cont.
28	31 46	44 80	25	27 71	28 30	16	6·65	13·74	16	11 36	7 92	1	0·30	1 80	2	2 39	0 89	107	133·10	140·72	9 Udipi ..	
16	46 07	44 80	25	26 08	28 42	10	7 20	14 26	9	8·90	7 63	4	2 68	1 98	3	0 59	0 39	108	120 03	141 71	10 Coonthapoor ..	
29	33 20	30 64	27	28 30	22 13	13	4·89	18 20	9	8·91	8·89	4	1 65	3 82	1	0 19	1 92	138	111 17	141·18	11 Bandur ..	
30	39 80	..	24	27 93	..	16	8·71	..	11	12·12	.	4	1·40	.	3	2 78	..	113	101 08		12 Madukeri ..	
173	183 59	..	127	208 43	..	135	53 16	..	124	120·84	..	33	26·86	.	24	15 17		1,334	1,493 87	..	Total.	
30	25 46	35 13	25	21 62	26·05	11	4 63	15 34	11	9 24	9·63	4	2·24	2 76	2	1·26	0 53	119	129 02	144 64	Average.	
16	6 52	3 92	8	3·11	3 76	7	4·74	6·02	11	6·01	5·23	4	1·20	3 61	4	1 22	2 61	88	32·25	34 83	1 Thalli ..	Salem
8	2·03	3 15	6	2 02	3 45	4	1 80	4·93	9	3·16	5 21	9	2·85	4·28	8	2 12	1 14	84	29·76	35·00	2 Denkanikota ..	
6	0 85	6 41	3	1 08	4 37	3	1·17	5 08	8	7·48	6 10	3	1·28	3 66	4	1 40	1·10	80	27·63	32 61	3 Hosur ..	
4	1·76	3 12	6	0	3·31	5	4 15	4 59	9	11·46	7 22	6	3 98	5 32	6	2 34	2·66	82	40·32	38 72	4 Rayakota ..	
2	1·31	2·65	1	0 28	4 08	7	3 89	6 61	7	6 34	6 85	5	3·36	3 27	3	1 12	1 38	47	27·69	33 14	5 Krishnagiri ..	
6	2 23	2 89	2	0 47	4·57	11	5·64	5·23	8	10·33	8·66	7	4 41	4 27	5	2 18	1·88	56	39·02	32 46	6 Uttangarai ..	
1	1·98	2·29	2	0·40	4 48	9	6·34	5 88	8	8 81	8·06	4	5 63	4·46	2	0 13	2 63	47	31·73	32 25	7 Harur ..	
4	1 83	3·96	1	0·13	4 18	8	3 87	5 84	9	7·61	8 89	5	3 36	3 00	4	1 02	1·41	39	29 31	31 44	8 Dharmapuri ..	
2	1·98	0·97	1	0 10	1 64	4	2 89	3 95	7	6 45	4 81	5	3 00	3·34	3	0 87	1 06	39	33 84	26 91	9 Uthircode ..	
2	0·81	0·13	2	0 71	4·09	4	1 87	6·14	11	5 25	8·12	4	1 77	3·81	3	0 48	1 18	44	24·70	32·33	10 Pennagatam ..	
2	2·56	0·13	4	1·06	4·80	9	4 20	6·44	8	6·44	5 68	5	1·44	3 20	1	0 31	0 38	56	24·35	33 26	11 Omalur ..	
7	3 42	3 63	8	3·16	5 47	10	4 10	5·67	8	7·13	8 87	3	2 12	3 44	4	0 69	1 16	83	22 46	32 46	12 Salem ..	
3	3·12	2·93	5	3·35	3·85	5	4·71	5 70	3	1·10	5 54	4	2 24	3·38	2	1 04	0 95	42	23·60	32 91	13 Kaspuram ..	
3	0 50	1·96	2	1·31	4·27	12	10 87	4·89	9	5·35	8 70	3	2·26	3·00	2	1 84	0 99	59	34 03	28 98	14 Sankaridrug ..	
2	1 31	1·76	0	0 12	3 82	11	7 83	4·48	11	6 87	8 76	4	3 70	3 94	4	1 58	1 81	50	28·28	27 94	15 Tiruchengodu ..	
2	0·96	1·87	2	0 76	3·20	6	6·20	4·15	7	1·60	8 49	2	0·91	6·73	3	3 27	2·65	38	29·38	35 37	16 Thammampatti ..	
5	1 07	2·32	2	0 41	4·88	9	10 34	4·24	9	5 42	7 25	7	2·60	0·29	4	1 78	1·06	48	31 90	34 66 17	Attur ..	
4	1·51	3 28	4	0·83	4·84	6	3·18	5·00	6	1·18	8 79	7	2 81	4 82	6	0 67	1·84	47	21 78	33·96 18	Valappadi ..	
69	31 06	..	46	16 67	..	160	87 85	.	139	97·85	..	85	30·85	.	31	22 21	..	870	516 66	..	Total.	
3	1·73	2 44	3	0·82	4 20	7	3 58	5 60	8	6·44	8 03	3	0·37	3 79	4	1 67	1·43	48	28·86	32 23	Average.	
12	5 32	5·94	8	1·47	10·07	16	5 01	10 63	9	8 29	9·74	7	7 13	9·58	9	3 86	3·59	93	61 07	68 98	19 Yercaud ..	
101	38·41	..	54	19·14	...	160	93·88	..	148	97·16	..	93	47·76	.	50	31 77	.	935	570·92	..	Total	
6	1·92	..	3	1·01	..	7	5 63		8	6 48	..	6	3·37		3	1 97	..	59	30·06	.	Average.	
7	2 93	3 80	3	0·62	4·37	6	5·19	6 35	9	7 06	7·15	4	3·57	2 73	5	1·46	0·69	90	34 24	34 84	1 Kollegal ..	Coimbatore.
8	2·16	1 41	3	4 25	1 85	8	2 85	5·54	12	4 32	6 41	3	0·45	3 58	1	0 28	1·18	47	28·29	31 42	2 Talavadi ..	
4	1·14	2 19	1	0 62	3·20	5	1·83	6 91	4	3·29	7 24	3	3·81	4 48	3	0 61	0 91	41	15 78	37 87	3 Satyamangalam.	
2	0 44	1 21	1	0 41	2 29	7	3·36	5·18	11	5·60	7 36	3	0·42	3 72	1	0 66	0·46	41	23·18	30 67	4 Gopichettipalayam.	
4	1·41	3 02	3	0·23	3 10	7	4 01	4 46	8	6·90	5·14	3	3·68	3·80	3	1 87	1·12	44	21·69	26·79	5 Bhavani ..	
4	1·27	1 35	2	1·21	3 44	6	6·63	4 09	6	6·18	6 08	4	1 65	3 52	5	1·32	1·25	45	28 73	25 24	6 Erode ..	
3	2 81	1 33	3	0	2·84	10	6·35	4 65	6	2·83	5·67	3	2·25	3 23	3	0·68	1·26	49	20·35	25 24	7 Perundurai ..	
6	0·87	1 85	3	0	2·20	5	3·81	5·08	7	2 21	8 03	3	2·22	3 03	0	1 36	1 08	38	14·77	28 34	8 Kodumudi ..	
2	0 87	1 05	0	0	1 21	0	0	1 88	3·85	6	6 10	6 14	7	5 88	2 09	38	20·12	22 27	9	Udumalpet ..	
4	2 40	0·38	0	0	0 47	2	0·78	1 42	4	2 26	6 43	5	4·83	3 98	5	1 64	1·76	65	29·68	30·47	10 Dharapuram ..	
4	3 76	0·38	0	0	0	4	2 60	2·73	6	3·75	5 06	5	3 05	3·14	3	3·31	1 48	81	25 20	23·74	11 Kangayam ..	
2	0·41	0 71	0	0	1 46	1	0	0	4	1·05	5	3	1·05	2·00	1	0	0	16	5·17	7·46	12 Palladam ..	
3	0 77	0·40	0	0	1·05	1	0·84	2 09	0	5 00	5 99	0	5·00	2·00	7	4·25	1·14	64	32 05	29 05	13 Avanashi ..	
3	1·38	1·19	1	0 88	2 94	6	2 43	3·04	10	8 21	6 55	5	3·53	3·17	3	0 63	1 32	87	28 19	28 81	14 Sulur ..	
2	1 87	1·69	0	0	1·10	2	6·81	2·94	0	6·61	4 44	4	2·62	2 91	0	1 83	1·46	61	19 65	19·18	15 Coimbatore ..	
2	4·31	0·03	0	0·03	1·09	3	6 92	1·86	7	8 52	6 18	3	3·48	3·60	7	0·76	1 01	47	30·14	21 67	16 Coimbatore ..	
3	1 69	1 30	0	0	0·33	4	2·07	3·36	9	5 26	5 48	9	4·02	3·23	3	2 33	0·76	46	24 05	31 41	17 Perianaikanpalayam.	
0	1·03	1·01	1	0 17	1·39	0	0	2 19	0	0	5·72	5	4·22	3·00	0	0	0·34	33	14 44	31·03	18 Metrupalayam.	
16	10·14	0 84	3	0 93	2 34	0	0	1·65	5	4·80	6 27	0	3 09	3 83	7	3·38	2·03	62	34 81	30 39	19 Pollachi ..	
1	0 80	..	1	0 26	..	2	1·15	..	6	3·56	..	0	0·47	..	1	2 00	..	26	21·57	..	19 Anaur ..	
2	0·88	..	0	0	..	6	3·41	..	6	3·13	..	0	3·90	..	0	1·67	..	57	27 63	..	20 Tirupur ..	
86	58·45	..	37	5·17	..	80	43 99	..	140	79 83		60	73 82	..	12	37 87	..	803	453 06	.	Total including Kollegal.	
4	1·62	1 41	1	0·28	2·23	4	2·49	3·20	7	3·98	6 81	4	3·69	6 81	4	1 87	1·97	46	29 48	26 23	Average including Kollegal.	
75	34·40	..	18	4 86	..	80	42·61	..	131	72·47	.	56	73·25		14	35 91	..	743	417 62	.	Total excluding Kollegal	
4	1·81	..	1	0 24	..	4	2·30	..	7	3·62	..	4	3·78	..	4	1 89	..	39	21 98	.	Average excluding Kollegal.	
99	64 14	65·83	70	13·82	32 06	17	10 11	20·49	16	9 21	13 14	4	6·46	3 81	1	0·85	1 64	130	148 00	161 70	1 Devala ..	The Nilgiris.
29	31·47	28 30	14	5·61	16·38	15	5 29	8·37	12	9·02	7 88	3	7 95	2 61	2	1 39	0·93	110	85·17	95 21	2 Gudalur ..	
28	126·86	39 60	15	7 66	13·62	18	5·79	8 64	14	8·62	8 24	4	3 75	3 90	3	2 18	1·28	113	187 60	191 60	3 Nedivattam ..	
28	27 15	50·29	14	5·21	11·33	18	5 47	7·33	9	6·21	8 03	8	2·14	4 33	6	4 65	1·33	114	86 71	78·29	4 Pykara ..	
25	27 15	50·29	14	5·21	11·33	18	5 47	7·33	9	6·21	8 03	8	2·14	4 33	6	4 65	1·33	114	86 71	78·29	5 Ootacamund ..	
22	19·64	6·87	3	0·90	4 71	10	3·48	4·90	14	9·25	8 17	11	7·50	4 40	7	3·87	1·97	116	83 86	48 36	6 Kotagiri ..	
15	8·39	7·02	0	0·02	4 07	11	2·72	4·61	14	9·75	10 10	11	12·19	7 56	13	7·10	3 29	96	61 05	55 48	7 Kolkondah ..	
12	6·21	4·78	0	0	4 65	8	3·63	6·68	13	15·20	8·99	10	12 80	4 84	7	3 80	2·71	65	62·40	49 44	7 Kaity ..	

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.		Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
The Nilgiris and	8	Coonoor ..	1	0·56	1·75	3	1·35	2·51	3	3·38	2·93	7	4·73	4·81	6	1·74	4·46	10	6·45	2·84
	9	Kotagiri ..	4	0·80	1·46	2	1·40	2·06	2	1·70	2·66	7	3·23	4·40	3	0·92	3·40	12	7·67	3·56
	10	Kodanad ..	1	0·39	0·84	2	0·70	1·40	1	0·11	1·14	6	4·61	3·40	2	1·40	3·57	12	6·83	4·76
	11	Sacoath Estate ..	1	0·10	..	0	0·00	..	4	1·07	..	3	2·10	..	6	0·30	..	10	4·26	..
		Total ..	7	2·45	..	10	3·37		29	11·04	..	18	22·35	..	100	51·02	.	157	213·16	.
		Average ..	2	0·29	0·70	1	0·50	1·14	3	1·00	1·35	5	2·05	3·19	9	4·64	3·37	12	19·40	3·23
Coorg.	1	Mércara ..	0	0·42	0·04	0	0	0·07	0	0	0·37	2	8·00	3·70	9	4·41	9·09	20	13·90	2·31
	2	Virajpet ..	0	0·05	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	4	3·97	..	7	4·54	..	20	4·78	..
	3	Fraserpet ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0·04	..	0	1·47	..	7	3·51	..	18	16·13	..
	4	Somwarpet ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	4	2·55	..	9	3·06	..	17	21·56	..
	5	Ammatti ..	1	0·10	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	7	2·21	..	9	4·69	..	17	20·10	..
	6	Napoklu ..	1	0·01	..	0	0	..	1	0·26	..	4	1·33	..	9	6·35	..	22	17·47	..
	7	Saniwarsanthe ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	4	1·27	..	9	4·84	..	17	18·54	..
	8	Pennampet ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	5	2·65	..	9	4·62	..	21	30·66	..
	9	Shagamandala ..	0	0	..	0	0·04	..	1	0·15	..	6	3·04	..	11	6·57	..	18	33·70	..
	10	Santhoppe ..	0	0·03	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	1	0·38	..	9	5·68	..	18	16·20	..
		Total ..	2	0·47	..	0	0·04	..	2	1·13	..	36	29·08	..	79	52·81	..	194	243·13	
		Average ..	0	0·05	..	0	0·01	.	0	0·11	..	4	2·20	..	8	5·28	..	19	26·81	.
Cuddapah	1	Pullivendla ..	0	0	0·04	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·22	3	1·59	0·39	6	2·17	1·67	6	1·78	3·01
	2	Jammalamadugu.	0	0	0·04	0	0	0·00	1	0·13	0·17	0	0·11	0·69	3	3·44	1·37	2	0·73	3·01
	3	Proddatur ..	0	0	0·04	0	0	0·14	0	0	0·09	2	0·54	0·61	2	2·64	1·34	2	0·93	2·67
	4	Kamalapuram ..	0	0	0·15	0	0	0·16	0	0	0·01	0	0·52	0·55	3	5·47	0·78	4	0·71	2·07
	5	Cuddapah ..	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·12	0	0	0·08	2	2·20	0·39	3	4·10	1·75	4	3·70	2·07
	6	Badvel ..	0	0	0·20	0	0	0·17	0	0	0·11	3	1·47	0·34	3	1·82	1·07	4	1·45	2·07
	7	Sidhout ..	0	0	0·01	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·09	5	2·21	0·50	4	2·16	1·07	6	1·73	2·01
	8	Chitvel ..	0	0	0·04	0	0	0·18	0	0	0·11	5	0·50	0·47	1	0·13	1·47	4	0·81	1·84
	9	Rajampet ..	0	0	0·01	0	0	0·22	0	0	0·32	1	0·16	0·48	3	0·54	2·31	3	0·81	2·16
	10	Kayatheh ..	0	0	0·20	0	0	0·14	0	0	0·18	1	0·35	0·61	4	0·70	1·73	5	1·30	2·16
		Total ..	0	0	.	0	0	.	1	0·13	..	22	9·02	..	10	25·08	..	10	10·74	..
		Average ..	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·13	0	0·01	0·10	2	0·90	0·46	3	2·31	1·81	4	1·87	2·31
Anantapur.	1	Madakasira ..	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·01	2	0·04	0·17	2	0·28	0·93	6	3·31	3·13	2	2·13	2·85
	2	Hindupur ..	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·11	0	0	0·16	2	1·15	0·83	9	2·46	2·66	2	2·08	2·35
	3	Penukonda ..	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·18	0	0·02	0·13	2	0·74	0·85	7	1·83	2·51	4	1·81	2·35
	4	Bukkapatnam ..	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·23	0	0·08	0·05	0	1·01	0·86	4	1·24	1·52	4	3·02	1·98
	5	Dharmavaram ..	0	0	0·02	0	0	0·32	0	0	0·14	1	0·42	0·47	6	4·71	1·48	4	1·24	2·17
	6	Kalyandrug ..	0	0	0·01	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·18	2	0·56	1·00	3	0·79	2·16	2	0·45	1·98
	7	Rayadrug ..	0	0	0·02	0	0	0·07	0	0·02	0·09	0	1·27	0·87	3	2·80	1·70	4	1·86	2·13
	8	Uravakonda ..	0	0	0·03	0	0	0·04	0	0	0·17	1	0·50	0·68	3	1·30	1·61	4	2·24	2·26
	9	Gooty ..	0	0	0·02	0	0	0·02	0	0	0·07	0	0	0·45	3	1·22	1·05	5	1·28	2·23
	10	Tadimi ..	0	0	0·04	0	0	0·07	0	0·02	0·11	2	0·72	0·48	3	1·77	1·25	6	0·39	2·10
	11	Tadpatri ..	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·10	0	0·05	0·35	5	2·01	2·10	3	1·30	2·42
	12	Kadiri ..	0	0	0·06	0	0	0·09	0	0·02	0·27	2	0·88	0·62	0					
		Total ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	2	1·22	..	19	9·01	..	60	27·67	.	45	27·60	..
		Average ..	0	0	0·04	0	0	0·08	0	0·10	0·13	1	0·72	0·64	5	2·31	2·11	4	2·32	2·37
Bellary.	1	Kemmigannur ..	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·26	0	0	0·28	0	0	0·70	0	1·08	1·11	0	1·64	2·01
	2	Adoni ..	0	0	0·07	0	0	0·08	0	0	0·23	0	0	0·66	3	1·18	1·55	7	4·79	2·54
	3	Alur ..	0	0	0·01	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·01	0	0	0·53	0	2·02	1·10	2	0·60	2·74
	4	Siruguppa ..	0	0	0·08	0	0	0·13	0	0	0·10	0	0·07	0·73	0	1·17	1·52	0	1·30	2·08
	5	Bellary ..	0	0	0·08	0	0	0·07	0	0	0·18	1	0·50	0·74	3	1·46	2·07	0	0·15	2·19
	6	Rayadrug ..	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·03	0	0	0·11	1	0·30	0·67	0	1·07	2·15	5	1·20	2·02
	7	Kampli ..	0	0	0·03	0	0	0·12	0	0	0·14	1	0·20	0·76	5	1·45	1·91	5	3·24	2·18
	8	Hospet ..	0	0	0·04	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·32	1	0·40	0·73	7	1·63	2·14	4	1·70	2·43
	9	Huvinahadagalli ..	0	0	0·08	0	0	0·03	0	0	0·26	2	0·07	0·58	3	0·84	2·30	5	2·16	2·20
	10	Harpanahalli ..	0	0	0·04	0	0	0·07	0	0	0·16	1	0·13	0·62	3	2·01	2·00	10	3·44	2·72
	11	Kudligi ..	0	0	0·02	0	0	0·05	1	0·14	0·05	0	0	0·01	5	1·05	2·01	0	2·42	2·87
		Total ..	0	0	..	0	0	..	1	0·14	..	7	3·74	..	51	20·29	..	54	2·40	.
		Average ..	0	0	0·04	0	0	0·08	0	0·01	0·12	1	0·34	0·75	5	1·84	1·83	5	2·18	0·86
Kurnool	1	Markapur ..	0	0	0·18	0	0	0·20	0	0	0·27	5	0	0·54	0	1·47	1·36	4	1·07	2·01
	2	Cumbum ..	0	0	0·11	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·43	2	2·18	0·18	2	1·02	2·03	3	1·42	2·03
	3	Giddalur ..	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·24	0	0	0·17	0	0	0·23	2	0·65	1·19	8	1·29	2·07
	4	Allagadda ..	0	0	0·07	0	0	0·12	0	0	0·17	0	0	0·21	2	1·75	1·31	3	1·31	2·05
	5	Nandyal ..	0	0	0·07	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·17	0	0	0·46	2	1·23	1·41	8	2·60	2·27

Madras Presidency for the year 1911—*cont.*

July			August.			September			October.			November.			December			Annual			Station.		
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.			
10	4·02	0·12	3	0 45	3·53	8	3·95	3 08	14	16·61	12·53	13	16·57	10·27	14	11 44	7 11	97	47 66	51 86	8	Coonoor	The Nilgiris and Wynaad.
10	6 81	4 47	3	2 16	4 13	5	2 56	3·13	16	12·62	13 83	13	13·60	9·46	13	6 22	4 57	91	60 26	63 56	6	Kotagiri	
15	7·03	4·20	3	0 60	0 57	6	3·76	7·38	14	21·08	11·71	8	6·68	8 07	9	7·45	6 49	85	55 41	57·19	10	Kodanad	
7	6·10	..	2	0 34	..	4	3·65	..	10	6 21	..	6	2 87	..	5	3·65	..	58	34 04	..	11	Sisholi Estate.	
206	180·39	..	73	36·71	..	115	61·46	..	247	197·68	..	91	96 15	..	76	54·69	..	1,103	831 86	..		Total.	
19	17 91	21·96	7	3 52	6 02	11	4 66	7 07	13	9·38	10·25	8	6·47	6·80	7	4 55	3·81	101	76·17	58 92		Average.	
31	40 67	42·60	25	16·53	26 28	14	2·80	10 08	11	7 36	9 60	5	3 31	8 54	0	0·14	0·70	113	130·68	219·37	1	Mettur	George.
30	36 98	..	16	6 38	..	7	2 07	..	10	6 16	..	4	2·05	..	1	0 19	..	99	111·85	..	2	Virapet	
19	12·84	..	11	3 40	..	4	2 08	..	14	6 91	..	3	2·45	..	1	0 10	..	78	58 67	..	3	Pindepet	
13	33·52	..	20	7 31	..	6	1 57	..	16	6 23	..	4	4·07	..	1	0·12	..	96	95·97	..	4	Somarpet	
27	20 65	..	16	6 98	..	6	4 52	..	8	3 61	..	5	3·18	..	1	0·23	..	98	59 22	..	5	Armati	
20	30 88	..	23	11 16	..	11	9·67	..	13	4·21	..	6	2·94	..	0	1 42	..	122	117 73	..	6	Napokla	
26	31 07	..	19	8 02	..	11	2·51	..	9	4 80	..	4	2·31	..	1	0 11	..	98	73 00	..	7	Samvarumata	
27	30·79	..	18	3 62	..	12	4·22	..	8	3·34	..	4	2 84	..	1	0·30	..	105	104 94	..	8	Pennanpet	
31	75·23	..	20	14 50	..	10	7·62	..	15	11 35	..	4	2·61	..	1	0·89	..	135	214 01	..	9	Elagamandala	
45	29 61	..	18	6 03	..	6	3·16	..	11	6 45	..	5	2 34	..	0	0·20	..	91	82 13	..	10	Santikoppa	
271	366 61	..	149	103 43	..	109	64·85	..	169	79·11	..	45	29 87	..	10	3 82	..	1,036	1061 61	..		Total.	
27	33 66	..	19	10·34	..	10	6 47	..	11	7·91	..	6	2·99	..	1	0·38	..	101	106·19	..		Average.	
6	2 93	1·45	5	1 92	3·00	7	5 38	6·00	7	6 05	4 40	11	6·47	6·62	1	0·32	0 46	35	18 86	21 66	1	Pulivendla	Cuddapah.
4	2·79	2·55	6	1·96	3·63	9	6 25	8·72	4	2 47	4 09	11	6·20	1·65	0	0·00	0 47	29	16·19	21·37	2	Jammalamadugu	
4	3 80	3 05	6	1·40	4·70	9	6·40	5 78	7	4 04	4 55	12	6 91	2·21	0	0 00	0 30	39	22 44	24·76	3	Proddatur	
6	1 78	0 07	5	1·61	4 78	9	6 44	6 23	9	2 93	4·15	4	1·19	2·70	3	0·64	0·45	47	19 37	24·78	4	Kamalapuram	
5	1·98	0 92	5	1·68	5·97	5	4·37	6·75	5	3 92	5·69	6	1·92	3·40	1	0 38	0·61	41	23 30	31·80	5	Cuddapah	
4	2 64	2 15	5	2 60	3·77	8	2·11	4 88	7	6·31	5·06	7	0 66	4·85	4	0 84	1 01	44	22 46	27·11	6	Badvel	
7	3 75	4 11	6	1·08	6·60	6	4·11	6 60	9	3 64	6·11	7	2·58	4·63	2	0 53	1·23	48	23 47	32·66	7	Sidhout	
4	1·49	3·47	4	1·05	3·76	8	4·01	4·36	9	4·02	7·17	8	0 89	6·94	0	3 73	3·06	43	24 56	32 48	8	Chitvel	
4	2 64	0 84	6	1·17	3·66	6	3 07	4 76	7	4 65	8·14	5	0·14	8·60	2	1 44	2·43	36	16 42	38·65	9	Rajampet	
1	0 01	9·30	5	1·77	6·72	6	3·16	6 46	4	0 26	4·92	4	1·22	3·60	2	0 39	0·06	25	10 71	36·92	10	Sayachoti	
46	22 47	..	53	16·80	..	76	12·20	..	89	39 87	..	61	27·62	..	23	5 30	..	571	297 36	..		Total.	
4	2 25	0·82	5	1 68	4 05	7	4 22	6·24	6	3 99	5·12	4	2·76	6·79	2	0·84	1·04	37	20 74	27·69		Average.	
8	2·67	2·69	5	1·62	2·48	8	3·14	6·72	9	4 61	5 31	3	0 63	1·63	0	0	0·24	36	17 19	24 14	1	Madukaru	Anantapur.
6	1·82	2·13	4	0 58	0 89	6	3 30	6 72	7	5 85	9·07	3	0 54	1·93	0	0 05	0 37	27	18 04	23 13	2	Hindupur	
8	1·54	1·80	3	0·70	2 63	8	6 81	6·49	7	4 02	6 29	2	0 35	2 60	2	0 37	0 34	30	19 30	23 90	3	Penukonda	
3	2 26	1·06	4	3 24	4 73	9	4 11	8·56	3	4 75	4·73	1	0·30	0·43	0	0 64	0 24	33	21 52	24 61	4	Bukkapatnam	
3	2 03	1·02	3	2·87	2 78	4	2 81	4·94	5	2 42	4 51	2	0 65	1 89	0	0	0 24	28	18 58	28 47	5	Dharmavaram	
4	0 50	1·07	2	0 39	2 66	6	2 97	6·32	5	4 68	3 63	3	0 59	2·20	0	0	0·11	24	9·97	20 21	6	Kalyandrug	
4	0·68	2·01	3	1·02	3·10	9	4 93	6·32	2	0 91	4 47	3	0 46	1 41	1	1·43	0·14	30	17 51	29 42	7	Anantapur	
5	1·62	2 06	6	3 05	6 01	5	4 90	7·70	6	1 51	4·16	2	0 30	1·77	0	0	0·12	30	15 16	22 85	8	Uravakonda	
3	1·77	2 83	6	3·89	3·65	5	5 26	5·61	4	3 02	4 64	0	0·00	1·42	0	0	0 02	27	17 77	23 30	9	Gooty	
7	3 30	2·50	5	1·24	3·65	6	3·11	4·87	7	1 46	4 20	1	0·07	1·37	1	0·05	0·12	34	14 95	21 31	10	Tadpatri	
7	1·77	2·72	6	3·11	4·09	8	4 68	3·12	2	0 15	4 70	1	0·26	1 04	0	0	0 21	32	19 21	22 71	11	Tadpatri	
8	1·71	2·45	6	2·09	3 96	8	3 70	5·20	0	2 75	5 13	2	0·59	3·35	1	0·15	0·45	34	19·47	26·34	12	Kadiri	
87	23 07	..	48	24 75	..	69	45 07	..	63	37 08	..	22	8·31	..	5	2·48	..	389	204 59			Total.	
6	1·89	0·14	4	2·06	3·14	6	3·61	6·21	6	3·09	4·61	2	0·44	1·75	0	0·21	0 21	32	17·05	20·77		Average.	
10	15·58	3·13	8	2·72	2 66	9	2·65	4 63	0	0	0	3	0·33	1·19	0	0	0 20	33	20·40	12·13	1	Yemiganuru	Bellary.
8	5·47	6·77	14	5·21	5·23	9	7 51	8 07	1	0 61	3 66	0	0·46	0 61	0	0	0 11	44	24 33	26·14	2	Adoni	
10	3·05	2 81	4	3 03	3·53	8	6·44	4 08	3	7·43	4 46	0	0 09	1·00	0	0	0 09	34	16 04	22·23	3	Alur	
4	3 03	0 44	7	2·45	3 87	8	5·43	6 64	3	0 72	4 07	2	0·32	1 22	0	0	0 12	32	17 52	23·60	4	Siruguppa	
3	0 79	1·10	8	2·18	1·01	6	4 10	4·43	4	3 64	4·57	0	0 00	1·75	0	0 00	0 10	28	19·38	19·60	5	Bellary	
4	0·63	1·55	6	1 01	2·06	9	1 20	4·33	3	7·75	4 24	2	1 07	1·82	0	0	0 13	28	19·90	19·00	6	Rayadrug	
4	1·20	1·67	6	2·20	2·43	9	6·40	3·21	2	0·86	4·88	5	0·35	1·53	0	0 07	0 09	35	13 40	21·07	7	Kampli	
2	1·02	0·28	8	3·01	4·10	9	6 36	5·05	2	0 53	4·67	0	0·10	1·56	0	0	0 37	31	16 81	16 96	8	Hospet	
7	3 47	2·19	9	1 07	2·87	4	3 36	4 82	3	1·85	4 10	1	0·31	1·24	0	0	0 52	38	17 07	20 38	9	Kowlandugalli	
6	4 48	2·87	6	1 10	3 08	4	2·80	4·99	6	1 73	4·33	0	0	1·04	0	0	0 44	40	19·16	24 06	10	Harpanahalli	
6	0 17	2·80	8	1 83	3 41	4	1·24	5·30	5	3·01	4·52	1	0·08	1·19	0	0	0 14	54	15·84	24·87	11	Kudligi	
98	36 04	..	72	28·45	..	72	42 03	..	36	22·28	..	11	3·72	..	0	0·18	..	373	182 17	..		Total.	
6	3·33	2·59	7	2 64	6 30	6	6·83	5 21	3	2·03	4 41	1	0 31	1·32	0	0 01	0 21	34	16·55	24 87		Average.	
9	4 34	2·79	4	1 21	2·97	9	2 86	4 08	5	7 21	8 32	5	3 22	3 42	4	1·98	0·50	44	28 89	64 30	1	Markapur	Kurnool.
11	5 40	2 98	7	2 13	3·86	6	1 67	3·66	5	4·09	6 09	7	4 90	3 72	3	1·13	0 76	45	23 76	40 12	2	Cumbum	
7	5 74	4 83	10	3 21	4·74	7	4 23	5 40	5	3 07	4 21	4	2 46	2 29	1	0 79	0 20	41	20 85	26 72	3	Giddalur	
5	3·31	4·16	11	4·18	4·42	10	7·83	5 47	4	1 04	3 26	3	0·69	2·33	1	0 26	0 67	43	20 82	31 37	1	Allagadda	
14	4 46	5 30	9	5·56	0 58	8	3 57	6 34	9	1 30	4 65	0	0·09	1 04	0	0 07	0 13	46	19 57	31 54	4	Nandyal	

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District		Stations.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
Kurnool river	6	Kalva	0	0	0·15	0	0	0·06	0	0	0·10	2	0·38	0·75	1	1·49	1·01	5	0·05	3·01
	7	Owk ..	0	0	0·25	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·10	2	0·62	0·38	4	3·74	0·94	6	3·51	1·00
	8	Kolikuntla	0	0	0·01	0	0	0·01	0	0	0·07	0	0	0·45	4	6·82	1·20	4	3·07	3·01
	9	Atmakur	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·01	0	0	0·23	0	0	0·70	4	0·67	1·00	4	3·80	2·95
	10	Nandikotkur	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·02	0	0	0·19	1	0·32	0·15	3	1·57	1·40	6	3·80	2·96
	11	Kurnool	0	0	0·08	0	0	0·11	1	0·13	0·33	1	0·10	0·08	3	0·24	1·25	7	3·27	3·02
	12	Dhone	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	.	0	0·07	.	2	0·65	.	0	3·68	.
	13	Pyapalli	0	0	0·01	0	0	0·01	0	0	0·10	0	0·00	0·04	0	1·53	1·26	6	2·80	2·31
	14	Pattikonda	0	0	0·02	0	0	0·03	0	0	0·16	0	0·01	0·03	5	1·74	1·50	6	1·35	0·69
	15	Kodumur	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	..	0	0·01	..	5	2·00	.	2	1·02	..
		Total ..	0	0	..	0	0	.	1	0·13	..	9	2·26	..	40	25·40	.	73	42·10	..
		Average ..	0	0	0·06	0	0	0·05	0	0·01	0·10	0	0·10	0·53	3	1·69	1·30	5	2·81	2·99

Madras Presidency for the year 1911—*cont.*

July.			August.			September.			October.		November.			December.			Annual.			Stations.	District.
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.		
7	6·67	3·06	8	5·35	3·04	8	2·11	5·82	2	0·78	2·43	2	0·45	1·12	1	0·10	0·10	34	18·38	21·82	6	Kalsa	..
8	8·71	1·79	4	1·14	3·11	6	5·61	8·17	3	2·14	4·11	2	0·92	1·20	0	0	0·12	33	18·28	17·88	7	Owk	..
4	2·44	3·33	4	1·82	3·68	2	2·92	5·70	3	2·36	3·66	2	0·78	1·20	0	0	0·15	31	17·31	23·76	8	Kurkunda	..
12	8·84	6·77	21	5·45	6·24	7	6·77	6·62	3	2·78	3·75	2	0·65	1·16	1	0·23	0·17	43	18·34	30·64	8	Alganur	..
11	6·19	5·25	11	3·67	6·51	8	3·87	6·14	3	0·47	2·70	2	0	0·97	2	0·12	0·09	39	23·14	23·54	10	Sandikothur	..
11	6·09	4·98	10	3·85	6·51	7	3·46	6·99	3	1·40	3·46	1	0·18	1·09	1	0·23	0·17	43	19·07	26·90	11	Kurnool	..
4	0·78	..	4	2·80	..	7	2·06	..	2	0·76	..	2	0·44	..	1	0·28	..	21	16·42	..	12	Ibrao	..
8	4·39	3·89	7	3·29	3·21	7	3·33	3·45	3	1·76	4·54	3	0·51	1·20	2	1·02	0·19	39	18·46	25·88	13	Pyapalli	..
10	6·89	3·80	9	3·66	3·82	6	3·42	6·19	3	0·38	4·61	2	0·54	1·11	0	0	0·08	39	19·81	33·28	14	Pattikonda	..
10	6·04	..	13	3·70	..	6	3·45	..	2	1·47	..	2	0·32	..	0	0·01	..	39	22·50	..	15	Kolumur	..
126	73·67	..	221	48·66	..	103	53·26	..	56	34·44	..	36	16·16	..	14	5·46	..	550	306·22	..		Total.	
8	4·61	4·06	8	3·79	4·86	7	3·48	6·89	4	2·20	4·36	2	1·21	1·44	1	0·36	0·30	39	19·81	19·25		Average	

LIST OF ERRATA TO THE MONTHLY TABLES OF RAINFALL IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1911

Month	District	Station	Column	For	Read
	Ramnad	....	2 & 41	Tiruchuli	Arappukottai.
	Do.	Arappukottai	37	0·03	..
	Do.	Do	40	1	..
January ..	Do.	District average rainfall	37	..	0·94
	Do.	Do rainy days	40	..	1
	Tinnevelly ..	Nanguneri	28	0·4	0·36
	Travancore ..	Quilon division, Alleppey	4	0·1	0·13
	Do.	Padmanabhapuram division, Rajakamangalam	38	0·01	1·06
	Tinnevelly ..	Sadhapuram	37	1·89	0·29
February ..	Travancore ..	Padmanabhapuram division, Tiruvellar ..	38	0·23	0·43
	Ramnad	Arappukottai	37	0·76	..
	Do. ..	Do	40	1	..
March ..	Travancore ..	Padmanabhapuram division, Thamaracolam.	33	0·28	0·20
	Do	Do. Shantapudi ..	22	0·6	0·53
	Tanjore	Kodavasal	11	..	0·75
	Do	Do.	81	0	0·76
	Do	Do	31	0·15	0·99
	Do.	Do	39	0·14	0·76
	Do.	Do	39	1	2
	Do.	Adirampatam	26	0·73	0·79
	Do ..	District average	18	0·07	0·19
	Do.	Do.	28	0·52	0·49
	Do	Do.	30	0·70	0·78
	Ramnad	Tirappattur	36	0·76	0·76
	Do	Arappukottai	37	1·03	..
	Do.	Do.	40	2	..
	Do.	Sivakasi	26	7·36	1·35
April ..	Travancore ..	Kottayam division Kanjirapally ..	37	0·10	1·10
	Salem	Uttangarai	17	0·19	..
	Do.	Do	18	..	0·19
	Do.	Do.	34	0·19	0
	Do	Do	28	0·24	0·43
	Do	Thommampatti	15	0·10	..
	Do ..	Do.	17	..	0·15
	Do	District average excluding Veraud ..	15	0·18	0·12
	Do.	Do do. ..	18	0·13	0·15
	Do ..	Do do. ..	34	0·84	0·83
	Do.	Do. do. ..	35	1·12	1·13
	Do. ..	District average including Veraud ..	10	0·13	0·14
	Do.	Do do. ..	10	0·12	0·18
	Do.	Do. do ..	34	0·85	0·84
	Do.	Do do. ..	35	1·12	1·13
	Ramnad	Paramagudi	10	0·6	0·26
	Do	Arappukottai	37	1·22	..
	Do.	Do.	40	2	..
May ..	Tinnevelly ..	Vilattikulam	26	0·10	1·15
	Do.	Sankaranayinarkoil	10	0·0	0·03
	Travancore ..	Kottayam division, Kanjirapally	38	0·50	0·65
	Do. ..	Quilon division, Kayenkulam	20	0·30	0·30
	Do. ..	Hill stations, Peermade Residency ..	20	0	0·20
	Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu	32	2·65	2·85
	Vizagapatam ..	Padwa	26	1·12	0·13
	Do.	Gajapathinagaram	10	3·09	0·09
	Do.	Do.	29	10	0
	Do.	Bahuberuva	0	1·98	0·16
	Kistna	Bhimavaram	0	1·24	0·24
	Nellore	Pakala	31	..	0·30
	Do.	Do.	32	0·39	..
	Do.	Sulurpet	21	..	0·07
	Do.	Do	35	0·07	0·14
	Do.	Do.	38	0·43	0·50
	Do.	District average	19	0·01	0·
	Do.	Do.	20	0·01	0·
	Do	Do.	31	0·03	0·04
June ..	Do	Do.	31	0·13	0·26
	Do	Do.	32	0·11	0·09
	Tinnevelly ..	Kariangudi	12	0·44	0·14
	Travancore ..	Kottayam division, Kottayam taluk ..	10	0·70	2·78
	Do. ..	Do. Kottayam Engineer's office	7	1·18	1·70
	Do ..	Quilon division, Kayenkulam	4	0·71	0·70
	Do ..	Do Pattanapuram	35	11·17	11·07
	Do ..	Do. Arackavoo	38	0·04	0·80
	Do ..	Do. Quilon Engineer's office ..	20	4·09	0·04
	Do ..	Do Paraveor	28	..	4·0
	Do ..	Trichur division, Cherayikkal	38	1·03	0·02
	Do ..	Do. Trivandram	23	0·42	1·42
	Coimbatore ..	Udumalpet	13	0·50	1·50
	Coorg	Saldoreseare	38	10·84	10·64
	Do	Siddapura	24	9·27	0·27

Month.	District	Station.	Column	*Ist*	*Rest*
July ..	Vizagapatam	Jeypore	7	1 18	1·18
	Kistna ..	Pilora	14	2 77	1·27
	South Arcot	Villupuram	31	1 15	0·16
	Tanjore ..	Tirupandi	12	..	0 43
	Ramnad ..	Manakkudi	19	0·0	0 05
	Do ..	Ramnad	36	0 93	0 09
	Do. ..	Morukalum	24	..	0·31
	Do. ..	Do.	35	..	0·16
	Do. ..	Mudukulattur	24	0·31	..
	Do. ..	Aruppukottai	37	1 03	..
	Do. ..	Do.	40	2	..
	Travancore ..	Kottayam division, Motwatupuzhai taluk ..	22	1 64	0·66
	Vizagapatam ..	District average (Agency tract)	21	0 48	0 49
August ..	Ramnad ..	Aruppukottai	40	0	..
	Do ..	Varibrayiruppu	23	..	0·05
	Do. ..	Do	34	0 05	..
	Coorg ..	Suntikoppa	18	..	0·01
	Cuddapah ..	District average	3	0·11	0 01
	Vizagapatam ..	Koppili	30	0·05	0 02
	Kistna	District average	10	0 41	0·14
September ..	South Arcot ..	Bhuvanagiri	20	2·16	1·16
	Tanjore	Nannilam	16	3 28	0 28
	Travancore ..	Trivandrum Division district average ..	26	0 0	0 02
	Vizagapatam ..	Anakapalle	8	1 35	0 35
	Ramnad	Aruppukottai	37	0 13	..
October ..	Do.	Do	40	0	..
	Salem	Attur	30	0·49	3 49
	Do.	District average excluding Yercaud ..	23	4 25	0·28
	Do	Yercaud	22	0 24	..
	Vizagapatam ..	Anakapalle	35	1 63	0 63
	Tanjore	Kattumavadi	22	0 64	0 64
November ..	Tanjore	Olaipidaram	15	1·00	0·08
	Do	Kadayam	34	0 45	5 45
	Chittoor ..	Kalahasti	6	..	0 27
	Do	Tirupati	4	2.21	..
December ..	South Arcot ..	Panruti	1	0.17	0 13
	Tinnevelly ..	District average	28	1 11	0 21
	Travancore ..	Hill Stations, Peermade Magistrate's office	13	0·40	0·04
	Do. ..	Do. District average	36	..	2 31

Meteorological Office, Madras,
2nd March 1912

R. LL. JONES,
Meteorologist, Madras

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23 1912 [PRICE, 6 pice

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER

1912.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Temperature: Corrected Daily Means Dry	Wet.	Observed Extremes Max	Min	Solar Radiation Maximum Effect on Thermometer	Humidity	Wind: Travelled in 24 hours	Daily velocity	Depth of rain	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine	General weather
	Inches	°	°	°	°	Cts			Miles	Inches	Cts	Hrs.	
April	29·394	88·0	76·0	91·1	79·2	137·3	71	N.W. by N.	206	Nil	63	12·9	Fine.
11th Mon	·355	89·0	79·3	93·0	67·0	134·5	77	S.E.	160	—	25	10·3	Do.
14th Thur	·365	89·0	78·0	93·1	79·6	138·9	66	S.S.W. by W.	150	—	38	10·6	Do.
17th Wed	·316	88·0	76·0	93·0	67·4	136·0	66	W.N.W.	110	—	20	10·6	Do.
18th Thurs	·291	91·0	79·0	95·0	69·0	137·1	74	N.N.W.	143	—	20	10·6	Do.
19th Fri	·356	89·0	79·3	93·8	68·0	137·1	71	S.E. by S.	173	—	18	11·0	Do.
20th Sat.	·295	91·5	80·3	97·3	72·0	140·3	75	N.N.E.	210	—	10	10·2	Do.
21st Sun	·264	88·0	80·0	96·0	69·0	137·8	79						

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M. and 8 P.M. and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty two feet above the level of the sea and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind run and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 2·83 inches, the average due for the same period being 1·97 inches.

H. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director

Madras Observatory, 22nd April 1912.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

II-Sup.-7

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 17.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1912. [Price, 6 *pies*.

SEASON REPORT FOR MARCH 1912.

SECTION I.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of March 1912 and also the total fall from 1st April 1911, up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages of the forty years ending 1900.

Districts.	Averages for 40 years.			1910–1911.			1911–1912.		
	In the month.		From 1st April to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April to the month.
	Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	no.	inches.	inches.	no.	inches.	inches.	no.	inches.	inches.
Circars—									
1. Ganjam	2	0·80	45·55	1	0·76	84·60	..	0·22	39·22
2. Vizagapatam { Agency .. / Littoral ..	2	0·96	58·23	2	2·58	72·47	..	2·08	84·52
	1	0·58	40·98	1	0·55	52·55	1	0·42	57·26
3. Godavari	1	0·57	39·07	..	0·10	56·08	..	0·05	40·43
4. Kistna	1	0·38	35·96	..	..	44·71	..	0·15	32·63
5. Guntur	4	0·37	31·66	..	0·08	40·35	..	0·06	29·44
Deccan—									
6. Kurnool	..	0·18	25·76	..	0·01	32·56	..	..	20·33
7. Bellary	..	0·18	29·56	..	0·01	33·12	..	..	18·62
8. Anantapur	..	0·16	32·29	..	0·10	30·20	..	0·09	17·94
9. Cuddapah	..	0·16	27·84	..	0·01	38·48	..	..	20·82
Carnatic—									
10. Nellore	..	0·18	34·58	..	..	37·11	..	0·05	35·72
11. Madras *	1	0·38	48·04	..	..	44·27	..	..	32·30
12. Chingleput	..	0·21	48·11	..	0·01	40·95	..	..	38·88
13. South Arcot	1	0·32	44·79	..	0·01	41·27	..	0·13	44·16
Central—									
14. Chittoor	1	0·26	32·81	..	..	..	..	0·09	27·88
15. North Arcot	..	0·26	37·70	..	0·03	43·95	..	..	38·72
16. Salem	1	0·51	34·66	1	0·81	40·36	..	0·23	28·60
17. Coimbatore	1	1·50	26·58	1	0·26	30·07	..	0·06	22·11
18. Trichinopoly	1	0·33	32·20	..	0·04	32·94	..	..	28·49
South—									
19. Tanjore	..	0·41	44·23	..	0·02	35·91	..	0·01	43·75
20. Madura	1	0·31	30·72	1	0·20	31·02	..	0·04	26·45
21. Ramnad	1	0·30	23·91	..	0·03	23·72	..	0·11	25·08
22. Tinnevelly	0	1·49	27·26	1	0·60	18·07	1	0·44	20·91
West Coast—									
23. Malabar	1	0·74	116·69	1	0·23	131·60	..	0·08	109·07
24. South Canara	..	0·16	143·35	..	..	141·63	..	0·02	123·72
Hills—									
25. The Nilgiris	2	1·54	68·44	2	1·00	59·07	..	0·26	70·33

* Averages for 30 years ending 1893.

River freshes.—Slight in Tanjore and *nil* elsewhere. The Godavari and the Kistna were 1·3 foot below their respective aments.

Supplies received in tanks.—Sufficient except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Salem, Madura and in parts of Bellary, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly.

SECTION II.—Statement showing the extent of cultivation (Government and Minor Inam) for the month of March 1912.

Districts	In the month.				Up to the month.				Up to the month in the previous year				Average of the five previous years including that year for the corresponding period			
	First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Circars—																
Ganjam ..	400	121	974	4,300	182,339	184,023	22,206	20,051	237,623	196,110	16,650	16,165	234,921	206,761	20,240	19,508
Vizagapatam ..	..	18	4	175	91,892	873,841	38,628	*34,631	98,469	86,146	46,559	46,688	95,744	76,799	44,343	40,707
Godavari ..	6,296	1,376	5,476	7,989	274,216	284,182	71,854	64,264	2,332,153	1,939,176	666,666	634,076	448,408	476,849	111,362	128,046
Kistna	979	14	2,879	34,676	427,503	508,875	69,446	68,870	419,261	436,295	76,850	75,074	1,016,990	966,145	127,357	160,465
Guntur	6,564	131	417	696	1,073,108	261,746	141,902	187,026	1,604,038	263,729	156,395	159,234				
Total ..	6,271	1,637	9,750	48,100	2,544,358	1,202,859	312,671	411,411	4,812,544	3,039,463	863,469	854,501	2,550,184	1,430,353	303,849	468,678
Deccan—																
Karnool	1,979	164	336	781	2,078,622	68,094	39,935	11,012	1,922,787	54,444	46,200	26,336	1,889,754	51,651	46,178	15,711
Kullary	92	36	28	987	2,172,657	38,021	9,680	5,617	2,296,967	47,366	29,536	11,935	3,267,302	48,793	30,311	9,675
Anantapur ..	87,471	13,378	4,316	4,309	1,968,859	116,840	38,272	21,461	1,554,690	126,501	32,401	68,148	1,721,657	117,804	40,207	43,673
Cuddapah ..	2,629	284	4,196	3,628	897,214	57,930	97,513	28,856	1,231,781	262,693	63,611	67,459	1,331,950	167,621	49,802	62,464
Total ..	102,861	14,844	8,876	9,057	6,838,352	283,892	143,343	67,046	7,106,115	387,492	160,958	168,178	7,177,063	370,872	165,203	130,413
Carnatic—																
Nellore	1,467	1,270	785	2,891	680,839	235,740	48,145	33,590	963,241	226,778	58,186	38,060	645,019	231,218	53,844	25,985
Chingleput ..	77,152	18,692	6,940	21,286	260,559	271,474	32,687	98,611	222,477	351,464	30,696	104,449	218,067	363,850	30,645	106,018
South Arcot ..	36,909	8,318	16,301	10,346	*318,818	*318,818	122,363	77,890	994,209	226,255	107,540	77,498	886,367	342,564	120,051	77,233
Total ..	87,528	28,280	24,026	34,044	1,260,004	826,034	201 201	209,091	1,769,931	910,827	196,324	217,911	1,749,493	927,867	214,248	218,316
Central—																
Chittoor	498	1,622	1,652	1,893	452,819	66,746	21,895	23,928	332,903	98,184	28,894	60,487	343,839	92,339	24,250	39,038
North Arcot ..	13,477	2,369	2,933	13,190	705,928	242,878	108,710	98,287	462,881	270,028	122,218	138,169	471,814	261,372	106,946	109,564
Salem	2,204	870	1,846	1,141	398,141	74,810	129,378	28,232	1,895,602	85,835	153,670	37,806	*1,061,731	78,788	162,422	27,302
Coimbatore ..	1,851	18	1,186	782	1,773,185	95,128	220,646	20,631	1,686,812	80,077	196,691	24,143	2,070,506	93,546	228,217	33,908
Trichinopoly ..	2,355	1,478	2,883	5,043	1,084,729	168,256	62,638	60,864	1,074,771	163,906	76,168	67,536	1,063,299	166,490	68,738	66,199
Total ..	20,472	5,743	17,360	28,284	4,807,820	844,696	544,290	226,713	6,005,448	703,129	677,642	328,857	6,221,238	692,130	570,636	283,811
South—																
Tanjore	937	286	1,620	1,067	289,770	743,272	93,667	62,742	283,822	780,092	22,398	60,685	293,410	772,864	26,378	66,237
Madura	1,200	1,321	3,051	2,822	*1,005,988	*231,165	*60,278	*82,625	820,101	182,051	64,641	60,203	827,533	180,601	66,809	65,826
Ramnad	650	84	2,549	472	237,594	24,511	10,384	5,992	245,370	28,874	14,458	8,123	270,816	28,349	20,542	9,358
Tinnevelly ..	7,728	1,032	4,231	21,277	873,193	186,731	39,199	166,216	877,470	176,070	95,781	83,316	889,584	168,501	58,396	134,632
Total ..	10,515	2,725	11,405	25,638	2,196,861	1,225,782	155,728	262,082	1,824,763	1,171,604	139,359	226,304	1,880,343	1,167,013	171,311	244,745
West Coast—																
Malabar	441	2,254	..	664	748,847	842,237	24,617	228,812	764,844	844,832	28,482	250,674	726,679	827,669	30,629	242,880
South Canara ..	..	46	10	3,741	93,800	440,785	313	194,626	93,732	447,690	67	189,822	80,355	435,278	236	196,950
Total ..	441	6,302	10	4,726	803,197	990,022	24,930	423,438	858,576	901,887	28,549	440,496	784,032	972,946	30,707	437,830
Hills—																
The Nilgiris ..	80	..	..	..	69,759	5,204	2,032	..	82,472	4,378	3,063	..	62,004	3,063	2,870	..
Grand Total ..	232,468	63,231	73,508	181,388	19,308,345	5,830,971	1,414,938	1,811,378	21,810,781	7,202,760	1,989,364	2,330,845	19,845,907	6,515,252	1,569,297	1,776,877

* Revised figure.

SECTION III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and salt for the month of March 1912.

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					
		Rice, second sort.			Ragi.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Circars	1. Ganjam	9·3	9·1	11·1	18·9	18·9	19·8
	2. Vizagapatam	8·0	8·1	10·8	15·7	16·2	19·8
	3. Godavari	7·0	6·9	11·0	13·2	12·6	19·1
	4. Kistna	8·4	8·4	10·3	14·1	13·6	18·0
	5. Guntur	8·8	8·0	10·7	16·8	17·7	..
2. Deccan	6. Kurnool	7·6	7·4	9·1	14·6	14·6	..
	7. Bellary	7·4	7·4	8·8	16·2	16·2	..
	8. Anantapur	7·9	7·8	9·9	16·7	15·6	20·6
	9. Cuddapah	8·8	8·5	9·0	14·9	14·7	19·0
3. Carnatic	10. Nellore	8·3	8·6	11·3	15·7	15·4	18·9
	11. Chingleput	6·1	6·2	10·6	14·3	13·8	19·1
	12. Madras	7·7	7·6	9·8	12·8	12·8	19·7
	13. South Arcot	6·6	6·2	10·4	14·0	13·7	18·1
	14. Chittoor	8·6	8·2	10·8	13·8	13·4	18·1
4. Central	15. North Arcot	8·8	8·6	11·3	13·1	12·8	16·8
	16. Salem	7·8	7·7	10·3	13·3	14·8	17·8
	17. Coimbatore	7·6	7·6	9·5	13·8	14·8	17·0
	18. Trichinopoly	7·6	7·8	10·5	14·6	15·8	17·5
	19. Tanjore	8·1	8·8	10·7	13·7	13·4	17·8
5. South	20. Madura	7·3	7·4	10·0	13·3	12·8	18·0
	21. Ramnad	7·1	7·1	10·7	13·6	13·7	16·4
	22. Tinnevelly	8·0	8·0	10·4	14·8	14·6	16·7
6. West Coast	23. Malabar	7·0	7·8	8·9	..	..	..
	24. South Canara	8·2	8·2	11·4	..	..	..
7. Hills	25. The Nilgiris	7·4	7·5	8·2	12·3	11·8	13·7

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee—cont.								
		Cholam.			Cumbu.			Salt.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.†
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	1. Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	24·6	24·6	24·6
	2. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	14·1 (a)	14·3	19·6	23·3	23·0	23·7
	3. Godavari	‡ 14·5	§ 15·3	18·1	13·6	13·0	..	22·8	22·3	22·3
	4. Kistna	13·5	14·2	17·1	14·7	14·2	..	23·0	23·0	22·6
	5. Guntur	13·7	13·3	18·8	12·4	12·4	17·2	22·2	22·7	23·6
2	6. Kurnool	‡ 14·4	‡ 14·8	20·6	13·4	12·4	16·1	19·4	19·6	19·3
	7. Bellary	‡ 13·0	‡ 13·6	17·0	..	..	..	17·8	17·3	17·9
	8. Anantapur	‡ 14·8	‡ 14·4	18·8	(a)16·2	15·6	19·0	16·8	15·8	16·2
	9. Cuddapah	‡ 14·6	‡ 14·9	19·3	13·4	12·1	17·1	20·7	20·8	20·8
	10. Nellore	13·5	13·2	17·3	13·9	12·8	16·4	26·3	25·4	26·1
3	11. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·4	25·0	25·3
	12. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	27·4	27·6	26·6
	13. South Arcot	..	..	..	12·8	12·4	15·1	22·0	23·1	23·3
	14. Chittoor	..	..	..	13·0	13·0	16·8	22·7	23·8	23·2
	15. North Arcot	..	..	..	12·6	12·9	16·7	23·1	23·2	
4	16. Salem	12·6	13·6	15·8	11·0	11·2	17·3	19·6	19·9	19·7
	17. Coimbatore	12·3	11·9	16·6	13·1	13·4	16·1	19·1	19·3	19·7
	18. Trichinopoly	§ 13·7	§ 13·6	16·6	12·8	13·4	17·0	20·4	20·3	20·7
	19. Tanjore	..	..	..	12·6	13·4	..	24·5	24·6	21·0
5	20. Madura	§ 11·0	§ 13·3	16·4	11·2	11·4	18·6	21·0	21·2	22·1
	21. Ramnad	12·8	11·0	14·5	11·4	11·3	15·3	22·7	23·7	23·6
	22. Tinnevelly	11·7	11·5	14·5	13·7	13·8	13·0	24·0	24·7	25·3
6	23. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·5	18·7	18·8
	24. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	21·2	21·2	21·8
7	25. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·9	16·1	16·1

* Of the fifteen years ending 1910–1911.
† Of the three years ending 1910–1911.
‡ Average of white and yellow cholam.
§ Includes blank cholam.
(a) Revised figure.

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in eight districts, fell in eight and rose in nine; ragi was stationary in five districts, fell in six and rose in twelve; cholam was stationary in two districts, fell in eight and rose in four; cumbu was stationary in three districts, fell in five and rose in ten; salt was stationary in five districts, fell in nine and rose in eleven.

DEPT. OF REV. SECT., SUR., LAND RECORDS AND AGRI., BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS. 22nd April 1912

S. SWAMINATHA AIYAR, *Ag. Secretary.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1912. [Price, 6 *pies*

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH APRIL 1912.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts.	Rainfall in inches.			Price in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice			Ragi.			Cholam			Cumbu.		
	In the week	1912	Average of 40 years.	Average for April.*	Last week	This week	Average for April.*	Last week	This week	Average for April.*	Last week	This week.	Average for April.*	Last week.	This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam	0·6	1·0	0·7	11·1	9·1	9·2	12·3	16·6	16·6				..		
Vizagapatam. (A.	0·3	0·7	1·2	10·8	8·2	8·1	18·8	15·3	15·3	..	16·9	16·9	18·8	13·8	13·6
Vizagapatam. (L.	0·1	0·4	0·6												
Godavari	..	0·1	2·7	11·3	7·9	8·6	19·4	13·6	13·2	16·8	10·8	10·8		12·1	12·7
Kistna	..	..	0·2	10·2	7·5	7·6	16·2	13·3	13·7	17·8	13·4	13·3		14·8	14·8
Guntur	..	..	0·8	10·6	7·3	7·3	..	15·8	15·6	18·3	13·6	12·3	17·1	13·6	12·7
Deccan.															
Kurnool	..	0·1	0·2	6·8	7·4	7·4	..	15·0	15·0	20·0	14·5	14·6	16·1	16·2	14·2
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	6·6	6·6	..	..	..	..	14·0	14·0	..	..	
Bellary	..	0·4	0·5	8·3	7·2	7·2	..	16·6	16·7	17·6	13·6	13·6	17·8	..	
Sandur	..	..	..	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	13·4	13·4	..	..	
Anantapur	..	0·1	0·3	10·6	7·7	7·6	20·8	15·8	15·2	18·0	14·6	14·1	17·8	16·0	16·6
Cuddapah	..	..	0·3	8·6	7·0	8·0	13·8	16·6	16·1	15·0	14·0	14·6	17·1	13·8	13·1
Carnatic															
Nellore	..	..	0·2	11·0	8·6	8·6	16·7	16·3	16·6	17·1	14·6	14·2	16·3	13·6	13·6
Chingleput	..	..	0·3	10·7	8·9	8·9	16·1	13·1	13·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	0·4	9·5	†	†	15·6	13·8	13·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	0·5	10·4	8·2	8·6	15·6	14·8	13·7	..	..		14·9	15·2	13·1
Central.															
Chittoor	..	..	0·6	10·8	8·3	8·3	19·4	13·4	13·6	..	..	..	17·1	12·4	12·1
North Arcot	..	0·5	0·6	10·3	6·6	8·0	17·3	13·7	13·7	..	..	..	16·8	12·1	11·9
Salem	..	0·2	0·6	10·0	7·6	7·5	16·0	14·6	13·2	16·6	13·7	13·8	16·7	10·9	10·9
Coimbatore	..	0·8	2·0	9·5	7·1	7·4	17·2	14·7	14·6	16·2	11·3	11·3	18·0	12·0	11·9
Trichinopoly	..	..	1·0	10·3	7·2	7·3	17·4	14·8	14·8	12·6	14·3	14·4	17·1	13·9	13·4
South.															
Tanjore	0·1	0·6	0·7	10·5	8·1	8·1	17·7	14·1	14·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pudukkottai	0·1	0·4	..	..	8·6	8·7	..	13·8	14·1	..	14·8	14·0	..	12·2	13·1
Madura	0·6	0·5	1·9	10·6	7·2	7·2	17·4	12·6	12·7	16·8	10·8	12·7	16·3	11·2	10·8
Ramnad	0·4	0·6	2·6	10·8	7·6	7·6	18·2	13·8	13·9	14·8	11·6	11·7	16·9	11·7	11·4
Tinnevelly	0·2	1·5	1·6	10·3	8·0	8·1	17·1	15·2	16·0	12·7	11·0	14·1	13·3	12·7	13·6
West Coast.															
Malabar	0·7	1·1	2·3	9·1	7·6	7·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
South Canara	0·3	0·4	1·1	11·1	8·7	8·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	1·2	1·6	1·8	..	6·3	6·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cochin	0·6	1·6	..	..	7·7	7·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills															
The Nilgiris	3·0	4·4	2·5	8·8	7·4	7·3	13·7	12·8	13·6	..	..	.	..		

A. = Agency. L. = Littoral.
* Average of the 15 years ending 1910-1911. † Not sold.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Rasselkonda reservoir 35·7 feet deep; Sanda reservoir not reported. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi and gingelly; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Transplanted sugarcane in three taluks. Standing crops not improving in parts for want of water. Harvested greengram, outturn fair to normal; sugarcane and tobacco, poor to fair; gingelly and chillies, fair; ragi, poor. Pasture generally insufficient; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Godavari 3·2 feet below the anikat. Ploughing, watering, manuring, transplanting and weeding in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested gingelly, ragi, pulses, chillies, cholam and sugarcane, outturn fair to normal; tobacco, cumbu, cotton, paddy and onions, fair. Pasture sufficient except in four taluks and in four divisions; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in two taluks. Kistna 1·6 feet below the anikat; discharge through head sluices *nil*. Manuring and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, outturn normal; gingelly, fair to normal; paddy, fair. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Manuring of lands for the next season. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, tobacco, ragi and second crop paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient. Tungabhadra 5·57 feet below the anikat, but supply sufficient for present requirements. Preparing of lands for the next season. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton and paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, preparing of lands for the next season, removing of rank grass, weeding, manuring, planting of sugarcane and harrowing in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested sugarcane, outturn fair to normal; second crop paddy, fair. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient except in one taluk and in parts of another. Condition of cattle good except in one village of one taluk.

SANDUR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and manuring in progress. Standing betel crop good. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except under wells and spring channels in parts. Ploughing of black-cotton soil lands, sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam and korra, and weeding and watering of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested cholam, outturn fair to normal; paddy, ragi and korra, fair; cotton, poor to fair. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, indigo, ragi and korra, and hoeing in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, gingelly, sugarcane, onions, some groundnut, korra, paddy and cholam; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient No flow over the Nellore anikat; discharge sufficient. Sowing of second crop paddy, gingelly, indigo and hemp in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, tobacco, cotton and castor, outturn fair to normal; gingelly, fair. Pasture available except in parts; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient Prospects fair.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Weeding and transplanting of paddy in small areas in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi, outturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts Ploughing, manuring, sowing of paddy and cumbu, rising tobacco seedling, baling, weeding of paddy and cholam and transplanting of paddy and tobacco in progress in parts Standing crops fair; but indigo fading in one taluk for want of rain. Harvested paddy, ragi, gingelly, sugarcane, groundnut, varagu and cumbu, outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Transplanting of paddy and ragi, planting of sugarcane and baling for standing crops under wells in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane, outturn poor to normal. Pasture and fodder insufficient in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment procurable. Grain stocks generally sufficient for local requirements. Prospects fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing for sowing, weeding and transplanting of ragi and paddy in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good Employment procurable. Grain stocks sufficient for local requirements Prospects generally fair

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing or transplanting of paddy and ragi, sowing of cumbu and planting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn bad to normal; ragi and sugarcane, fair to normal; cholam and cotton, fair; gingelly, bad to fair. Pasture sufficient except in five taluks and fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects moderate

COIMBATORE

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Five feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode Sowing of cholam, cumbu and paddy in parts Standing crops fair, but dry crops withering in parts of two taluks. Harvested paddy; outturn normal. Pasture insufficient, but fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient for local requirements.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in rain-fed tanks. No flow at or over the Grand Anikat. Paddy transplanted and cholam and cumbu sown in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cumbu; outturn fair. Pasture scanty, but fodder available. Condition of cattle fair Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over the Grand Anikat and no discharge. Raising of tobacco and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, gingelly, ragi and tobacco; outturn fair Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available Grain stocks sufficient Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply not reported. Sowing of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops good except in parts. Pasture insufficient, but fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of two taluks. Discharge from the Perennis not reported. Ploughing and sowing of cholam in progress in parts Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder insufficient in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Prospects fair. Grain stocks generally sufficient and employment available.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing of wet and dry lands and weeding of cotton in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good; but paddy withering in one taluk. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to fair; cotton, tobacco and chillies, fair; cumbu, samai and ragi, poor. Pasture insufficient except in parts and fodder scanty in one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Prospects fair. Grain stocks sufficient for local requirements and employment available.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over the Srivaikuntam anicut, but discharge adequate for existing requirements. Ploughing of wet and dry lands, sowing and transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to fair; cotton, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts; fodder generally available. Grain stocks generally sufficient and labourers find employment.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient except in four taluks. Pasture sufficient in three taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Prospects fair except in one taluk. Employment available and grain stocks sufficient.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing for and sowing of first rice crop in progress in parts. Standing third rice crop fair. Harvested paddy in parts; outturn fair. Pasture generally scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain stocks sufficient and labour available.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasture sufficient. Ploughing continues. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Pitting, manuring and sowing of main crops in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Prospects fair. Grain stocks sufficient and employment procurable.

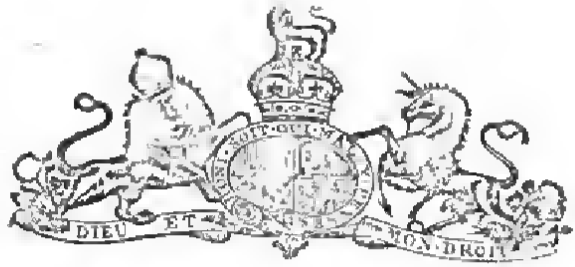
SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 20th April 1912.—Light rain in South, West Coast, and parts Circars; heavy rains Nilgiris. Standing crops fair to good. Harvest of paddy, dry crops, sugarcane proceeding; outturn fair to normal. Sowings dry crops and paddy proceeding normally. Condition of cattle good; fodder and water generally sufficient. Prices stationary but show tendency to rise.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND REG. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
23rd April 1912.

S. SWAMINATHA AIYAR,
Ag. Secretary.

MADRAS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART III

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8 (1).] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1912. [Price, 9 pies.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

ഇന്ത്യാലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ട് 1912 മാർച്ച് 18-ാം തീയതി ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം പ്രാപിക്കുകയും ആയതു എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. V OF 1912.

1912 ലെ 5 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

THE PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES ACT, 1912.

1912 ലെ മുൻകരുതൽ ഒത്തൊരുമ സംഘ ആക്ട്.

ഇതിൽ അടങ്ങിയ വിവരങ്ങൾ.

പ്രാരംഭം.

വകുപ്പുകൾ.

1. മുൻപേപ്പേരും വ്യാപ്തിയും.
2. നിർവ്വചിവരണങ്ങൾ.
3. ആക്ട് സംബന്ധിക്കുക.

സാധാരണം.

4. ഉറപ്പിക്കാവുന്ന അവകാശം.
5. ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ നിയമം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം.
6. ഉൻകരുതൽ കരുതലോടെ സംഘങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുക.
7. രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത സംഘം പ്രീമിയമോ അംശദായമോ പൊക്കൊണ്ടുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

വകുപ്പുകൾ.
8. ചട്ടങ്ങൾ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുക.
9. ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ പകർപ്പുകൾ കിട്ടേണ്ടതിനുള്ള അവകാശം.
10. മെമ്പർമാരുടെ റജിസ്റ്റർ പുസ്തകം.
11. അധികാരപ്പെട്ടത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതും ഓഫീസ് എടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതും അടച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞതും ആയ സൊസൈറ്റി മേൽ ഗ്രാസിഫ്പ്പെടുത്തുക.
12. ആഡിറ്റ്സ്.
13. വസ്തുക്കണക്കും ഭൂതനിലവും കണക്കപത്രവും.
14. വാർഷികണക്കും മറ്റും എടുപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും ഗ്രാസിഫ്പ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുക.
15. രക്ഷാഭോഗ ഉടമ്പടിചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുടെ ജീവിതത്തിന്മേൽ അല്ലാത്ത മറ്റു ജീവിതത്തിന്മേൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന രക്ഷാഭോഗങ്ങളുടെ കൈമാറ്റം.
16. കണക്കുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുക.
17. ഭരണപക്ഷണ വിസ്താരം.
18. റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തുക.
19. ഇടപാടു തീർക്കുന്നവർ.
ആപ്പീലുകൾ.
20. അപ്പീലുകൾ.
ശിക്ഷകളും നടപടിയും.
21. ആക്ട് അനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കാത്തതിനുള്ള ശിക്ഷ.
22. രേഖകൾ കളവായുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ശിക്ഷ.
23. കേസുകൾ എടുത്തു വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുക.
കുടിശ്ശിക.
24. ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.
വിവിധം.
25. ഇപ്പോൾ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഉടമ്പടികൾക്കു മോക്ഷം കിട്ടുന്നു.
26. ആക്ടിലെ നിയമങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാകുവാൻ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർന്മെന്റിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGULATION OF PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

ഉൻകാലത്ത് രക്ഷാഭോഗ സംഘങ്ങൾ ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു നിയമിപ്പാനുള്ള കൃത്യമാക്ട്.

ഉൻകാലത്ത് രക്ഷാഭോഗ സംഘങ്ങൾ ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു നിയമിക്കുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ശ്രീനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ആമുഖം.

ഹ്രസ്വനാമം തുടക്കം.

1. (1) ഒരു ആക്ടിനു 1912 ലെ ഉൻകാലത്ത് രക്ഷാഭോഗസംഘ ആക്ട് (Provident Insurance Societies Act) എന്നു പേർപറയാം.

(2) ഇതു ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ബലൂചിസ്ഥാനം സന്തൽപർഗണയും സ്പിതിപാർഗണയും ഉൾപ്പെടെ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യ മുഴുക്കെ വ്യാപിക്കും.

നിർവ്വചനങ്ങൾ.

2. ഒരു ആക്ടിൽ വിഷയത്തിലോ സന്ദർഭത്തിലോ വിരുദ്ധമായി യാതൊന്നും ഇല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം—

(i) "കോട്ട്" എന്നതിനു ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിൽ അതുല്യമായ അധികാരമുള്ള പ്രധാന സിവിൽ കോട്ട് എന്നർത്ഥമാകും. അതിൽ ഹൈകോട്ട് അതിന്റെ സാധാരണ സിവിൽ അതുല്യമായ അധികാരം പ്രയോഗിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ ഹൈകോട്ടും ഉൾപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യും :

(2) "കണക്കാക്കുക" എന്നതിനു ജീവ രക്ഷാഭോഗ ഉടമ്പടി പ്രകാരമുള്ള കണക്കു ബാക്കി എടുത്തു പത്തുമാസത്തിനകം തുടർച്ചയായിട്ടുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഓരോ പത്തുമാസകാലത്തും അങ്ങനെ കണക്കു ബാക്കി കൂടി ഇടാത്തപക്ഷം കാലൻസർ കൊല്ലമാ എന്നർത്ഥമാകയും ചെയ്യും:

(3) "ജീവ രക്ഷാഭോഗ വ്യാപാരം" എന്നതിനു മനുഷ്യ ജീവിതത്തിന്മേൽ രക്ഷാഭോഗ ഉടമ്പടികളെ ചെയ്കയോ ആയവ ഉടമ്പടിപ്രകാരം ബാദ്ധ്യത തീർക്കയോ മനുഷ്യ ജീവിതത്തിന്മേൽ വർദ്ധനങ്ങളും നൽകുകയോ ചെയ്ക എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു:

(4) "മനുഷ്യ ജീവിതത്തിന്മേലുള്ള രക്ഷാഭോഗ ഉടമ്പടി" എന്നതിനു (ആകസ്മികതാൽമാത്രം ഉണ്ടായ മരണം ഒഴികെ) മരിക്കുമ്പോഴോ മനുഷ്യജീവിതത്തിന്മേൽ ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല അനിശ്ചിത സംഗതിയും സംഭവിക്കുമ്പോഴോ പണം കൊടുപ്പാൻ ഉറപ്പിക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല ആധാരമോ മനുഷ്യ ജീവിതത്തിന്മേൽ ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കാലത്തേക്കു പ്രീമിയം (രക്ഷാഭോഗ വീതം) അടവാൻ കീഴ്പ്പെട്ടതിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു കരാറിനെ തെളിയിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ആധാരമോ എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു:

(5) "രക്ഷാഭോഗ ഉടമ്പടിക്കാരൻ" എന്നതിനു മുൻകൂട്ടൽ രക്ഷാഭോഗ ഉടമ്പടി സംബന്ധമായിട്ടുള്ള കരാർ ഉറപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉടമ്പടിയുടെ (പാലിസിയുടെ) നിയമാനുസൃത കൈവശക്കാരൻ തൽഫലം ആരെന്നു ആ അർത്ഥം എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു:

(6) ഒരു മുൻകൂട്ടൽ രക്ഷാഭോഗ സംഘം മനുഷ്യ ജീവിതത്തിന്മേൽ വർദ്ധനങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ "ഉടമ്പടി" എന്നതിൽ ആയവ ഒരു വർദ്ധനം കൊടുപ്പാനുള്ള കരാറു തെളിയിക്കുന്ന ആധാരം ഉൾപ്പെടുകയും "ഉടമ്പടിക്കാരൻ" എന്നതിൽ വർദ്ധനം ലഭിക്കുന്നവനും ഉൾപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യും:

(7) "നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട" എന്നതിനു ഒരു ആകസ്മികതാ ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു:

(8) "മുൻകൂട്ടൽ രക്ഷാഭോഗ സംഘം" എന്നതിനു വല്ല ആളുടെയും ജനനമൊ വിവാഹമൊ മരണമൊ ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോഴൊ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന മറ്റു അനിശ്ചിത സംഗതിയൊ ഓരോ കാലത്തിലുള്ള അനിശ്ചിത സംഗതികൾക്കു സംഭവിക്കുമ്പോഴൊ കൊടുപ്പാനായി പണം ഉറപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു രക്ഷാഭോഗ വീതങ്ങളെ (പ്രീമിയങ്ങളെ) ഭാഗശഃ കൈക്കൊള്ളുന്ന വല്ല ആളെയും ജനത്തെയും യോഗത്തെ (ഇതു ഏകാംഗയോഗമൊ ഏകാംഗയോഗമല്ലാത്തതൊ ആയാലും വേണ്ടതില്ല) എന്നർത്ഥമായിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യും:

(9) "രജിസ്ട്രാർ" എന്നതിനു ഈ ആക്ടപ്രകാരം രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികളും നടത്തുവാൻ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ട് നിയമിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ആളും എന്നർത്ഥമായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

ആക്ട് ബാധകമാകുന്നതു്.

3. വല്ല ജീവ രക്ഷാഭോഗ ഉടമ്പടിയിന്മേലൊ വല്ല ഒരു ജീവിതത്തിന്മേലുള്ള ഒരു കൂട്ടം ജീവരക്ഷാഭോഗ ഉടമ്പടികളിന്മേലൊ അമ്പതുറുപ്പികയിൽ അധികമായ ഒരു വർദ്ധനമൊ ആകപ്പാടെ അമ്പതുറുപ്പികയിൽ അധികമായ ഒരു സംഖ്യയൊ കൊടുപ്പാൻ എഴുന്നതൊ വല്ല ഒരു ജീവിതത്തിന്മേലും ജീവരക്ഷാഭോഗ ഉടമ്പടി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു രക്ഷാഭോഗ വീതമൊ (പ്രീമിയങ്ങളൊ) അംശകളായകണക്കിലൊ ഒരു കൊടുത്തേക്കാ കൂട്ടിച്ചിട്ടതിനു കണക്കാക്കുമ്പോൾ അടക്കാവുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ഇരുനൂറമ്പതുറുപ്പികയിൽ അധികമായ വല്ല സംഖ്യയെയിലും പ്രീമിയങ്ങളൊ അംശകളായകണക്കിലൊ ഇരുപതുറുപ്പികയിൽ കുറയാതിരിക്കുന്നതും മറിക്കുകയൊ അനിശ്ചിതമായ ഒരു സംഭവം ഉണ്ടാകയൊ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അവസാനിപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതും ആയ സംഗതിയിൽ വല്ല ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിലും ഇരിപത്തഞ്ചുറുപ്പികയിൽ അധി

കമായ വല്ല സംഭാവനകളിലും തന്നിൽ പ്രീതിയുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനോ ശത്രുതയുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനോ ആയി കൈക്കൊള്ളുകയോ കൈക്കൊൾവാൻ ഏല്പിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതോ ആയി ജീവ രക്ഷാ ദോഷ വ്യാപാരം നടത്തുന്ന വല്ല ഉൻകത്തൽ രക്ഷാദോഷ സംഘത്തിനും ഒരു ആളിൽ പറഞ്ഞ യാതൊന്നും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതുമല്ല.

എന്നാൽ ഒരു ആൾക്ക് ജീവ രക്ഷാദോഷ വ്യാപാരം നടത്തുന്ന വല്ല ഉൻകത്തൽ രക്ഷാദോഷ സംഘത്തിനും സംബന്ധിക്കുമോ എന്നു തീർപ്പുപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിൽ സംഘം ഒരു ആൾക്കു നടപ്പായിവരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പെ ചെയ്ത കാര്യങ്ങൾ കൂടി ആലോചനയിൽ എടുത്തുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

അധികാരം.

4. വല്ല പ്രീമിയമോ അംശദായമോ കൊടുക്കുന്ന ആൾ അല്ലാത്ത വേറെ വല്ല ആളോ ആയ ഒരാളുടെ കാര്യമോ കർത്തവ്യമോ കൂടിയോ അവനുമായി നടപ്പുള്ള സഹോദരനോ സഹോദരിയോ മരിച്ചാൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിനു പണം ഉറപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി യാതൊരു ഉൻകത്തൽ രക്ഷാദോഷ സംഘവും വല്ല പ്രീമിയമോ അംശദായമോ കൈക്കൊണ്ടുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

ഉറപ്പിക്കുന്ന തുകയുടെ.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ നിയമം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

5. ഏതു ഉൻകത്തൽ രക്ഷാദോഷ സംഘവും അതിന്റെ ചട്ടങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു—

(a) സംഘത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം ഇന്നതെന്നും അതിന്റെ പേരും ആയി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യിപ്പിട്ട ആപ്പീസും കാണിക്കുകയും,

(b) പ്രീമിയങ്ങളും അംശദായങ്ങളും ആയി കൊല്ലംതോറും സംഘത്തിനു കിട്ടുന്ന സംഭ്യയിൽനിന്നു സംഘത്തിന്റെ കാര്യാദികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിന്റെ ചെലവിനായി കൊടുക്കാവുന്ന വിധം ഇന്നതെന്നു നിണ്ണയിക്കയും,

(c) സംഘത്തിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ വല്ല കാര്യവും ചട്ടത്താലോ നടവടിയാലോ പിടിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ അതിനെ വല്ല പ്രകാരവും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി കാര്യം ചെയ്യുന്ന സമയത്തു സംഘം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണെന്നു വല്ലാ കടങ്ങളും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിനു നിയമിക്കുകയും,

(d) നിണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെടാവുന്ന വേറെ വല്ല കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കും നിയമിക്കുകയും,

ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഉൻകത്തൽ രക്ഷാദോഷ സംഘങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യേ.

6. (1) ഏതു ഉൻകത്തൽ രക്ഷാദോഷ സംഘവും ഒരു ആളിൽ നടപ്പായി വന്ന ഉൻകത്തൽ രക്ഷാദോഷ സംഘത്തിനുള്ളിലോ ഒരു ആളിൽ നടപ്പായിവന്ന ശേഷം സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണെങ്കിൽ അതു വല്ല പ്രീമിയമോ അംശദായമോ കൈക്കൊള്ളുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായോ ഒരു ആളിൽനിന്നു രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതായി സംഘത്തിന്റെ ആപ്പീസ് സ്ട്രീട്ടിക് ഇന്ത്യയുടെ ഏതു ഭാഗത്തിനിന്നുവൊ ആ ഭാഗത്തേക്കുള്ള രജിസ്ട്രാരോടു അപേക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതും സംഘത്തിന്റെ ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു പ്രതി അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) ആവശ്യമായ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഒരു ആളിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു തൃപ്തിയായാൽ രജിസ്ട്രാർ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ കിട്ടി ബോധിച്ചതിനു രസീതി കൊടുക്കുകയും സംഘവും അതിന്റെ ചട്ടങ്ങളും രജിസ്റ്റാക്കുകയും വേണം.

(3) ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ അവയിൽ വല്ലതിലൊ ഒരു ആളിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായാലെന്നു രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കു തൃപ്തിവരാത്തപക്ഷം അദ്ദേഹം ആവശ്യമായ ചട്ടങ്ങളും ഒരു ആളിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തതായ ഇന്നിന്ന കാര്യത്തിലെന്നു കാണിക്കുന്നതും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഒരു ചട്ടമൊ ചട്ടങ്ങളൊ 60 ദിവസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു എഴുതിച്ചു കൊടുപ്പാൻ ആ സംഘത്തോടാവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതും കൂടാതെ രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കു സംഘത്തിനു താൽകാലികമായ അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(4) (3) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരറിയിപ്പു കിട്ടിയാൽ ഉൽക്കർഷേച്ഛ സംഘം ഒരു ആക്ഷിനു യോജിപ്പായി ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഒരു ചട്ടമോ ചട്ടം - ൽ 60 ദിവസത്തിനകത്തിൽ രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കു എഴുതിവച്ചു കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതും അങ്ങിനെ എഴുതിവച്ചു കിട്ടിയാൽ ആയാൾ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ കിട്ടിയോധിച്ചതായി നടിനി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ഇതിനു മുമ്പെ നിയമിച്ച പ്രകാരം സംഘവും അങ്ങിനെ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത സംഘം പ്രീതിയുടെ അവകാശങ്ങൾ നടപ്പാക്കൽ.

7. യാതൊരു ഉൽകൃഷ്ട സഹകാരിത്വ സംഘവും ഒരു ആക്ഷിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലാത്തടത്തോളം പല്ല പ്രീതിയുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ ഇതിനു മുമ്പെ ഒരു കോടതിയും നടപ്പാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതുമല്ല.

എന്നാൽ ഒരു പിടിക്കു ഒരു ആക്ട് നടപ്പായിവരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പെ സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഘത്തിനും—

(a) ആ സംഘം 6 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (1) - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടുവാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ—രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതായ രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ കല്പനയുടെ തിയതിമുതൽക്കും,

(b) ആ സംഘം മേൽപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഒരു ആക്ട് നടപ്പായിവന്ന ഉടനെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതിനും ബാധകമല്ല.

8. (1) ഒരു ഉൽകൃഷ്ട സഹകാരിത്വ സംഘത്തിന്റെ വല്ല ചട്ടവും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു തുടയുന്നതും ഒരു ആക്ഷപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നതുവരെ സ്വാധീനമായിരിക്കുന്നതുമല്ല. ഭേദഗതി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുവാനായി ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയ ചട്ടത്തിന്റെ ഒരു പകർപ്പു രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കു തയ്യാറാക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു

(2) ഒരു ചട്ടത്തിൽ വല്ല ഭേദവും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കു വിപരീതമായിട്ടുള്ളതും ഉള്ളതു രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യമായാൽ അദ്ദേഹം തുടയുന്നതു രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു എന്നു സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതു ഒരു രശീതി ആ സംഘത്തിനു തുടയുപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

9. എല്ലാ ഉൽകൃഷ്ട സഹകാരിത്വ സംഘത്തിന്റെയും ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു പ്രതി ആ സംഘത്തിലെ വല്ല മെമ്പരും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു തുടയുന്നതിനു വിലയൊന്നും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതില്ലാത്ത മാറു വല്ല അവസരത്തിലും ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു പ്രതി ഒരു മുദ്രപ്പിടിയിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു സംഖ്യ തുടയാൻ തുടച്ചുമേൽ ആ സംഘം കൊടുക്കുന്നതും ധർമ്മം.

ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ പകർപ്പുകൾ കിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള അവകാശം.

1882 ലെ 6. 10. 1882 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കമ്പനി സംബന്ധമായ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാത്ത എല്ലാ ഉൽകൃഷ്ടത സഹകാരിത്വ സംഘവും അതിലെ മെമ്പർമാരുടെ പേരിലുള്ളതും മേൽവിലാസങ്ങളുടെയും ഒരു രജിസ്റ്റർ പുസ്തകം നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട മാതിരിയിൽ ഒരുപ്പിടിക്കേണ്ടതും അതു കാണ്മാനുള്ള അവകാശം ഏതു മെമ്പർക്കും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

മെമ്പർമാരുടെ രജിസ്റ്റർ പുസ്തകം.

11. ഒരു ഉൽകൃഷ്ട സഹകാരിത്വ ഉടമ്പടി സംഘത്തിന്റെ വല്ല ഭൂമിയിലോ പരമ്പരാഗതമായോ ആപ്പിസ്സുവകയായി പ്രയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന മറ്റു കായ്ങ്ങളിലോ സാമാന്യമായി അധികാരം, ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്ന അസ്സൽ ഉടമ സമ്മതപത്രം ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനെ പ്രയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഒഴിഞ്ഞുനിൽക്കുന്നതിനു അസ്സൽ ഉടമ പ്രയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതും മറ്റുമായുള്ള ഭൂമി അസ്സൽ ഉടമ പ്രയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു.

ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി അസ്സൽ ഉടമയുടെയും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ കുടിയാന്റെയും ഇടയിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഏതു തർക്കവും ഒരു ആർബിട്രേഷനു വിടുന്നതിനു അവർ സമ്മതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി കരുതപ്പെടുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

1882 ലെ 6

12. 1882 ലെ ട്രസ്റ്റ് കമ്പനി സംബന്ധമായ ഭേദഗതികൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യിട്ടില്ലാത്ത എല്ലാ ഗൺകമ്പനികൾക്കും രക്ഷാധികാര സംഘത്തിനും എല്ലാ കമ്പനിയുടെയും അറിയിപ്പുകളും നോട്ടീസുകളും മറ്റും ഒരു ഫീസ് ഈടായിരിക്കുകയും ആ ഫീസ്സ്റ്റാമ്പിന്റെ പുറത്തു എല്ലാവരും കാണത്തക്ക സ്ഥലത്തു അതിന്റെ പേർ വ്യക്തമായ അക്ഷരത്തിൽ അച്ചു കാണിക്കുകയും കാണിച്ചു കൊണ്ടു വെക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും ആ ആഫീസിന്റെ ഇരിപ്പിടത്തെയും അതിൽ വല്ല മാറ്റവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനേയും പറ്റി രജിസ്ട്രാക്ക് ആ സമയം എഴുതിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

അച്ചിടൽ.

13. എല്ലാ ഗൺകമ്പനി രക്ഷാധികാര സംഘവും ഓരോ കൊല്ലം വക്കു കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന മാതിരിയിൽ ഒരു പരമാവധി കണക്കു മുതൽ നിലവു കണക്കുപത്രവും തയ്യാറാക്കി നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ സത്യപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന യോഗ്യതകളും ഉള്ളവനായ ഒരു കണക്കുപരിശോധകനെക്കൊണ്ടു (ആഡിറ്റർ) ആയവ കണക്കു നോക്കിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

വരവുചെലവും മുതൽനിലവു കണക്കുപത്രവും

14. എല്ലാ ഗൺകമ്പനി രക്ഷാധികാര സംഘവും ഓരോ കൊല്ലം വക്കു കഴിഞ്ഞതിന്നു ശേഷം ആറുമാസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ 13 - ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വരവു കണക്കും മുതൽ നിലവു കണക്കുപത്രവും രജിസ്ട്രാക്ക് എഴുതിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും അവയെ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ടുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

വരവുകണക്കും മുതൽ എഴുതിക്കൊടുക്കലും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തലും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു.

15. രക്ഷാധികാര ചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുടെ ജീവിതത്തിനേലല്ലാതെ മറ്റൊരു ജീവിതത്തിനുൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന എല്ലാ രക്ഷാധികാരത്തിന്റെയും തീരുമാനപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട മാതിരിയിൽ എല്ലാ ഗൺകമ്പനി രക്ഷാധികാര സംഘവും വെച്ചുപോരേണ്ടതും ആവക രേഖകൾക്കു പുറമെ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക മുതൽ നിലവു കണക്കു പത്രത്തിന്റെയും വരവു കണക്കിന്റെയും പകർപ്പു രജിസ്ട്രാക്ക് എഴുതിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

രക്ഷാധികാരം ചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുടെ ജീവിതത്തിനേൽ അല്ലാതെ മറ്റു ജീവിതത്തിനേൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന രക്ഷാധികാരത്തെ പറ്റി.

16. എല്ലാ ഗൺകമ്പനി രക്ഷാധികാര സംഘത്തിന്റെയും ബുക്കും രജിസ്ട്രാരോ അദ്ദേഹം കാര്യാർത്ഥം നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ആളോ സംഘത്തിലെ വല്ല മെമ്പരോ ന്യായമായ എല്ലാ സമയങ്ങളിലും ചെന്നു പരിശോധിപ്പാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം വെക്കേണ്ടതും.

കണക്കുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതു.

17. (1) വല്ല ഗൺകമ്പനി രക്ഷാധികാര സംഘത്തിന്റെ ധനികത്വത്തെപ്പറ്റിയോ ആവക വല്ല സംഘത്തിന്റെയും വ്യാപാരം നടത്തുന്ന വിധത്തെപ്പറ്റിയോ രജിസ്ട്രാർ തനിക്കു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന പക്ഷം തന്റെ സന്തുഷ്ടനായുള്ള ഒരു അന്വേഷണം വിസ്താരം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചു കൊണ്ടു യോഗ്യതയും ഉള്ളവനായി ഒരു കാര്യാർത്ഥം താൻ തന്നെ പ്രത്യേകമായി കല്പനയാൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഘം നടത്തിപ്പുകാരൻ (മാനേജർ) ഒരു അന്വേഷണ വിസ്താരം നടത്തേണമെന്നു കല്പിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതും ആ ഗൺകമ്പനി രക്ഷാധികാര സംഘത്തിലെ പതിനാറിൽ അധികമോ ഭാഗത്തിലധികമോ ഉള്ള മെമ്പരോ ഒരു അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്താൽ അങ്ങിനെ അന്വേഷണ വിസ്താരം നടപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

അന്വേഷണ വിസ്താരം.

(2) (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ അടുക്കൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു അപേക്ഷയിൽ ഒരു അന്വേഷണ വിസ്താരം ചെയ്വാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പേ അപേക്ഷകന്മാർക്കു നല്ല കാരണമുണ്ടെന്നു കാണിക്കുന്നതിനായി രജിസ്ട്രർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന തൊഴിവിൽ പിൻതാങ്ങപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

(3) ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷണ വിസ്താരം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു ആ അപേക്ഷണ വിസ്താരത്തിന്റെ ചെലവുകൾക്കായി രജിസ്ട്രാർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതുപോലെ ഉറപ്പു കൊടുപ്പാൻ അപേക്ഷക്കാരോടു (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം യാതൊരു ആവശ്യപ്പെടാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(4) മേൽപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരമുള്ള അപേക്ഷയുപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല അപേക്ഷണ വിസ്താരത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയും അല്ല സംബന്ധമായുള്ളതിനെ ആതിന്റെ ആരംഭത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള തുക എല്ലാ ചെലവുകളും രജിസ്ട്രാർ പ്രത്യേകമായി കല്പിക്കുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ അപേക്ഷണ വിസ്താരത്തിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷക്കാരെങ്കിലും സംഘത്തിന്റെ ട്രഷ്വത്തിൽനിന്നെങ്കിലും സംഘത്തിലെ ഓഫീസർമാരോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോ എങ്കിലും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(5) (4) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു കല്പന പ്രകാരം അധികാരമുള്ള വല്ല സിവിൽ കോടതിയും ആ കോടതിന്റെ ഒരു വിധിയായിരുന്നാൽ എങ്ങിനെ അപ്രകാരം അപേക്ഷണം ചെയ്യുവാൻ നടത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(6) ഒരു വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു അപേക്ഷണ വിസ്താരം നടത്തുന്ന ഒരു ഇടപെട സംഘത്തിന്റെ എല്ലാ പുസ്തകങ്ങളും രേഖകളും യാതൊരു തടസ്സവും കൂടാതെ ചെന്നു പരിശോധിപ്പാൻ സന്ദർഭത്തിനുള്ളതും സംഘത്തിന്റെ വ്യാപാരത്തെപ്പറ്റി ആയാൾ കല്പിക്കുന്ന സ്റ്റേറ്റു മെന്റുകളും മറ്റു വിവരവും കൊടുപ്പാൻ സംഘത്തോടും സംഘത്തിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോടും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുവാനായി ആയാൾക്കു അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(7) ആ അപേക്ഷണ വിസ്താരത്തിന്റെ ഫലം സംഘത്തിനും അപേക്ഷക്കാർ വല്ലവരുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവർക്കും അറിയിക്കയും വേണം.

രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു റദ്ദാക്കപ്പെടുവാൻ.

18. 17 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു അപേക്ഷണ വിസ്താരം നടത്തിയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ—

(a) സംഘം ജീവാപായമായതൊന്നിനും അവശ്യം അങ്ങിനെ വരുത്തുന്നതാണെന്നോ,

(b) ആവക വല്ല സംഘത്തിന്റെയും വ്യാപാരം വഞ്ചനയായിട്ടോ അതിന്റെ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചല്ലാതെയോ നടത്തുന്നു എന്നോ,

രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യമാകുന്ന പക്ഷം അതിനെ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു റദ്ദാക്കപ്പെടുവാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ കാരണങ്ങൾ ചുരുക്കമായി വിവരിച്ചു തനിക്കു തൃപ്തികരമായ തോന്നുപ്രകാരം എഴുത്തുമൂലമായ അറിയിപ്പു ഉൾപ്പെട്ടി കൊടുത്തശേഷം സംഘം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു റദ്ദുചെയ്തുകളയുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഇടപാടു തീർക്കുന്നതിനു.

19. (1) ഒരു ഉത്തരവിൻപ്രകാരമോ സംഘം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു 18 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു റദ്ദുചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ രജിസ്ട്രാർ സംഘം അവസാനിപ്പിപ്പാനായി ഒരു ഇടപാടു തീർപ്പുകാരനെ നിയമിക്കാം.

(2) (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരിടപാടു തീർപ്പുകാരനു—

(a) അവന്റെ ഉദ്യോഗപൂർവ്വം വല്ല നിയമാനുസൃത നടപടിയും സംഘത്തിനുവേണ്ടി നടത്തുകയോ അതിൽ പ്രതിവാദം ചെയ്കയോ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതും,

(b) സംഘത്തിലെ മെമ്പർമാരും മുഖാന്തരക്കാരും സംഘത്തിന്റെ ഉടമ്പടിയോടു ചെയ്യേണ്ട തൽശ്രദ്ധയുക്തത്തെപ്പറ്റി തീർപ്പുപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതും,

(c) സംഘത്തിന്റെ നേരെയുള്ള എല്ലാ അവകാശങ്ങളെയുംപറ്റി അന്വേഷണ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുകയും അവകാശിയുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഉൾപിണക്കാശക്തനെപ്പറ്റിയ കാര്യങ്ങൾ തീർപ്പുപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യാവുന്നതും,

(d) ഇടക്കാല തീരുമാനത്തിലുള്ള ചെലവുകൾ ഏതൊക്കെയും ഏതെല്ലാ വിധങ്ങളിലും വഹിക്കണമെന്നു തീർപ്പുകല്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാനും,

(e) സംഘത്തിന്റെ മുതലുകൾ വസൂലാക്കുകയും വിഭജിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ സംഘത്തിന്റെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ അവസാനിപ്പിപ്പാൻ ആയാൾക്കു ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നതായ കല്പനകൾ കൊടുപ്പാനും,

അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ലാതെ ആകുന്നു.

(3) ഒരു ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല നടവടി ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ഒരു വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഇടവാട്ടതീർപ്പുകാരനു 1908 ലെ സിവിൽ നടവടി നിയമത്താൽ സിവിൽ കോട്ടിന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാളും പാടുള്ളതിലധികമായും അതേ പ്രകാരത്തിലുള്ള സാക്ഷികളെ സമൻ അയയ്ക്കുവാനും രേഖകൾ ഹാജരാക്കിപ്പാനും ഉള്ള അധികാരത്തിന് ഒരു ആക്ടിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാൻ ആവശ്യമായി വരുന്നിടത്തോളം അധികാരങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യും. 1908 ലെ 5

(4) ഒരു വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കല്പിച്ച കല്പനകൾ അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യാതെ താഴെ പറയും പ്രകാരം നടത്തിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു :—

(a) ഒരു ഇടവാട്ടതീർപ്പുകാരൻ കല്പിച്ചതായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ പ്രസ്തുത അധികാരമുള്ള വല്ല സിവിൽ കോട്ടിന്റെയും വിധിയായിരുന്നാൽ എല്ലാപ്രകാരമുള്ള അപ്രകാരത്തിൽ ആ കോട്ടിനാൽ.

(b) അപ്പീൽ ചെയ്തതിന്മേൽ കോട്ട് കല്പിച്ചതായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ കോട്ടിന്റെ തന്നെ വിധിയായിരുന്നാൽ എല്ലാപ്രകാരമുള്ള അപ്രകാരം.

അപ്പീലുകൾ.

20. (1) (a) ഒരു മൂൻകരുതൽ രക്ഷാഭോഗ സംഘമോ ആയുക സംഘത്തിന്റെ വല്ല ചട്ടങ്ങളോ ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ ചെയ്യ വല്ല തേടങ്ങളോ രജിസ്ട്രാർ ഓഫ് ട്രേഡ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ നിരോധിച്ച ഒരു കല്പനയിന്മേൽനിന്നും ; അപ്പീലുകൾ.

(b) ഒരു സംഘം രജിസ്ട്രാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതു മുൻപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരമുള്ള രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ ഒരു കല്പനയിന്മേൽനിന്നും ;

(c) 19 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഇടവാട്ട തീർപ്പുകാരൻ കല്പിച്ച ഒരു കല്പനയിന്മേൽനിന്നും ;

ഉള്ള ഒരു അപ്പീൽ ഓരോ കിവസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ കോട്ടിൽ ബോധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു

(2) ഇതിനു മുമ്പു വ്യക്തമായി നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു ഒഴികെ ഒരു ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം കല്പിച്ച കല്പനകൾ ഒടുവിലത്തെ തീർപ്പായ കല്പനകളായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

ശിക്ഷകളും നടവടിയും.

21. ഒരു കമ്പനിയുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളിൽ വല്ലതും അന്വേഷിച്ചു നടപ്പാൻ വീഴ്ച ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല മൂൻകരുതൽ രക്ഷാഭോഗ സംഘത്തിനും ആ വീഴ്ച ഒന്നിലധികം കൊണ്ടു ഒരു കക്ഷിയായ ആ സംഘത്തിന്റെ എല്ലാ ഡയരക്ടർമാരോടും മാനേജർമാരോടും സെക്രട്ടറിമാരോടും ഓഡിറ്റോർമാരോടും ഏജന്റുമാരോടും ഇവർക്കാരെയെങ്കിലും ഏല്പിക്കയോ വരുവാനുള്ള വീഴ്ച ഇടയ്ക്കൊണ്ടു ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആ വീഴ്ച ഇടയ്ക്കൊണ്ടു ചെയ്യുന്ന കാലത്തെ കിവസത്തിനു ശേഷം ഓരോ കിവസത്തിനും ഓരോ രൂപാവീതം പിഴയോ ശിക്ഷ കല്പിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. ആക്ട് അനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കാത്തതിനു ശിക്ഷ.

22. ഒരു ആളിനാൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല രജിസ്റ്റർ പുസ്തകമോ കണക്കോ മുതൽ നിലവുകണക്ക പത്രമോ മറ്റു രേഖയോ അയാളുടെ പക്കൽ ഇല്ലെന്നു വരുമ്പോൾ അതിന്റെ അഭാവം സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വിവരത്തിലും കൂടുവായിട്ടുള്ളതു പൊലീസ് ആഫീസർ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിലും വരുവാനുള്ള ഒരു കാലത്തെ തടവുശിക്ഷയോടോ പിഴയോടോ രണ്ടിനോടും കൂടിയോ ആഫീസറിവനിടയ്ക്കു ചെയ്യാം.

രേഖകൾ കൂടുവായുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനുള്ള ശിക്ഷ.

23. ഒരു സംസ്ഥാന മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെയോ ഒരു ഒന്നാം ക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെയോ കോടിനു താഴേയായ യാതൊരു കോർട്ടും ഒരു കുഞ്ഞിനു വിരോധമായ വല്ല കുറവും വിചാരണ ചെയ്തുകൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

കുറങ്ങൾ എടുത്തു വിചാരണചെയ്യൽ.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

24. (1) തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു ഒരു ആളിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാൻ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാം.

(2) മേല്പറഞ്ഞ അധികാരത്തിന്റെ സാമാന്യതക്കു കോട്ടം തട്ടാതെയും പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ആവശ്യ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടു—

(a) അനിഷ്ടിതസംഗതികളെയോ അനിഷ്ടിത സംഗതികളുടെ തരങ്ങളെയോ പറഞ്ഞു നിർണ്ണയിക്കയും അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനാൽ ആവശ്യ അനിഷ്ടിത സംഗതികളോ അനിഷ്ടിത സംഗതികളുടെ തരങ്ങളോ സംഭവിച്ചാൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ട പണം ഉടപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രതിഭങ്ങളോ ആ ശരായകങ്ങളും വാങ്ങുന്നതിനു ഒരു ആളു് സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു വിധിയ്ക്കയും ;

(b) ഒരു സംഭരം എതു കാര്യങ്ങളുടെ വിഷയത്തിൽ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാമോ ആ കാര്യങ്ങൾ നിർണ്ണയിക്കയും,

(c) ഒരു കുഞ്ഞിനാൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല കണക്കിന്റെയോ കാലാവധി കണക്കിന്റെയോ (return) രജിസ്റ്ററിന്റെയോ മാതിരിയും ആവശ്യ കണക്കോ കാലാവധി കണക്കുകളോ രജിസ്റ്ററോ ശരിയോടേയും സത്യമായിയും നിർണ്ണയിക്കയും,

(d) ഒരു ആളുപ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു മുഴുത്തേതെന്നു ഫീസിനെയും ആയതു വസൂൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ട വിധത്തെയും പറഞ്ഞു നിർണ്ണയിക്കയും,

(e) ഒരു ആളുപ്രകാരവും ഉള്ള കണക്ക പരിശോധകന്മാരുടെയും രക്ഷാഭോഗനടത്തിപ്പുകാരുടെയും യോഗ്യതകളും നിർണ്ണയിക്കയും,

(f) ഒരു ആളിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല രേഖയും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേതെന്നുള്ള വിധം നിർണ്ണയിക്കയും,

(g) ഒരു ആളുപ്രകാരം ഇടവാട്ടു തിപ്പുകാർ അനുസരിക്കേണ്ടും നടവടി നിർണ്ണയിക്കയും,

ചെയ്യാം.

(3) ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ഒരു ആളിനാൽ നൽകപ്പെട്ട ഒരു അധികാരം ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതിനു ശേഷം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള നിബന്ധനയ്ക്കു വിധേയപ്പെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

(4) ഒരു ആളുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ടുന്ന എല്ലാ ചട്ടങ്ങളും തദ്ദേശ സർക്കാർ ഗസറ്റിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും അങ്ങിനെ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ അവ ആ ആളിനിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഏതുപ്രകാരമോ അപ്രകാരം ആവശ്യ പ്രാബല്യം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

25. ഈ ആക്ടു നടപ്പായിവരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പെ ഒരു ഉൽക്കർഷത്തിൽ രക്ഷാപ്രദാന സംഘമായി ചൊല്ലിയാതൊരു ഉടമ്പടിയും ആ രക്ഷാദാന ഉടമ്പടി ഈ ആക്ടിനാൽ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നുള്ള കാരണം കൊണ്ടുമാത്രം അസാധുവായിട്ടുള്ളതായി വിചാരിച്ചുകൂടുന്നതല്ല.

ഇപ്പോൾ നിലവഴിയിലിരുന്ന ഉടമ്പടികൾക്കു തടസ്സമില്ലെന്നു.

26. വല്ല ഉൽക്കർഷത്തിൽ രക്ഷാദാന സംഘമോ ഉൽക്കർഷത്തിൽ രക്ഷാദാന സംഘങ്ങളുടെ തന്നെയോ ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾ എല്ലാറിലുമോ വല്ലതിലുമോ നിന്നു തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെന്റു തദ്ദേശ സർക്കാർ ഗസറ്റിൽ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയും ആ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന നിബന്ധനകൾക്കും കൂടാക്കൂടാതെ ഈനസനിയമം ഒഴിവാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകളിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കാൻ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർമ്മെന്റുള്ള അധികാരം.

ഡബ്ലു. എച്ച്. വിൻസെന്റ്,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമ നിർമ്മാണ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ്.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

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Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Proceedings of the Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Wednesday the 3rd day of April 1912 ..	385
Proceedings of the Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Thursday the 4th day of April 1912	449
Bill No. 1 of 1912.—The Hindu Gifts Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons	452

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the New Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Wednesday the 3rd day of April 1912.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. ATKINSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. ORR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. TIAGARAIYA CHETTI Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR Avergal.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mirza Raja Sri PUSHAVATI VIZIARAMA GAJAPATI RAJ MANYA SULTAN Bahadur, Raja of Vizianagram.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMACHANDRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayekkanur.
The Hon'ble Raja V. VASUDEVA RAJA Avergal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode.*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. S. BALAKRISHNA AIYAR Avergal
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD ABDUL KUDDUS BADSHA SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Moulvi SAIYID MURTUZA SAHIB Bahadur.

* Arrived after the opening of the meeting

Abolition of grazing fees.

(The President, Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAGHUNATHA RAO Avargal, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr T. RICHMOND.*
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR Avargal.*
The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADANA MOHANA SINHA DEVU Garu, Zamindar of Dharakota.*
The Hon'ble Mr. P. F. X. SALDANA.*
The Hon'ble Mr. M. M. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. TWIGG
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, C.S.I., M.D., I.M.S.*
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, C.I.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. W. G. COWIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. ODGERS.
The Hon'ble Sir F. J. E. SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JACKSON.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. ADINARAYANA AIYA Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. NAPIER (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. PEARS.

ABOLITION OF GRAZING FEES—*cont.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Government have decided that the matter of Mr. Kesava Pillai's resolution is one upon which there is room and need for further enquiry. We have concluded that it will be best to have the whole subject of the grazing fees and permits as regards village cattle enquired into by a committee of two officials and two non-officials with the Hon'ble Mr. Horne as president of the committee. I shall, as soon as possible, appoint such a committee. Probably after this intimation of the intentions of Government the Honourable Member will not desire to press his resolution to a division."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I am bound to accept the suggestion that has been made and to withdraw my resolution. I feel grateful to the Government for the considerate way in which they have been pleased to treat my resolution. I would only say one word, your Excellency, and that is that the Hon'ble Mr. Horne, who is to be the president of this committee, asked whether Mr. Kesava Pillai claimed to have a monopoly of the sympathy with the ryots. I do not know that. But, I would state that because I have confidence in the sympathy of the Government I have placed this resolution before the Government, not because that I claimed to have a monopoly of sympathy with the ryot population. I have always felt that the Government have sympathy with ryots; and I have therefore been appealing to them in behalf of the ryots; and I have been trying to do my best to place before the Government all the grievances of the ryot population whom I have been sent up to represent. With these few words I thankfully accept the proposition of the Government."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Should there not be a resolution embodying the decision of the Government?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Government will issue orders constituting the committee and will issue instructions to the committee to enquire into the matter."

* Arrived after the opening of the meeting.

Rewards to abkari subordinates.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao)

REWARDS TO ABKARI SUBORDINATES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the resolution of which I have given notice and which I now have the pleasure to move runs thus:—

That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the practice of granting rewards to Subordinates in the Abkari Department for detecting offences and securing convictions be discontinued.

"I venture to hope the resolution will be viewed with practical sympathy by the Government.

"In the Police Department a similar system prevails. The amount of monetary rewards granted during 1910–11 is Rs. 16,104 as against Rs. 68,817 in the Abkari Department. In the Police Department such rewards are sparingly given in exceptional cases, such as arresting notorious offenders who evade warrants or bringing to light crimes of great daring and audacity. But the evidence based on clues supplied by the police or outsiders is subjected to close scrutiny in criminal courts. The decisions are open to correction from the highest criminal court in the Presidency. The Government and the Inspector-General of Police are of opinion that it is more satisfactory that good work should be rewarded by promotion and that the excellent work done by the subordinates should be appreciated by 'good service' entries in the service register. The Governor in Council notes in the review of police administration (G.O. No. 1647, Judicial, dated 27th October 1911) that "the principle of 'rewarding sub-inspectors and inspectors by promotion rather than by gifts of money' is the correct one.'

"Now turning to the Abkari Department we find that the total amount of rewards paid in 1908–09 is rs. 48,213, in 1909–10 is Rs. 52,909 and in 1910–11 is rupees 68,817. The proportion of rewards paid to outsiders was 15 *per cent.* in 1908–09, 18 *per cent.* in 1909–10, and 15·4 in 1910–11.

"The system of giving rewards in the Abkari Department is defended on the ground that it is an administrative aid to the prevention and detection of offences. It is said that the system is intended to check illicit practices. It will of course be pointed out by the Honourable Member in charge that the Excise Committee favoured the system in a way. The report of the Excise Committee no doubt says 'the grant of rewards is an unpleasant necessity for the prevention of fiscal offences, 'since no private person is likely to give information without such an incentive.' This rather points out that the primary object is to make money gifts to outsiders whenever they give information.

"The report at the same time suggests that the rewards should be granted by the revenue authorities and that formal rules should be drawn up regarding their grant, which should include a limitation of the classes of officers to whom they should be awarded. As far as the Madras Presidency was concerned, the Excise Committee in explaining the large number of prosecutions (the total prosecutions for the whole of India in 1905–06 were 28,839, whereas in Madras they were 16,704 *i.e.*, nearly ⅔ of the total) observed that the best means of reducing the prosecutions is to improve the *personnel* of the sub-inspectors and to bring this branch of the excise administration more under the direct cognizance of the Collectors than at present. The committee further observed that the preventive officers should devote themselves more to *crime really affecting the revenue* and less to *technical offences*. There is considerable force and truth in these observations. I hope that the Government will be pleased to introduce these reforms suggested by the Excise Committee. I will now state some of the technical offences which swell the number of prosecutions and cause havoc on the villagers. To secure the required quantity of toddy to the tavern keepers the 'tree test' is generally adopted. It was introduced only recently. If the abkari officer should find that the quantity of toddy removed by the tapper from a cocoanut tree in any day is less, the tree licensee is hauled up before a criminal court. There are other kinds of technical offences arising from 'the road test,' 'the test of short measures,' etc. These are the ordinary duties

Excuses to abkari subordinates.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao.)

of an abkari officer. I understand from toppers that if they are unable to tap a tree for one or two days, the tree gives out less toddy for about a week. This is true but this reasonable excuse does not avail them in criminal courts. Sometimes an abkari officer smells arrack or finds a few drops of the country spirits in a bottle and then a case is launched. Magistrates out of some unknown fear always fine the poor accused Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 for ordinary and technical offences. The abkari officer gets his reward all the same out of the fine. It is unreasonable that the abkari officer should get even a pie in cases of technical or trivial offences. Now, your Excellency, the following are some of the principles that guide the officers in the efficient administration of the Abkari Department: (1) That the raising of the excise duty checks consumption of country spirits and toddy. The raising of the duties bring in more revenue. (2) That the sale of each shop in auction should bring in more and more money year after year; otherwise it would show that illicit practices are going on and bidders do not come forward and compete as it is not worth while for them to take up shops. (3) That illicit practices must be put a stop to by vigorous prosecution and securing convictions. (4) That rewards are paid for detecting offences and securing convictions. The cleverness and promotion of the subordinates depend upon the successful application and execution of the aforesaid principles. The practical nett result of all these is the raising of the revenue and the marvellous number of prosecutions. Though the Excise Committee thinks that the rewards are given as incentive to outsiders, 80 to 90 *per cent.* of the rewards are swallowed up by the department. For love of money a low class of spies spring up. These and the subordinates in the Abkari Department cause havoc in the villages and which specially grinds the poor villagers. The men in the department are paid for doing their work. I do not see any sound reason why they should be induced or bribed to do their duty. It is wrong in principle. If one does his duty well and honestly he ought to get promotion. The system of rewards gives these low paid subordinates an incentive to do mischief. The awarding of rewards is in the hands of the officers of the same department. If strangers, say for instance the revenue authorities, were to adjudge the award, there is some safeguard. In that case they would award it only in exceptional cases in which the officers had taken keen interest not only in doing their duty properly but also did exceptional work in detecting serious offences affecting revenue; rewards will not be given in trivial cases involving technical offences.

"Moreover, the abkari officer's work in detecting and securing convictions is made very easy by Act I of 1886. An abkari officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector in some cases has the power, without a warrant, to enter and search a house and seize things and arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence under the said Act (section 31). All officers of departments of Police, Customs, Salt and Land Revenue are legally bound to assist an abkari officer in his duties (section 47). Every officer under Government, landholders, tenants, etc., are bound to give immediate information to the abkari officer of any offence committed under the Act (sections 38 and 39). Abkari officers are empowered to inquire into certain cases and to deal with the offenders (section 40). In abkari prosecutions the ordinary law of presumption that every man is innocent till he is found guilty finds no place, but the presumption is that the accused person has committed an offence unless the contrary is proved by accounting for certain things under section 55 to the satisfaction of the magistrate (section 54). Admissions or confessions before an abkari officer are relevant and may be used against the accused. It is just the other way if they are made to a police officer (section 26, Indian Evidence Act). In 99 *per cent.* of the cases the evidence before magistrate consists of an underling in the department and in law the uncorroborated testimony of one solitary witness (*i.e.*, the prosecutor himself) is enough to convict a man to six months or Rs. 1,000 fine or both. The magistrate relies in such cases readily on section 134 of Indian Evidence Act which enacts that no particular number of witnesses shall in any case be required for the proof of any fact; otherwise we know what the position of a magistrate is. The less said, the better it is. One effect of all this is that there are almost cent per cent. of convictions. For the year 1910–11 only 1·4 *per cent.* of offenders were acquitted. In conclusion the detector, the prosecutor, and the sole

Rewards to abkari subordinates.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao; Rao Bahadur Tiagaraya Chetti; Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar.)

truthful witness secures conviction and gets in addition a monetary reward for his work. Thus while the special Abkari Act provides so many facilities for 'booking' the offenders and the duty of the abkari officer is nothing extraordinary, I fail to understand why they should more than other officers in other departments have a special incentive given them—the share of rewards. With these few remarks I beg to propose the resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur TIAGARAYA CHETTI:—"I beg to second the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao and in doing so I need not say anything as he has traversed the whole ground covered by the resolution and he has left me very little to say. The system of granting rewards has brought into existence a set of professional informers in this country. I think it is the duty of every citizen that the class of professional informers should be put down with a strong hand; and this could not be done, unless it is decided that professional informers should not be rewarded. It is not possible that this class will go down, unless we come to that conclusion."

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"This is not the first time that the policy of granting rewards to informers has come up under the consideration of the Government. In the year 1897 the question engaged the attention of the Government and the conclusion then arrived at was that the rules as to granting rewards required no revision and the opinion of Sir Gabriel Stokes then was that there was no evidence to show that the system of granting rewards had any influence in the way of promoting concoction of cases. Then in the year 1901 the matter again came up for consideration. There was an elaborate enquiry held and the result of the enquiry was that there was no reason for changing the existing rules. In a matter of this kind we must not be guided altogether by *a priori* considerations as to the tendency of a particular system. The Honourable Member is naturally led to suppose that a system of granting rewards to informers must have a tendency to encourage the concoction of cases, but experience shows that it has not had any appreciable influence in that direction. There are various safeguards which have been devised for the purpose of preventing the system from exercising any such unhealthy influence. There are various instructions given by the Board of Revenue to the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of the Abkari Department that the rewards must be so regulated as not to encourage the concoction of false cases. It is one of the standing rules that the rewards must not be so large as to make it worth the while of the subordinate officers of Government to get up false cases. Then, again, the reward is intended to be given only in cases where there is positive fraud. As a rule it is given only in cases where arrests take place without any warrant. It is not intended, as a rule, to be given in small petty technical cases. A further safeguard is provided in the fact, that it is only in cases where the information is accepted by the magistrate and leads to a conviction that the reward is generally given. Then, again, there are further safeguards provided by the law under the rules. Under the Act in all important cases inspectors or sub-inspectors are required to prosecute. If any reward is to be given to either class of officers, inspector or sub-inspector, it can only be given with the consent of the Commissioner. Then, again, in all cases of prosecution, there ought to be a preliminary enquiry by an officer of the rank of inspector before the prosecution is instituted. With all these safeguards one may fairly take it that any supposed tendency of the system of granting rewards is likely to be sufficiently counteracted. It may also be remembered that the greater the stringency of the rules that might be made for the purpose of regulating the use of liquor, the greater will be the chances of offences against abkari laws; and therefore it is necessary to employ greater vigilance in the detection of offences and the prosecution of offenders against abkari laws. It may be said that the subordinate officers of Government are bound to place all their time and energies at the disposal of the Government for the salaries that are paid to them. As a matter of fact it is not always possible to secure sufficient zeal and efficiency in the discharge of their work and it has been found necessary to give these rewards to promote vigilance and efficiency on the part of these subordinate officers. I do not think so far there has been any evidence of the present system having led to abuse on any considerable scale. However, there is the fact which has been adverted to by the

Rewards to abkari subordinates.

(Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

Honourable mover of the resolution that in recent years there has been a considerable rise in the amount of rewards paid for the detection of offences. In view of that circumstance we are prepared to have an enquiry made as to the manner in which the rules have been worked. I suppose that will satisfy the Honourable mover of the proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I should like to have heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar as to the policy underlying the grant of these rewards. Is it for the purpose of greater detection of offences or is it for the purpose of greater revenue to Government? I think, your Excellency, that the system of granting rewards for the purpose of detecting offences should be employed only in exceptional cases. It leads certainly to corrupt practices. If the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar says that my Honourable friend was not able to give him specific instances in which this power has been abused, he must know himself very well that it is not possible to single out instances in which the giving of rewards has led to concoction. It is not a thing which is possible. But with his experience in the law courts he must be able to know that when you say you will give rewards for the detection of offences undoubtedly it leads to concoction of evidence and securing a conviction by illegal means. Now, Sir, there must be some understanding as to the policy of the Government. For I find that in another order of the Government of Madras, an order relating to the Forest Department, the Board of Revenue say that they consider it desirable to extend this system of granting rewards to forest cases. Now, Sir, it is better that we should know where we stand. That is the recommendation of the Board in respect to the Forest Department. At page 3 'the Board thinks it worth considering whether rewards might not, with advantage, 'be granted regularly to forest subordinates for the detection of offences as they have 'been given to abkari officers.' Apparently the contagion is spreading in the Presidency. Apparently every department in the Presidency will have the same system continued of offering rewards for bringing forth persons as offenders. If that system is continued, it will demoralize the whole system of departmental administration. It is for that reason I was anxious to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar upon what principle and policy the system of giving rewards has been based. I do not think you should rest satisfied with saying that it has not been shown that in particular instances the giving of rewards has led to concoction of offences. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar has been referring to this question and said that the matter has been under the consideration of the Government more than once. But he has not told us the reasons why the former Government would not re-consider the matter. He has not given us the reasons which guided the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes as to why he would not go back upon the principle of giving rewards and as to why the Government should not re-consider the whole question. He has not given us any of those reasons except the statement that this system has been in vogue and we have not been able to point out instances where the system has worked injustice. As I have already said, the system is finding its way into other channels and very likely every department which has something to do with the detection of offences and bringing forward cases will ask the Government hereafter if they would sanction the system of granting rewards; and it is better in this Council that we should know once for all on what principle the Government are going to base the system of giving rewards."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I only wish to say a few words in connection with this resolution. It is a matter of great satisfaction to know that the Government intend making an enquiry into the whole subject of granting rewards."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"They never said that."

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"It is in regard to the manner in which these rules have been worked."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"This will include the manner in which the system of granting rewards has been worked, as to whether there has been concoction of cases and whether there is any necessity to change the rules. I suppose that the enquiry will not be merely directed as to the exact procedure of

Rewards to abkari subordinates.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Twigg.)

institutiug complaints but will as well include in its scope the question as to whether it is necessary to cut down rewards and also whether particular offences of a trivial nature might not be taken away from the list of offences for which persons are now being prosecuted, as also whether a particular class of persons should or should not get rewards as mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Thagaraiya Chettiyar. I presume the Hon'ble Mr Sivaswami Aiyar's enquiry would be of a somewhat comprehensive nature. Apart from that it seems to me that the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao has brought forward this resolution before the Council with an object This is one of the cases in which, as the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart stated yesterday, when a particular evil is felt by a number of people in a particular locality, the matter is brought to the notice of the Government with a view to have it rectified. So far as Calicut is concerned, out of the total amount of Rs. 52,909 given as rewards in the Presidency the rewards earned in the Calicut division, which is only one out of 13 divisions, was Rs 16,533. That is, the amount of rewards comes to between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total amount given in all the districts of this Presidency including the districts which my Honourable friend represents in this Council. That seems to be a matter which requires considerable scrutiny and enquiry. Again, you will see that as regards offences out of the total number of 18,000 nearly 4,000 offences seem to have been committed in the Calicut division. These two facts taken together show the grounds upon which my Honourable friend has brought forward this resolution. There must be something serious in that part of the country when nearly one-fourth or one-fifth of the total amount spent upon rewards is distributed among abkari officers in that part of the country. It has been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar that the rewards are not of an alluring character but if Honourable Members turn to the rules framed by the Board of Revenue, they will find that the Deputy Commissioner can give rewards up to Rs. 250 and Assistant Commissioners can give rewards up to Rs. 100. Till very recently the Board had power to give rewards up to Rs. 500. These are certainly large amounts and when this enquiry is started this question also may be taken into consideration. The subordinate officers below the rank of sub-inspectors generally share in the proceeds of convictions, and their share comes to half the amount realised by fines. That is a very good inducement for these officers to see that there are convictions, so that they may benefit to the extent of a moiety of fines levied. I do not know if that is a matter which the Government should not look into. If rules are framed by which only a total maximum of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 can be paid as rewards to subordinate officers, they would not have the same inducement for corrupt practices as when a moiety of fines realized in magisterial cases is paid to them. The fines may now extend to Rs. 100, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,500, up to a maximum of Rs. 2,000. In abkari cases people are punished very severely and fined heavily. The question as to whether these inducements should not be taken away might also be considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"One word more, your Excellency. It is not the reward so much that induces the men to do a wrong thing. I do not say that every man who earns a reward does a wrong thing, but it is the recognition by higher officers that the reward involves which will be a great inducement to do wrong. The reward may be small or large, but the recognition is more important to the person rewarded. On that principle, I support the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao's proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. TWIGG:—"Your Excellency, a question has been asked as to the general policy of granting these rewards. I think I can give one or two reasons why this system is necessary. It has been suggested that the ordinary sense of duty and the hope of advancement in the department ought to be sufficient motives for a man to put forward his best efforts for the detection of offences. To a certain extent, that is recognized, because by our departmental rules the inspector and the assistant inspector are not allowed to take any share of the rewards. The rewards are confined to the rank and file, among whom the prospect of promotion is too remote and too uncertain to induce them to put forward the very special exertions necessary to ensure a proper detection of offences. I think Honourable Members do not quite understand what duties are involved in detection. It is no doubt a very important part

Rewards to abkari subordinates.

(Mr. Twigg.)

of the duties for which they draw their pay; but at the same time it stands a little outside the ordinary routine work of the department. For instance, the work of tree tapping and inspection of shops is carried on under a system of extremely close supervision; and if there is delay in the marking of trees or if the inspections are not sufficiently numerous, if they are not sufficiently carefully and intelligently carried out, the matter comes to notice at once and the officer who is found to shirk his work is punished. But how are you going to find out if an officer neglects his opportunities for detecting cases? Suppose an officer gets information one afternoon that if he visits a certain place in a certain village he will find illicit distillation. To follow up that information may mean 20 miles of night march across country possibly in pouring rain; and when he gets there it may be that the offenders have taken alarm and gone away or he may find the information to be wrong and false, or, if everything goes well, there may be considerable risk to person, when it comes to arresting the offenders. It is much more easy for him to sit quiet at home and say nothing about it. It is not worth his while to take all the trouble with the possibility of a failure or even if he succeeds with no prospect of reward. Who is to know that he has had these opportunities and failed to do his work? He cannot be brought to account for it. When you are not in a position to hold out the fear of punishment to prevent men from shirking their duty, it is necessary to hold out the hope of reward in order to induce them to do it. That is the reason for granting rewards. As has already been stated, this question of rewards—their amount and manner of distribution—has received very close attention at various times with the view of minimizing the evils that may be supposed to attend the system. But I do not think that the abolition of the system has ever been seriously considered as coming within the range of practical politics. The Honourable Member of Government alluded to the inquiry made in the year 1897. I find that Sir James Thomson in a report in 1900, in which he incidentally mentioned that this question of rewards had been very carefully considered in 1897 and that he had nothing more to say on that matter, went on to say, as a matter beyond the possibility of question, that the grant of rewards was an absolute necessity to the working of the law, and this not from the financial point of view only, but as bearing upon the morale of the department and of the public concerned. With that I most entirely agree. It has been said that the granting of rewards is demoralizing and leads to the concoction of false cases. As regards the second point there are black sheep in every department and I do not wish to be understood to say that false cases are never got up. But I do say that such occurrences are extremely rare and that it must be so in the nature of things. The risk of detection is very great indeed. Every case has to run the gauntlet first of a departmental enquiry, and next of an enquiry in the magistrate's court. This fact by the way accounts for the large proportion of convictions which was referred to by another Honourable Member. As for its being demoralizing, I see nothing demoralizing in the fact of getting reward for making special exertions in the execution of one's duty. It cannot do any harm to the honest men. As for those who are less conscientious—who may be supposed capable of being led astray by the hope of pecuniary benefit—what will be the effect upon them of abolishing the system of rewards? If you cease to make it worth their while to do their duty they will simply take pay from the other side. That will be a much simpler method. There are degrees of iniquity and one can imagine that a man who might shrink from concocting a false case, perjuring himself and bringing innocent people into trouble for the sake of recompense to himself might well reconcile it to a somewhat easy conscience simply to sit quiet—to refrain from following out clues or reporting offences which he either knows or suspects to have been committed. That will be a much simpler and less dangerous course to pursue, and that would indeed be most demoralizing both to the giver and the receiver of the bribe. That I think is what Sir James Thomson had in his mind when he used the words that I quoted and said that the system of granting rewards was an absolute necessity not only from the financial point of view but as bearing upon the morale of the department and the general public. It comes to this: if we don't pay our men in order to induce them to do their duty, other people will pay them for refraining from doing their duty. There is another point I would urge. It has been mentioned already but I will

Rewards to abkari subordinates.

(Mr. Twigg ; Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar; Mr. Shanmukham Pillai)

mention it again as it is a point which should have great weight. Honourable Members are in the habit of addressing Government in season and sometimes out of season, continually urging them to impose more and more severe checks on the consumption of liquor. It has been pointed out to them more than once that there are limits to the powers of Government in this direction—limits imposed by the danger that if the checks are made too severe it will give rise to illicit practices on a considerable scale, which will be disastrous both to revenue and to the cause of temperance. Now it has taken the best endeavours of the department, with all the assistance that the system of granting rewards can give, to reduce abkari offences and to keep them down to a point which has enabled the restrictions imposed on consumption to be made as stringent as they are at present. If you take away from the efficiency of the department in dealing with offences, the result will be a recrudescence of abkari crime, which if it does not necessitate a step or two backwards in the direction of relaxing the existing restrictions, will most certainly stand in the way of drawing those restrictions any the tighter. There are indications that we are at least approaching the safety limit—witness the increase in the number of offences. I find that in regard to cases of illicit distillation the number of cases in the year 1909 was 17·3 *per cent.* more than the year before; and the figure for 1910 shows still further advance of 6·9 *per cent.* This is not the time for weakening the arm of the executive. I would ask Honourable Members, in the interests of temperance which they have rightly so much at heart, to think twice and think seriously before they press the department to throw away one of their most valuable and effective weapons in combating offences."

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR :—"I beg to support the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao. The Hon'ble Mr. Twigg has replied on behalf of the Government and has referred to the principles which underlie the granting of rewards. I do not know whether the principles enunciated by him would meet with the approval of non-official members. I see that the motive which has been guiding the department and which has been just referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Twigg in the granting of rewards would also render an additional ground for the foisting of false cases by the subordinate officers of the Salt Department. I know, as a matter of fact, that a few of the sub-inspectors and other low-paid officers of the department are of opinion that their promotion depends upon the number of false cases they bring (*laughter*)—I mean the cases they prosecute to conviction—and in working them out sometimes they are unwittingly led into committing egregious blunders and foisting false cases. I, therefore, beg to submit that the principle of granting rewards is radically wrong and the sooner it is abolished the better. In this connection I feel thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar for the enquiry that he has promised and I hope that the enquiry will be elaborate and thorough and some satisfaction will be rendered by abolishing the system or at least providing rules for lessening or minimizing the evils that flow from this system."

The Hon'ble Mr. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI :—"The results of the working of the system may be very good and excellent; but the system is in my opinion radically wrong in principle. The system has not much to commend it, as a demoralizing tendency is inherent in it. We cannot expect subordinates who are encouraged with the promise of reward to act honestly—I know it from personal experience, because, I had reason to doubt the truth of cases in very many instances. The abkari and salt cases are generally brought up before magistrates, in batches, and the offenders concerned are of the lower orders; and I do not think that they could have in their life ever seen in a lump Rs. 10 or Rs. 15. But when they are convicted and sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100, the very next moment the whole amount comes in. This leads to a great deal of doubt, and we cannot therefore say that in all cases the result is sound and the work excellent. So long as there is a system which encourages the subordinates with hopes of extra remuneration or rewards for the work which they are bound in duty to perform, we cannot expect them to do honest work, and the system leads to corruption and bribery. With these remarks I beg to support the proposition."

Rewards to abkari subordinates.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao; Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"I understand the Honourable Member in charge of the department has proposed to make an enquiry; but I submit, your Excellency, that I am not prepared to withdraw the resolution on that assurance, because, even if my motion is defeated, I hope to have a very strong minority, which will go to show that there is real hardship and that this resolution should receive a sympathetic treatment at the hands of the Government. My Honourable colleagues, who have followed the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar, have anticipated all my arguments and have replied to the reasons given by the Honourable Member I have only to say a few words to meet the reasons that have been advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Twigg. I have not heard a single argument against the resolution as far as the justice of the principle is concerned. I can very well understand that as far as the principle of awarding rewards to persons and subordinates in the department is concerned all officials and non-officials will agree. But as I have already submitted, it will be defended, no doubt, on the ground that it is one of the effective weapons of checking illicit practices and that it is a sort of absolute necessity. The Hon'ble Mr. Twigg quoted Mr. Thomson, now Sir James Thomson, who was the chairman of the Excise Committee; but I think what he remarked was that it was not an absolute necessity, but it was an *unpleasant necessity*. With his experience of the Madras Presidency he has given in detail what should be some of the safeguards against the system, so that the unpleasant necessity might not work hardship among the people. I have already submitted what those hardships are. If the Honourable Member in charge of the department had told me that no rewards would be given for cases or offences of a trivial and technical nature as a rule and that no persons below the rank of inspectors, not sub-inspectors, would be given any reward and no rewards would be given to informants, those assurances would have gladdened our hearts. But what is promised is simply an enquiry. On what lines and points and principles the enquiry is to be conducted, we do not know. Until we know that, it is probable that the enquiry to be conducted may, I am afraid, share the same fate as other enquiries which took place since 1890. It was said that subordinates would not take that interest and zeal in the detection of offences if money rewards were not held out to them. I may say that I cannot agree with this proposition. I hope it will not be seriously pressed upon the attention of the Government and the Council. If persons fail to do their duty, the proper way to deal with them is to punish them and not to hold out any hope of money rewards. Then, certainly, as observed by me and several of my colleagues, these rewards will not have the effect which the Government think they would produce, but would, as a matter of fact, produce a result which will be quite different. The effect of this hope of getting money rewards will be to make them concoct cases and increase the number of prosecutions. If persons are doing their duty properly, they can be promoted; and if they are not doing their duty properly and do not bring up or detect cases, they should be punished. With these remarks I do press the proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"I just wish to add one observation. I may point out to Honourable Members that the salt and abkari laws are both administered by the same set of officers; and we found that in regard to salt offences the number was as much as 8,000 odd in the year 1900, while in the year 1910 it fell down to 116 and this has been due to the decrease in the salt duty. If the tendency to concoct cases was at work, we should not have expected this large decrease in the number of convictions for salt offences, but we should have expected to find instead a considerable number of convictions being still kept up. The fact that convictions have undergone such an enormous decrease shows that the officers of the Salt Department who are also officers of the Abkari Department are not really actuated, by the hope of obtaining these rewards, to concoct false cases."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"May I know the number of abkari cases?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"In the year 1900 the number was 18,050 and in the year 1910 it was 12,230. That refers to the number of persons convicted."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

Grants for primary education.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao.)

GRANTS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO :—"The resolution against my name runs as follows :—

This Council respectfully recommends to the Governor in Council that a special grant of two lakhs out of the eight lakhs of recurring grant by the Government of India be made to municipalities for general and further expansion of primary education.

"I am glad, your Excellency, that the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler is present amidst us and he will have an opportunity of hearing most of our Honourable Members who will have their say on this important subject.

"The object with which this resolution is placed before the Council is to enable municipalities to further elementary education in municipal areas on certain lines which will be stated. I feel no hesitation in thinking that the Madras Government favours the idea of a general and gradual expansion and diffusion of elementary education throughout the Presidency. The Government in its review on the report of public instruction hopes that 'greater encouragement by local boards and municipalities in the matter of primary education are matters of urgent importance.' It further notes with satisfaction 'the general progress made in the provision for elementary education.' It hopes that 'the advance in all directions will be rapid.' Your Excellency may be aware that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill though thrown out is received by the people of this Presidency with sympathy. The Government of India is in full sympathy with the idea of a free and compulsory elementary vernacular education. Sir Harcourt Butler during the debate on the Bill says 'the Government of India are deeply concerned to bring about such a condition of things.' The Bill has been however thrown out. But the Government of India thinks that on financial and other grounds it is not possible to introduce for some time to come free and compulsory education throughout the land. A definite beginning, however, can be safely made towards the goal of universal mass education by providing facilities to municipalities in the first instance for expanding elementary education and ultimately making it universal. I learn from the minute of dissent of the late Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, C.S.I., regarding the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill the Madras Government as a whole was in favour of according its consent to the introduction of a measure of a more limited character confined strictly to municipal areas. I will attempt to show now how the Government can help the municipalities to introduce mass elementary education without the semblance of compulsion.

"In this Presidency there are 61 municipalities with a total population of 2,074,203. There are 311 elementary municipal schools. The total number of pupils on 31st March 1911 in these schools was 30,466. We further find that the municipalities aid 701 private schools having 50,619 pupils. A teaching grant of Rs. 94,807 is met from municipal funds. These figures do not include pupils in indigenous and unaided schools.

"We however find in the General Municipal Review by the Government, page 65, the number of pupils receiving instruction in municipal towns including schools not aided from municipal funds to be 141,678 boys and 42,907 girls, which gives a percentage of 92·1 in case of boys and 27·3 in case of girls to the population of school-going age. The population of school-going age is : boys 153,795, girls 157,366. This is satisfactory enough. These figures include pupils of college and secondary schools and pupils from outside the municipality. At any rate, this much is certain that it is an easy task to promote mass education in municipal areas to begin with. The population of school-going age, I suppose, is calculated on a basis of a 15 *per cent.* calculation adopted by Mr. Hardy for European countries. There are other circumstances to be taken into consideration while correctly estimating the population of pupils in schools to the population of school going age, such as the fact that pupils from non-municipal area receive education within municipal areas, and the fact that the above figures include pupils in the college and secondary schools. So,

Grants for primary education.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao.)

roughly speaking, we may take it that about twenty thousand boys and about a lakh of girls are not yet receiving education. The eagerness of imparting education to girls is not the same as in the case of boys. There is more indifference on the part of the parents to send girls to school than boys. Deducting about five thousand boys who may not be able to undergo elementary education for various reasons such as extreme poverty, infirmity, etc., we have about fifteen thousand boys to whom education can be given. Taking six rupees to be the average cost of educating each pupil we require about a lakh of rupees for promoting education among boys. Another lakh may be required in the case of educating a good portion of girls. I hope I have succeeded in making out a case for the allotment of two lakhs of rupees every year for the express purpose of promoting universal elementary education in municipal areas. The next step would be to allot some more money to taluk boards to be spent in furthering primary education, firstly in the head-quarters of the taluk and then gradually in every village; four lakhs may be spent in this way. The remaining two lakhs out of eight lakhs may be spent by Government in any way they please in furthering secondary and higher education. This allotment is exclusive of the other grants which the Government provides for elementary education.

"There are other sources from which Government if it pleases can carve out and allot more money to municipalities. This would enable the Government to spend all the eight lakhs for elementary education. Sir Harcourt Butler at the debate on Gokhale's Bill said 'the greater part of the recurring grant of 50 lakhs a 'year announced by the command of His Imperial Majesty at Delhi has been allotted 'to elementary education.' It is but proper that the entire amount is spent in breaking down illiteracy in this Presidency. The charges incurred by municipalities on the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries aggregate to Rs. 4,99,706. The duty of giving medical relief, in my humble opinion, is as much as that of Government as a whole as that of municipal bodies. If the Government should share half the burden of the cost, if not the whole, then the municipalities will be able to set apart about two lakhs for education.

"The municipal councils are paying a little over Rs. 90,000 every year in the shape of grants to elementary schools. If this item is met from the Provincial funds, municipalities will be in a position to spend that amount in the expansion of elementary education. It is not the means that are lacking but the willingness of Government to provide funds and formulate schemes to be adopted by municipalities to impart education free and compulsory to a large extent.

"The policy of the Government in the matter of education has been laid down definitely since the famous educational despatch of 1854. It is to diffuse *useful and practical knowledge* to the masses. The Education Commission of 1882 adhered to the same policy in their recommendations. The Commission went the length of proposing an attempt to secure the fullest possible provision for an expansion of primary education by legislation. The more famous resolution of Lord Curzon affirmed the same policy. I hope therefore the Government will see its way to sanction my proposal. It is not my intention to propose any free and compulsory education all at once. It is fair that parents who are able to pay the fees of their children should continue to pay. If a little more discretion and latitude in spending the money be given to the municipal councils, they will see that poor pupils are drawn more and more to schools by reducing the fees and awarding free scholarships to the poor students and boys of backward classes. A general expansion of primary education towards the goal of free and universal education will thus be achieved. This policy if adopted will enable the Government to introduce universal education at least in municipal areas. Compulsory vaccination is introduced in every municipality. Why should not municipalities have compulsory education in their areas? I think compulsion tempered with the aforesaid liberal policy will result in the greater spread of education rather than any other means of action.

"Your Excellency no doubt at the last meeting said that opportunity for full discussion of any scheme for spending the eight lakhs for primary education will be given to us. Your Excellency stated that the grant would be spent towards the building of new school houses, towards increasing the pay of school masters, towards increasing

Grants for primary education.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao ; Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.)

stipends for pupils who went to training schools and towards meeting the increased expenditure that would be caused by appointing more inspecting officers. The boards and municipalities will be consulted in the matter and the Director of Public Instruction with a special officer will tour round the districts and evolve a scheme for spending the money. This is all good enough. But I am afraid as in other matters, (the latest being the one that was the subject-matter of a resolution at this meeting—I mean the resolution regarding district registrars moved by Mr. Ramachandra Rao), schemes will be hatched by the special officer, recommended by the Director of Public Instruction and approved by the Government; and the grant will be spent. Then we shall be told that it is too late to discuss the schemes. What I submit is that the matter must be thoroughly discussed in this Council and a scheme adopted for general acceptance. The Educational Department might suggest that more money should be spent on inspection. I think we have enough or more of inspecting officers. What is wanted is more schools, better equipped and paid teachers and the liberal awarding of free scholarships Sir Harcourt Butler says in a recent communication to the Local Governments, the Government of India have expressed themselves in favour of the extension of the principle of free elementary education for all who cannot afford to pay fees He hoped that this will fully meet for the time the demand for free elementary education. He further said that the rate of progress in elementary education can be enormously accelerated by the provision of funds to finance schemes of advancement. The Government can lay down general rules for such advancement and provide funds for that object by ear-marking two lakhs of rupees for municipal areas. For instance, the payment of school fees by pupils whose parent's income is Rs. 15 or below should not be insisted on. A certain amount may be provided for buying books, slates, etc., for the boys and even providing noon meals to the miserably poor pupils. The establishment of half-time schools and night schools for the adult children of labourers and factory hands may be encouraged. The municipalities will be able to impart such knowledge as will be useful to the artizans, labourers and agriculturists so that it may be well adapted to their respective callings. In fact greater facilities should be given for promoting universal education in municipal areas. Improvement in all other directions such as increasing the pay of teachers, construction of school buildings, raising the stipends to pupils may be met from the usual allotment made annually and from the special grants that are being made every year. In that case eight lakhs may be spent in affording facilities to municipalities and local boards for free and universal elementary education. We may be in such a position that even the lowest strata of population will be reached. In this connection it is well to remember that the profession of teaching may be made more attractive by providing provident funds for the teachers or starting a scheme of pensionable service for them. At present the Director of Public Instruction and the staff alone take some interest in the spreading of education. I wish the revenue authorities also to co-operate with educational officers. The boards and municipalities should be required to reserve sufficient land in convenient localities within their area for school buildings with spacious recreation grounds round them. At present Government lands are assigned and the Government has to acquire plots for school buildings The revenue authorities may be requested to encourage private gentlemen to build schools, the Government giving free timber trees and bamboos from the forest reserves and such facilities which they can give. A lot of money is spent or over-spent on school buildings. A school that could be built for Rs. 500 costs two to three thousand rupees. It will be said that more than two lakhs are allotted to municipalities and that the hands of Government should not be tied down by hard and fast rules, but what I propose is to ear-mark two lakhs of rupees every year for the express object of promoting free universal elementary education on the lines briefly proposed by me by the municipalities in this Presidency.

"Your Excellency with these few remarks I commend this resolution for your generous acceptance."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR :—"I beg leave to second the motion. Honourable Members are aware that in municipalities certain proportions of revenues under certain heads are provided for education, but those items of revenue

Grants for primary education

(Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar; Dr. Bourne.)

are not elastic or expanding; they are necessarily limited in their scope and consequently the municipalities cannot adequately cope with the demands for education upon the municipal revenues. There are so many things in regard to elementary education that demand the earnest attention of the municipal bodies. A few municipalities maintain some schools, I suppose, to serve as models for other schools within municipal areas and also large subsidies are given by way of grants-in-aid to schools under private management. And even the schools which a municipality maintains to serve as models for other schools can scarcely be said to be model elementary schools. If they are not able to equip these buildings better than they do, it is because they have very little money to spare after paying subsidies to other institutions. While so much importance is now-a-days attached to manual education and having regard to the desirability of having a school garden to provide for bodily exercises, it becomes the duty of the municipality to provide a common school garden and a common gymnasium and such other things, which each individual school cannot from the very limited nature of its resources provide for itself. It has been my ambition as a municipal chairman to see if it is possible to provide for a common school garden. That has been more than once emphasized by successive inspecting officers, but the resources of the municipality are so limited that it is impossible to aim at it. Then, again, the surroundings of municipal schools themselves are so unhealthy in their character that these institutions cannot serve the purposes for which they are intended; and if the defect is to be remedied the cost will be such that the municipality can hardly afford to spend the money that is needed. The object of this resolution seems to me to ear-mark a certain proportion of the Imperial grant given year after year for purposes of this sort. Now and then, we get help from Government; but that is not done as a part of a definite programme or with reference to any definite object. The effect of this resolution, if accepted by Government, will be to enable municipal bodies to lay down a programme of work to be carried out in a few years, whereby they will be able to provide for their own institutions and schools better and more healthy surroundings, and if not for each school under their management, at least for a number of schools in the area, a proper ground wherein children may assemble and have some out-door exercises or manual labour; and it is by this way only that they can induce managers of private institutions, who mostly run elementary schools as a means of earning their livelihood, to equip their institutions better than they do at present. I therefore commend this resolution to the acceptance of the Government."

The Hon'ble Dr. BOURNE:—"Your Excellency, I feel sure that no one here will deny that the municipalities in this Presidency could utilize two lakhs a year in helping on their educational efforts. I think we may go further and say that they need two lakhs and more to put matters right. I hope and I feel sure that in time they will get it. But confining myself to the resolution which is before the Council, I find that the proposal is that they shall have two lakhs out of eight lakhs. I am inclined to think that this is rather the lion's share. The population of municipalities is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions against a population of about 40 millions in non-municipal areas, so that a quarter of the grant would, on the face of it, be rather a large portion of this grant. Then again, I submit it would be a little unwise to commence distributing a grant of this nature, that is to say, a special extra allotment,—to begin by distributing it territorially. Your Excellency mentioned and Sir Harcourt Butler also mentioned in another place the various objects to which this money was to be specially devoted. These objects include the establishment of new schools, the training of teachers for elementary schools, more pay *for existing* teachers, possibly, I hope, provision for a provident fund, new school buildings, an attempt to remit fees in all cases where it is impossible for the people to pay them, improvement and extension of education of girls, improvement of technical and industrial education, of European and Eurasian education. It is for these purposes that the special allotment is made. We have been also asked to make special enquiries in regard to what should be done in municipalities and also what should be done in regard to such matters as factory schools and half-time schools. Most of these things were mentioned by your Excellency at the last meeting of the Council and I submit that very large number of these objects will apply to municipalities as well as to non-municipal areas. I

Grants for primary education.

(Dr. Bourne; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib.)

would also point out that it is almost impossible, with regard to some of them, to lay down beforehand how much of the expenditure would affect municipal areas and how much non-municipal areas. That is obviously the case in such matters as the training of teachers. We propose to increase the number of training schools by starting new training schools. Teachers trained there, at any rate some of them, will serve in municipal areas and some in non-municipal areas. It is impossible to classify or ear-mark teachers for particular areas. We can start special training schools in municipalities. No doubt we shall do that, and to some extent we are doing that. What I would point out is that, in a matter like this affecting both municipal areas and non-municipal areas, it is almost impossible to divide up a certain sum of money before-hand for that purpose. That also applies to the question of increasing the pay of the existing teachers. We cannot consider how much to increase the pay of the teachers in municipal areas and how much in non-municipal areas. We can see how far the funds allotted for the purpose will go towards raising the pay of the teachers who are now working or who are going to work, whether in municipalities or elsewhere. I am really arguing against the desirability of making a territorial distribution of the funds that are available, before we have settled more clearly the amount that can be set apart for particular objects. I gather that the Hon'ble Mr Subba Rao wished to make a special point and he would say that municipalities are entitled to the lion's share That may be so, and for reasons he pointed out it may be easier to spend the amount in municipalities, where you really get an area where education may become universal. I think we shall be prepared to investigate very carefully the condition of the municipalities, but one-fourth of the whole sum that is for the moment available is, I think, more than the municipalities should get."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB:—"Your Excellency, it seems to be conceded that the municipal areas as a matter of fact and as a matter of right are entitled to claim a larger share of the special grant that has been now sanctioned than non-municipal areas. It seems to be conceded also that municipalities have a greater opportunity of spending the money on objects for which the grant is intended and the Director of Public Instruction, I believe, hopes that though not at once but in the near future it will be possible for municipalities to get two lakhs and even more. Now, therefore, the only point of difference between the Honourable mover of the proposition and the officer of the Government representing the department appears to be whether municipalities ought to get two lakhs at once or not. The Hon'ble Dr Bourne seems to think that it is the lion's share of the whole grant and therefore it ought not to be given to municipalities *ek dam*; but I venture to submit to your Excellency that if at all credit could be given to any local bodies or any institutions in this country for having expanded and developed elementary education, I think that credit ought to be given to municipalities. If you compare the statistics available in the Government records as regards the total number of boys of school-going age and those actually in school to-day, you will, I am sure, find that municipalities will carry the palm. While that is so, it is but natural that those bodies who have already realized their responsibilities in that direction, those bodies who have done their level best to achieve that object, as well as those bodies who are found to be ready to do what little may yet remain to be done in that direction, should be afforded all the facilities which it is possible for the Government to give. I know that the sum of eight lakhs which is the Royal boon for the development of elementary education is intended for the whole Presidency; but your Excellency will know that, although a larger number of institutions may be under the control of non-municipal areas and although a larger number of pupils are brought within the four walls of such institutions, yet the standard of efficiency and the manner of education that is imparted in institutions within municipal areas will be by far greater. Municipalities have often complained and complained rightly that the limited resources which are available to them are not sufficient for the purpose of meeting the expenditure on various objects for which they are responsible. Education has received the maximum amount of attention at the hands of some of these municipalities while it has not received the same amount of consideration at the hands of others. The blame, I venture to submit, cannot be at

Grants for primary education

(Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

the doors of these bodies, for, with the limited resources they have, it is not possible for most of them to spend more than what they do at present on education. Of late I have, I must mention with regret, noticed a tendency to make larger grants in favour of local boards for expenditure on education than in favour of municipalities. Large sums of money are being spent for bringing into existence school buildings in villages which did not seem to possess them already. Thus very large grants are utilized on brick and mortar; but if your Excellency will only be good enough to call for statistics as regards the number of school buildings which were constructed during the last 20 years at the expense of the educational grant, I think, your Excellency will be grieved to find that some institutions which were started with a blowing of the trumpet do not exist to-day at all, the reason for it being obvious. Local Boards rushed as cheerfully as possible to seize as much grant as they could lay their hands upon and brought a number of institutions into existence under the safe impression that the upkeep of these institutions will also be a Provincial charge. But when they found later on that the whole charge was to fall upon their shoulders, local boards found it impossible to maintain them, with the result that one after another these institutions had to disappear. Such a catastrophe would never have happened, if the money had been spent within municipal areas, for your Excellency knows that the desire for the development of elementary education in municipal areas is much greater and the need for spreading elementary education in municipalities is greater; and as such when you have an agency which is alive to its responsibility and which is eager to develop education and which has got all the facilities for doing so, I think the Government will be acting only aright if they should recognize that fact and give all such bodies larger grants than what other bodies who have not shown their aptitude or their fitness to the same extent to do the work might crave or ask for. There are still a number of boys of school-going age whom you don't find in schools in municipal areas; and in regard to them the fault is not that of the parent nor of the municipalities. Parents are willing to send their children to schools, but the municipalities are not willing to take them. It is not the fault of the municipalities that they are not willing to take the boys, because they are not able to maintain grown up institutions, so that your Excellency will see that the municipalities deserve your Excellency's consideration. And with the sympathy which your Excellency has always entertained towards municipalities—I might even go to the length of saying that your Excellency may be looked upon as the father of municipalities in this Presidency—I think municipalities may well congratulate themselves that the destinies of this Presidency are for the time being presided over by one who has shown such great sympathy towards these institutions. I hope that during your Excellency's régime municipalities will have better days in store for them. The proposition, therefore, appeals seriously to me and I hope it will appeal equally to my non-official brethren as well as to others."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"The test which the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne has applied in the distribution of eight lakhs, I must respectfully say, is not a correct one, but is a fallacious test. I have just been working out the figures with the assistance of the Director of Public Instruction and the figures work out in this way. On the whole the number of pupils reading in schools in the Presidency come up to 1,215,929 and the number of pupils in the municipalities alone is 241,573. That, your Excellency will see, comes up to one-fourth of school-going population in the whole Presidency or perhaps one-fifth will be the correct figure. You say there are 40 millions in rural areas as against two millions in municipal areas, and therefore you will pay one-twentieth; but I say it should be one-fifth according to the figures given by Dr. Bourne. I have not been able to obtain figures in regard to the number of schools in the Presidency, but I find that there are 2,743 schools managed by municipalities. I have not been able to obtain, even with the assistance of the Director of Public Instruction the total number of schools elsewhere. That will be another test by which we will be able to say what proportion of the eight lakhs given by the Government of India should go to municipalities. That may be another test; and the test of population will be no test at all. I wish to point out that

Grants for primary education.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

the reason why there should be larger grants in favour of municipalities than in favour of other places is this: in the first place it is easier for municipalities to administer these funds. We have an agency to administer funds who, with the assistance and co-operation of the inspecting officers, will be able to better administer the funds than others. The second is that we want the municipalities to make an experiment in the matter of elementary education and to carry out the principle for which all of us are fighting and with which, I believe, Sir Harcourt Butler is also in sympathy—the principle of making elementary education compulsory. It has been stated to-day that if you are to make a start at all in this direction, it must be in municipal towns, and it is there you must prepare the ground. It is for that reason you should give larger grants to municipalities, especially as they are in a position to administer these funds properly and pave the way for the coming in of what I would call the proper day for the introduction of compulsory education throughout the whole of India. It is for that purpose the bill was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, which unfortunately was not allowed to go before the Select Committee; and it is for that reason that he selected the municipal areas as the places where, with the assistance of municipalities, the experiment might first be tried. It is for that reason the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao to-day wants that, even if the proportion that he asks for out of the eight lakhs be a little in excess of the actual needs of the situation, two lakhs should be allotted to municipalities, so that they may, with the available funds in their hands, and the grants which the Government have been in the habit of making, start the experiment of universal primary education within their limits; that will pave the way for universal primary education later on throughout the whole of India. That is the reason, Sir, why I support the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao's proposition and say that I hope that the Government will not consider the test laid down of population as the proper test in regard to this matter. I hope the Government will accept the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, this proposition has been moved by a chairman of a municipality, seconded by another municipal chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. Habibullah Sahib, supported by the member for the University, who made a very strong appeal; and I am sure that your Excellency will not be carried away by the appeal that had been made for greater support in favour of municipalities than in favour of taluk boards and district boards. We have, your Excellency, to carry light into dark corners and we want the help of Government to enable us to do this work. As your Excellency is aware, I am a member of a taluk board as well as of a district board."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAIMKI AIYAR:—"You can also have the grant."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"If you take away the lion's share, there will be very little left for taluk boards and district boards. Your Excellency will be pleased to notice that we were able to start nearly 80 schools in our small district and I don't think that any of our schools fails on account of our inability to maintain them. Once we start a school, the people are eager to take advantage of the benefits of education. It is, however, necessary that education should be taken to distant villages, and when the ryots see the school amongst them they send their children to it and these children get some education. That means diffusion of education. I am sorry I have to differ from my Honourable colleagues. Most of them being municipal chairmen, they are far from being impartial in this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I do not think I should allow my Hon'ble friend Mr. Kesava Pillai to leave an impression on this Council that this resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao has been brought forward, because he is a municipal chairman, nor will he be allowed to say that, if I support the resolution, it is because I am another municipal chairman. I may say that the Hon'ble Mr. Habibullah Sahib has certainly indicated that so far as municipal areas are concerned, they have peculiar facilities for the development and spread of primary education, and that is the underlying reason with reference to which I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao has placed this resolution before this Council. I brought forward at the last meeting of this Council a resolution with reference to the

Grants for primary education.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Mr. Davidson.)

assignment of eight lakhs by the Government of India and moved for the appointment of a committee to settle the proportions in which this amount is to be distributed; and I was assured that, if this resolution were accepted, the Government would be hampered and the progress of primary education would be somewhat put back and, therefore, I had no other go but to withdraw that resolution Honourable Members will now see that this desire to have the proportions settled is re-iterated in another resolution brought forward by another Honourable Member. Therefore, the whole question is one which deserves consideration and examination in regard to municipal areas. Honourable Members will see that the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler sufficiently indicated that the municipal areas ought to have some kind of preference, if the question was where the expansion of primary education is to begin. Is it to begin in rural areas or in municipal areas where the ground has been somewhat prepared by the previous action of the municipalities? If this were the question which the Government have to decide, the Government of India have sufficiently indicated what their trend of mind was, which will be found in the speech which the Minister for Education made in the Imperial Legislative Council. When, therefore, the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao brought forward this resolution, my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai will see that it is certainly not because he was not connected with the rural areas. I may say that, so far as the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai is concerned, he represents not only rural bodies but also municipalities in that part of the country, from which he comes and therefore he should not have made any difference between us and himself as a special representative of rural boards It is true that he has been connected with rural boards more than with municipalities; and when the Hon'ble Mr. Habibullah Sahib pointed out the peculiar facilities on account of which education in municipal areas lends itself for development, he ought to have seen that that was the ground on which this resolution is being pressed.

"I have only one word more to say; and that is, it has been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Habibullah Sahib that in the distribution of funds there has been some inequality with reference to local boards and municipalities and I believe from what I know of the subject there is considerable force in his remarks. So far as building grants are concerned, which have now been at the rate of 1·25 lakhs per year for some years past, I believe that all this money has gone to local boards; and so far as I know very little has been distributed to municipalities I believe nothing has been given to municipalities. Then in regard to teaching grants, it is also a fact that most of the municipalities have received nothing, while boards have been very much subsidized in that respect also. In regard to these two matters as to allotment of funds, it seems to me, Sir, that the question as to how much should go to boards and how much to municipalities requires examination, a very close examination; and if the object of the Government is to see that the spread of primary education, which is now in sight, should now be undertaken under the best and most favourable circumstances, I believe that municipalities afford the best ground for the purpose of the expansion. When my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subba Rao asked for a definite proportion, I am perfectly certain that what he intended to say was that his subsidy should not be left to be allotted in one year in one way and in another year in another way, so that there may be a definite understanding and municipalities might have a definite scheme for developing primary education. That was one of the grounds on which I brought forward my resolution on the last occasion for laying down some principles on which this amount may be divided between local boards and municipalities."

The Hon'ble Mr DAVIDSON:—"I confess that I was not surprised to find some Honourable Member take up the point that local boards have been somewhat left out in the cold. It had occurred to me that this resolution was moved by the Municipal Chairman of Mangalore and seconded by the Municipal Chairman, a most successful chairman, of Kumbakonam; and after the Director of Public Instruction had made his reply, the next speaker was the Municipal Chairman of Vellore, yet another successful chairman, and lastly when the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai resumed his seat, the gentleman who followed him was a fourth successful municipal chairman, the Chairman of Ellore. Reference has been made by one of the speakers to His Excellency Sir Murray Hammick as the father of municipalities in this Presidency.

Grants for primary education.

(Mr. Davidson; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar.)

His Excellency desires me to say that they are not his only children; he looks upon local boards also as his children. Without doubt His Excellency has taken as great an interest in local boards as in municipalities

"One point struck me particularly in the course of this debate; and that is, the consistent way in which it has been assumed that the figures to tackle with are *two* lakhs and *eight* lakhs. I venture to draw attention to the fact that the whole of the eight lakhs which the Government of India have sanctioned as a grant in aid of education in this Presidency is not earmarked towards elementary education. This resolution, if I mistake not, deals simply with the general and further expansion of primary education. In the letter which we received from the Government of India and which was embodied, I think, in so far as the relevant paragraph is concerned, in the Financial Statement, the grant of eight lakhs is divided under five heads. The first of these alone is ear-marked for elementary education, the elementary education of boys, and the figure is 5·53 lakhs; the second item is the education of girls—we are not told that it is the elementary education of girls—for which the figure is 0·87 lakh. The provision for hostels of 0·96 lakh has nothing to do necessarily and but little to do practically with elementary education; that is the third item. The provision for technical and industrial education of Rs. 12,000 is the fourth item; and the fifth item is the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians for which the provision made is 0·52 lakh, and that again has little or nothing to do with elementary education. If, therefore, any comparison of the figures is to be made, it is not between 2 and 8 or with the ratio of 1 to 4, but with the ratio of 2 and 5½ or at the most 6, including part of the grant made for the education of girls

"The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar demurred to the population test. He said that he had not by him the figures to compare the total number of schools in municipal areas with that in local fund areas, and I gathered that he would be prepared to accept that as some criterion for legitimate distribution of the funds. Do I misunderstand the Honourable Member?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"That will be some test."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"I have referred to the general local fund review of the past year and I find that the total number of schools shown as in existence on the 31st March 1911—I am quoting from statement No. XIX annexed to the general local fund review—is 3,505. The corresponding statement in regard to municipal institutions—statement No XI in the general municipal review—shows that there are 338 municipal schools and colleges. If you make a comparison between 3,505 and 338, you will find that the ratio is 10 to 1."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"What about the number of pupils?"

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"The Hon'ble Mr Seshagiri Aiyar was referring to schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I gave the number of pupils and not of schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"Let it be schools. If I have gone on the wrong tack, at least I put it to the Honourable Member just now whether he did not indicate the number of schools as the proper criterion."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I gave the figures for pupils."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"I beg the Honourable Member's pardon if I have been led into a wrong comparison. I thought he cited the number of schools. At any rate, let me take the number of schools as possessing some bearing on the proportion in which the distribution should be made; it will certainly show that the distribution should not be in the ratio of 1 to 3.

"In the Honourable mover's speech there is one statement which, I think, I ought not to let pass without some correction. He referred to this Government as having expressed themselves in favour of the introduction of free and compulsory education. I have before me the letter which was written to the Government of India

Grants for primary education.

(Mr. Davidson; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

on that subject and which was placed at the disposal of the public press as one of the papers connected with the Bill. The actual words used were:—

'While for the reasons set out in the preceding paragraphs His Excellency the 'Governor in Council regards the Elementary Education Bill as unnecessary, prema-'ture and open to objections of a serious character on educational, financial and 'political grounds, he admits that in this Presidency the application of its provisions 'to selected municipal areas would not be fraught with disastrous consequences. If, as 'a matter of policy, it should be deemed inexpedient absolutely to veto the proposed 'legislation, he would therefore be prepared, though not without doubt as to the wis-'dom of such a course, to consent to the introduction of a measure of a more limited 'character confined strictly to municipal areas.'

"The same paragraph goes on to state that the element of compulsion would inflict considerable hardship and, even with the addition of the small local rate, might give rise to discontent, though not to a dangerous degree.

"Again, the Honourable mover laid stress on the desirability of thoroughly discussing the proposals for the expenditure of eight lakhs before anything is done. All I can do is to mention what Sir Murray Hammick said at the last meeting. He made a special appeal, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has referred, to the Council not to support the appointment of a committee to consider the subject, as this would delay the matter for six or nine months or more. In concluding the budget debate of last year also Sir Murray Hammick emphasized the general proposition that the Government are not bound to lay all their schemes for the improvement of the public service before this Council, and being entirely responsible for the efficient well-working of the public machine, they must be permitted to use their discretion in the matter of consulting this Council on subjects. That was a matter, Sir Murray Hammick said, which was within the discretion of the executive Government. I have no authority to say what the intentions of the Government are in regard to this matter. I simply draw attention to this fact, lest silence may be taken as in any way committing the Government to the proposition that no steps will be taken to expend the Imperial grant of eight lakhs, until the method of expenditure has been fully discussed in this Council. Whether such discussion is necessary or not will no doubt be considered by His Excellency in Council at a later stage.

"It has been urged that municipal councils should have a larger share of this money, because they are better able to spend it and because they have spent much more in the past; and stress has been laid on the larger proportion of the school-going population in municipal areas. Surely this is an argument in the other direction. The municipal area being more advanced, it is the area under local boards which requires help all the more. I hardly think that in this matter the Government should be guided by the principle that "to him that hath shall be given." If education is relatively more backward in local areas, surely that is a strong reason for giving greater aid to local bodies and less to municipal councils; and our attempt should be to bring education in rural tracts up to the same relatively high level as it now occupies in municipal towns.

"I do not wish to seem unfair in any way to the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar. After his final statement that it was on the number of pupils and not on the number of schools that he relied, it is only right that I should quote the number of pupils. I forget what figures he gave us for municipal areas, but I have no desire to make a dialectic score on the number of schools. The number of boys in board schools, I see from the general local fund review, is about 175,000. I cannot lay my finger on the figures as to the number of boys in municipal schools, which the Honourable Member gave."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"One lakh eighty-three thousand three hundred and fifty boys."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"The total number is then distinctly in favour of municipal councils. That comparison, I admit, tells in his favour. I have gone by the number of schools, and the question is whether in distributing the grants to municipalities and local boards the proper standard is not to compare the number of board schools with the number of municipal schools.

Grants for primary education.

(Mr. Davidson; Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar.)

"I now come to my conclusion, which is simply a most emphatic endorsement of Dr. Bourne's proposition, that it is most unwise to attempt at the outset to lay down any arbitrary distribution of this special grant on territorial grounds. The line of division must be according to the subject and type of education and not according to the areas in which education is carried on."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"Your Excellency perhaps I occupy a position of some advantage in the discussion of the resolution now before the Council. I have not the honour of being the chairman of any municipality nor have I the honour of being a taluk board member or district board member in any of the local boards, so that I can claim to have a detachment of view as regards this question. If much of the support which non-official members have given to this resolution may perhaps be discounted from the fact that that support has proceeded mainly from municipal chairmen, it is perhaps permissible for me to say that it is but natural that one official member should support another official member. But, your Excellency, I do not want to consider the question from that stand-point. There are just one or two principles of policy which have been indicated in the speeches of the Honourable Members that have preceded and on which I think it is desirable that we should lay some stress. We were told that in matters educational the principle 'to him that hath shall be given' is a wrong one. I venture to think, with some confidence, that that is exactly the principle which has to be followed in matters educational. The view that I beg to present to the Council's consideration is this: it is the object of all, whether officials or non-officials, to see that there is a large and rapid spread of elementary education in the whole Presidency. The Government of Madras, no doubt, do not agree with what they consider to be the basic principles of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Davidson has drawn pointed attention to the fact that the elements of the Bill which did not commend themselves to the majority of the members that then composed the Government were the elements of compulsion and the necessity for the imposition of a local rate for the purpose of furthering the objects of the Bill. Those are the two strong points that were urged against the Bill not only by this Government as a whole, but elsewhere in this country. Those two principles are elements with which, so far as we are concerned in the present resolution, we have nothing to do. The only question is: how exactly the grant which has been made to this Presidency by the Imperial Government should be distributed, taking the two competing claimants to be municipalities and local boards. I, therefore, venture to think, your Excellency, that a discussion based upon the particular aspects of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill which did not commend themselves to those who rejected the Bill would be altogether irrelevant, so far as the present resolution is concerned. The better course will be to see how the municipalities and local boards had shown themselves, by their previous record, to be best able to take advantage of any additional facilities that ought be given to them for the spread of education. Now the view that I beg to suggest for the consideration of the Council is this. All of us are anxious that as quickly as possible there should be universal education; whether free or compulsory, it is not within our province at present to decide. The question is how best to effect that object. I, for one, should say that it is better that you have universal education in a limited area than have education, not universal, and not even well-dispersed, over much a larger territory; and when we find that municipalities are best able to take advantage of the opportunities that might be placed within their reach for the purpose of furthering education, unless it be that there is an absolute conviction on our part that other institutions will be made to materially suffer, I submit that this is a ground as to why the claims of municipalities should be favourably considered. We were told that in point of numbers there would be a great disparity between the claims of municipalities and local boards. I find from the figures that are to be found in the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the last year that the number of boys in municipal areas in primary schools was 115,506 and the number of girls was 39,409; and I find also that for non-municipal areas in the same period the number of boys in elementary schools was 834,941 and the number of girls was 46,265, so that your Excellency will observe that, taking boys and girls together in elementary schools in municipal areas, the number

Grants for primary education.

(Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar; Mr. Davidson, Dr. Bourne.)

comes up roughly to 155,000, whereas in non-municipal areas the number comes to 931,000. That is to say, the proportion is 1 to 6. As has been very rightly pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson, the Government of India have instructed that, out of the sum of eight lakhs given as a recurring grant, 6·40 lakhs might be utilized for the elementary education of boys and girls. If you take, therefore, the percentage that I have given to be correct, there is no reason why you should not give to municipalities what is asked., Municipalities will be entitled as a right to one-sixth of 6·40 lakhs; that is, roughly speaking, 1·10 lakhs; and what the municipalities claim, according to this resolution, is only Rs. 90,000 more. If your Excellency takes into consideration the fact that municipalities, as has been admitted or at any rate as can be easily proved, do possess sufficient facilities for the useful expenditure of this additional amount that may be given to them, as the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne has pointed out, two lakhs cannot be considered to be the outside limit of the necessities of the municipalities, I submit to your Excellency that tried by that test the resolution is one which should commend itself to everybody's acceptance. When we also take into consideration the fact—a fact borne out by the records at the disposal of the Government—that local boards have been given preferential treatment over municipalities in the matter of yearly assignments of funds for carrying on the work of education—and it is not the object of the resolution to interfere with the principles which the Government might have in view so far as the distribution of other funds to municipalities and local boards is concerned for education—I submit that that will be another reason why this claim for rupees 90,000 out of the amount allotted might well be conceded. If our object is to see that elementary education spreads as quickly as possible, our endeavour ought to be to have education, as far as possible, universal in limited areas so that by the example and influence that such areas would set the general spread of education may be furthered and quickened. It is not at all, as I venture to think, a question of territorial distribution; it is a question as to who are best able to take advantage of the facilities that are placed in the way of making education more and more universal as years go on. It has been pointed out to me that the figures that I have mentioned for non-municipal areas include also aided schools, so that, if you take merely the schools which are under the control of local boards alone, it must be that the figures are very much smaller, in which case the proportion will stand not as one and six but very much higher, so that, it may really turn out to be profitable to accede to the resolution. We know what exactly the figures as to pupils in local board elementary schools are and there is really no case of preference at all. Perhaps the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao has put his case too unfavourably for himself when he asked for two lakhs. I just heard the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson say that the number of boys in local board schools was 175,398."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"The number of boys in board schools is 175,398 and that of girls is 29,794."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"I am thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson for the figures."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"I cannot give the corresponding figures for municipalities, because the data in the general municipal review to which I have referred include schools not aided from municipal funds, while the data given in the local fund review exclude aided schools."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"I think it is within our experience that, so far as elementary schools go, they are mostly under the control of municipalities. It may be that there are a few schools here and there which are aided and which are being conducted by private people. Generally, these schools are under municipal control."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"There are 761 aided schools in municipalities and only 311 elementary schools maintained by municipalities."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"All elementary?"

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"The bulk of them must be elementary."

The Hon'ble Dr. BOURNE:—"There are 2,100 elementary schools."

Grants for primary education.

(Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar ; Mr. Davidson , Sir Harold Stuart.)

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR :—"I find that there are 2,438 elementary schools in municipal areas."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON :—"That must include schools which do not receive aid. In other words there must be another 1,000 or another 1,400 unaided schools according as Dr. Bourne's or the Honourable Member's figure is correct."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR :—"It will appear that if we take these figures, if we exclude from consideration the case of aided schools, that proportion of one-sixth may not be correct and will work itself out to a higher proportion, and what will be the higher proportion I am not able to state from the figures furnished to me or from the figures I have been able to take out. The Council will see that this resolution does not ask for anything unjust or anything heroic, when the demand that is made is only for Rs. 90,000 extra being given to municipalities. No doubt the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has pronounced himself against the acceptance of this resolution. I can only say that he has not been so happy in discussing this resolution as when he is discussing the forests. I should think, your Excellency, that the ground on which he has put his case is perhaps the weakest. It is not that anybody here has any anxiety whatever that the interests of any particular community or institution should be preferred over those of another. But everybody has at heart this question as to what is the best means of making education spread as largely as possible, as years go on ; and I think the resolution that the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao has proposed is better calculated to achieve that end than the one which I am sorry to say appears to commend itself to the Government. We were told by the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne that it might be that, in the actual working out of the figures, it would be difficult to find out how far the question of supplying teachers to municipal institutions could be taken into consideration to determine the amount payable to municipalities according to this resolution. But I think, your Excellency, it is not very difficult to find out what exactly may have to be deducted from two lakhs when once the resolution is accepted. There should be figures which will go to show the number of teachers we lend or send to teach in municipal areas ; and the figures of one year may be taken into consideration in determining what may be taken as the cost which may be deducted on this account for the next year. It appears that the objection is not one of any great importance. I have, therefore, great pleasure in supporting the resolution now before this Council."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"Several speakers have made a point that municipalities get a smaller proportion of grant from Provincial funds than local boards in the matter of education, and they contend, therefore, that out of the special grant of eight lakhs the municipalities have a right to a larger share than the district boards. I think it well to lay before the Council some figures which I have here and which show the total assistance given from Provincial funds to local boards on the one hand and to municipalities on the other. In the revised estimate for the year just closed, I find that, while local boards got under 33 lakhs, municipalities got 14½ lakhs, which is much more than their share, judged by the population test or any other test. For the year just commenced the relative position of municipalities is much more favourable. Local boards get 41½ lakhs, while municipalities get 25½ lakhs. I do not think that when you are viewing the right or claim of each of these bodies to aid from Government, you should look only at one particular aspect of the subject ; but you must look at all the branches of administration in which aid is given. What the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar said comes to this : it is surely better to have one bright light and the rest of the country in darkness than to distribute a number of smaller lights all over the land. That is a view which I think many of us would contest. We would rather see the streets of a town all lighted, although none of them very effectively, than that all the light should be concentrated in one Kitsou lamp in the centre. All this money is raised by taxation and the proportion which the town population contributes to that taxation is much less than that contributed by the rural population ; and when it comes to be divided, the urban population desires to have a much larger share of it than the rural population. If I were a representative of local boards in this Council, I would certainly contend

Grants for primary education.

(Sir Harold Stuart; Rao Bahadur Subba Rao, Mr. Davidson.)

very strongly against the restriction which the resolution proposes to put upon the Government in distributing these funds; and I am afraid that it is quite impossible for the Government to accept the resolution—although it is by no means impossible that in the end municipalties may get quite as much as the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao claims for them."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"I have a few words to say by way of reply. I have very little to say, because my Honourable friends who have preceded me have replied to the arguments that have been advanced in behalf of the Government. I have only a word to say in the case of an observation made by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai. He is a friend of the poor; certainly he is. I am only sorry that he is partial to the poor in rural areas and not to the poor in municipal areas. We find that municipalities are spending a lot of money on education and they are in a better position than rural areas in the matter of the spread of education; and the only or the main reason why municipalities are not able to cope with it is because there are so many poor boys whom the municipalities are not able to help. This resolution is more intended to see that the poor people are drawn towards schools and education spreads among them. So I hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai was not very serious when he championed the cause of rural areas. It cannot be supposed that I have brought forward this resolution because I am a municipal chairman. But I am also a district board member, and it cannot be said that I am in any way partial to municipal areas. The Hon'ble Mr. Habibullah Sahib is also the vice-president of the Taluk Board of Vellore. What I submit for your Excellency's consideration is that municipalities are in a better position to introduce universal education and it is but fair that municipal areas must be encouraged by the Government by earmarking the two lakhs to be spent upon primary education on the lines that have been indicated. Certainly my object is not to stand in competition with rural areas. I have already submitted that four lakhs might be spent on rural areas, and this comes to almost very nearly to what the Government of India think ought to be done. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson said that there was set apart 5·53 lakhs for being spent on the elementary education of boys and 0·87 lakh for the elementary education of girls, the total of which comes to 6·40 lakhs. He further said that the number of board schools—elementary schools—is 3,508, while the number of such schools run by municipalities is 311. There are 706 schools in municipal areas which are not maintained by municipalities, but aided by municipalities. If you add 706 schools to the number of municipal schools, the total comes to nearly 1,000, while the number of board schools is 3,508. If we take that test, I submit, your Excellency, that we shall get, not one-fourth, but one-third. If the test as to the number of pupils is to be taken into account, the claim of two lakhs is rather too low. It is the relative importance of municipal areas and local boards areas that we have to take into consideration. There is greater facility for imparting elementary education in municipalities than in rural areas. I quoted Sir Harcourt Butler to show that the main intention of this grant of eight lakhs was for the spread of elementary education and I quoted his words in moving the resolution. It was said by the Hon'ble Mr Davidson that I was wrong in noting the attitude of the Madras Government so far as the elementary education is concerned in rural areas. I took that quotation from the minute of dissent of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar. It appears in the February number of the *Indian Review*—the minute of dissent on the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill. I hope that is the real intention of the Government of Madras."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"I read the words of the Government of Madras."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO.—"The question of the number of schools is not the criterion, because, as a matter of fact, as the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne said, we have been getting more than what this test will give municipal areas and there is a likelihood of our getting more than two lakhs in the near future. It would not in any way jeopardize any administrative policy of the Government, if this resolution were accepted. If the population of municipal areas is two millions and the population of the Presidency is 40 millions, it comes to one-twentieth; and one-twentieth of eight lakhs is Rs. 40,000. But, as a matter of fact, we get more than that

Grants for primary education ; arrack and toddy shops.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao ; Dr. Bourne.)

and double that. That is not at all the criterion on which the Government of Madras are allotting these eight lakhs. It is more the relative importance and other considerations that are taken into account. Now I have only one word of appeal to my non-official European members of this Council to consider this resolution carefully. It does not affect any public revenue or any policy of administration. I am sure that you will consider the superior claims of municipal areas and I hope that you will also vote for this resolution."

The Hon'ble Dr. BOURNE :—"May I ask whether the municipalities include Madras. My figures include Madras. But the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson's figures exclude it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO :—"It does not matter much."

The Hon'ble Dr. BOURNE :—"The Honourable Member says it does not matter much."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost, eight voting for and 29 against it.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Subba Rao called for a division which was taken with the following result :—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Raghava Rau Pantulu.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson
" Rao Bahadur N. Krishnaswami Aiyangar	" Sir Harold Stuart.
" Mr M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.	" Mr. A. G. Cardew.
" Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib.	" Mr. J. Twigg.
" Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar.	" Mr. W. O. Horne.
" Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar.	" Mr. R. B. Clegg.
" Moulvi Saiyid Murtuza Sahib.	" Mr. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai.
" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao.	" Mr. C. M. Schmidt.
	" Mr. T. Richmond.
	" Mr. D. W. G. Cowie.
	" Mr P. F. X. Saldanha.
	" Dr. A. G. Bourne.
	" Rao Bahadur T. S. Balakrishna Aiyar.
	" Mr. C. E. Odgers.
	" Mr J. H. Stone.
	" Raja Vasudeva Raja, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode.
	" the Raja of Vizianagram
	" Mr. P. Kesava Pillai
	" Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman.
	" Rao Bahadur P. Tingaraiya Chettiyar.
	" Mr. A. D. Jackson.
	" Mr. E. W. Orr.
	" Mr. V. Kameswara Rao Naguda.
	" Sir F. J. E. Spring
	" Mr. S. D. Pears
	" Mr. C. A. Smith.
	" Mr. C. F. Napier.
	" Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar.
	" Mr. L. Davidson.

ARRACK AND TODDY SHOPS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO :—"The resolution, your Excellency, which I have the honour to move is as follows :—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the time of opening arrack and toddy shops every day be fixed at 9 A.M. instead of sun-rise as at present.

"Your Excellency, I am quite certain that but few words are necessary for commending this resolution for the acceptance of Government. At present all the shops are open at sun-rise or even earlier. Thus the facility afforded to the drinking

Arrack and toddy shops.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao; Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

public makes them begin the work of the day with drinking either arrack or toddy. It needs no words of mine to condemn the practice of drinking so early in the morning even before they take their food. Fresh toddy is not brought by the tappers to the shops before 9 A.M., so the toddy that is drunk is stale toddy. Thus it prevents the consumption of toddy in the fresh state and encourages its use in its most intoxicating and injurious form. In the course of eight hours the strength of the toddy increases by at least three to four *per cent.* The Excise Committee says that 'in Madras a considerable amount of toddy is not drunk till fermentation has reached 'the maximum and that much of it is mixed with stale toddy containing an injurious 'percentage of acidity.' If the shops are opened at 9 A.M. most of the toddy will reach the shops in its fresh state. The shop-keepers will be able to clean the pot and store the fresh toddy in it The abkari officers will have breathing time between sun-rise and 8 o'clock to supervise this branch of work.

"Drinking so early in the morning is very injurious to the health of a person. It will make a man a confirmed drunkard. There are couplets and sayings in all the languages of the Presidency in common use by the people which go to show that early drinking is condemned and persons who take to drinking early in the morning can never give up the habit of drinking but only bring misery to themselves and their family. There is no doubt that this early drinking is sapping the very vitals of our agricultural and labouring classes. I believe this early drinking causes insanity and various other maladies among people. There are 7,500 patients in the lunatic asylums in India and one of the chief causes of insanity is drinking. President Roosevelt said with reference to the liquor traffic 'the business tends to 'produce criminality in the population at large. When the liquor men are allowed 'to do as they wish, they are sure to debauch not only the body social, but the body 'politic also.'

"Our Presidency is not a cold country. There is an impression that liquor has warmth-producing properties. This impression is refuted by the doctors. The after-effects of drinking are still worse. It is well to remember that Captain Amundsen and his party never used any alcohol during their successful journey to the South Pole. It may be said also that labourers find it convenient in the morning to take some drink instead of some meals while going to work The least one has to pay for a drink is an anna and with that he can take some substantial food. The toddy, and much more country spirits, contains very little of nourishment. It is therefore idle to think that drinking is a substitute for morning meals.

"The financial aspect of the question, if the resolution is accepted by Government, may not be worth noticing. Even if there should be a little loss, it will be so insignificant that the Government will on grounds of nobler instincts generously suffer the loss.

"Let us now see what is the practice in other parts of the Presidency. In Bombay, I learn that shops are allowed to be opened only after 9 A.M. I have not yet received information about the hour for opening shops in other Presidencies.

"With these few remarks I commend the proposal to your acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR:—"I rise to second the resolution which has been brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao. He has urged all the arguments that could possibly be found in favour of the resolution which, I hope, will meet with the ready acceptance of the Government. There is one proverb in Tamil about the evils that flow from the habit of drinking and the sum and substance of that proverb is that the man who takes to drink early in the morning is hopelessly lost and he will never redeem himself. It is not too much to expect from this Government, having regard to the fact that it would not in the least affect the revenue, that the hour of opening the shops might be fixed at 9 A.M., and also they may be closed earlier, i.e., between 7 and 8. The resolution consists of two parts, the first portion relates to the opening of the shop not earlier than 9 A.M. and the second portion closing at an earlier hour. It will also be evident to Government that people in villages take their meals and go to bed early between 7 and 8 P.M. If the closing of the shops is not done before 9 P.M., the result is this: that most of the criminal population come together, go to shops and drink and then go to different

Arrack and toddy shops.

(Mr Sambandha Mudaliyar, Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar, Mr. Kesava Pillai, Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

places to commit all sorts of crimes. One way of doing away with the bad habit of drink is to close the shops rather earlier in the night time."

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"I confess I labour under the disadvantage of not being an authority on the comparative evil effects of drinking in the morning or drinking in the evening, because I do not drink at all. But I am not aware that it has been proved that drinking in the morning is much more unwholesome than drinking in the evening and tends to make a man much more heavily drunk than drinking in the evening. We must not look at this question from the point of view of tee-totallers, like some of us. If people do want to drink in the morning, it is very likely that they will arrange to get the drink, by taking a stock overnight and keeping it for the morning, if you prevent them from buying it in the shop till 9 A.M. Possibly the man who drinks in the morning has this advantage: the evil effects of it are worked off by labour; whereas the man who drinks in the evening has not got that advantage. Whatever may be the comparative advantages of drinking in the morning or in the evening it may be looked upon as a hardship to the people who are in the habit of drinking that they should be deprived of the opportunities of drinking simply for the purpose of satisfying the wishes of the tee-totallers or persons who wish to impose abstinence upon people. If people are not in the habit of drinking in the morning, then the fact that the shops are not allowed to be opened before 9 A.M. cannot possibly do any harm. But if people are in the habit of drinking before 9 A.M. it is probably a necessity to them and it may be a hardship if they are not allowed the opportunities they desire. It seems to me that there is not a sufficient case made out for restricting the hours during which the shops may be opened and insisting that they shall not be opened before 9 A.M."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I am also a tee-totaller. One thing I know is: if shops are opened between 6 A.M. and 8 A.M., that is the time that the labourers go out for work, and if they do not drink and go out for work, they do better work. We tee-totallers are interested in them. If labourers get to their work without drink, they do better work. But if they drink and go to their work, they do not work to the satisfaction of their employers. I do not think that many agricultural labourers drink in the morning. They do take a drink only in the evening, after the day's labour is over. It is only the town labourers that generally take to drink in the morning, because it is so temptingly placed before them just in the middle of the street, that they do take it sometimes on credit, and when they return in the evening they pay a part of their wages. You will save these people—I don't think it is such a hardship upon the people—if you do not allow the shops to be opened till 9 A.M. Let them drink in the evenings instead of in the mornings. It is on that ground I will support the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao's proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I should like to say one or two words on this resolution. This is one of those resolutions which if accepted are not at all likely to do any harm and I do not also think that this resolution will do much good either. But at the same time when a matter like this is placed before the Government, I should think, unless there is any serious objection, the attitude of the Government should indicate that a fair trial will be given to the suggestion made.' I regret that in a small matter like this the Government should think of opposing the resolution just proposed. If the Honourable Member who spoke on behalf of the Government indicated that a trial would be made in some locality, it would certainly have been a matter of some satisfaction to us. Of course, so far as the resolution brought forward by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Tagaraiya Chetti was concerned, the Government felt that, in the interests of moderate drinkers, the hour of closure in the evenings could not be changed from 9 to 8, as it made a very great difference in the opinion of the Government and as the moderate drinkers required to be protected. The Government therefore stated that they would not certainly accept the resolution for the alteration of the hour from 9 to 8 P.M. All the same I see that the Government have instructed the Board of Revenue to enquire into this matter. I am one of those who received a letter from the Collector of Kistna as a municipal chairman to study the whole of the discussion in this Council and to report whether the hours

Arrack and toddy shops.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Rao Bahadur Thagaraiya Chetti; Mr. Atkinson; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

could be altered, whether there would be any objection to alter the hour from 9 to 8 and whether any practical difficulties were likely to be felt if the hour was so changed. Even in the matter of that resolution, though the Government did not consider that it was a case in which they should accept the proposal at once, I see that some action has been taken to investigate it. If such a procedure is adopted in regard to this resolution, it would certainly be a matter of some satisfaction. But, as I have already stated, this resolution is not likely to do much good or much harm. The reasons assigned by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar are altogether unconvincing. So far as I know, in regard to toddy there is absolutely no doubt, judging from my own little experience in one place, that fresh toddy does not all reach most of the shops before 8 or 8-30 or 9. In case this resolution is adopted, I do not think that anybody will be inconvenienced at all, because there is no toddy to drink. The bazaarman keeps nothing but stale toddy of the previous night, the use of which was condemned so much in the discussion last time. So that, so far as toddy is concerned, there is no doubt that persons are not in a position to consume toddy before 9 A.M., which is just the hour indicated in this resolution. As regards arrack, I believe the shops begin no doubt somewhat earlier than toddy; but most of the consumers, I believe, resort to arrack shops in the evening and not in the morning. Therefore, judging from what is really taking place with reference to consumption in the morning hours, there seems to be no serious difficulty in accepting the hour which is proposed in this resolution. These being the circumstances, it seems to me that the opposition to the resolution on the part of the Government is one which I have not been able to appreciate. As regards the question as to whether the intoxicating effects of toddy can be worked out by labour during the day, it seems to me that they can equally work out during sleep at night. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar thinks that it is very good for a labourer to drink in the morning and go out for work. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai, we have to take into account how the employers would regard it. They would certainly consider that it is far better to employ a man who does not take drink and will therefore work throughout the day rather than employ a person who indulges in drink in the morning. Therefore I think that even from that point of view it would be far better that something is done to reduce the hours of consumption. As I have already stated, there is no great harm or any good resulting from this resolution, and a trial may be made. For these reasons, I beg to support my Honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur THAGARAIYA CHETTI:—"I am sorry that I have to go against this resolution. It is my experience in Madras—I own a number of cocoanut topes—that toddy reaches the shop at about 6 or 6-30 A.M. and the toddy that goes to the shops at that hour is a very wholesome drink. It is a good drink as it is not stale toddy which is sold during the day but drawn in the morning and sold immediately fresh. It is not the stale toddy of the previous evening that is kept in the mornings. It is sweet toddy that is sold in the mornings, and it is better that toddy shops are opened at 6-30, when sweet toddy can be got. As to arrack shops, it is better that they are not opened at 6 or 6-30. We have a proverb about *kalkudi*, which says that one that drinks all night does require a pick-me-up in the morning to befit him for work. Such a man will never do. It is better that temptation is not placed in the way of such a man by the shop being opened at 6-30 just before the time he goes to the work. A drink at that hour will make him useless for work. It is better, therefore, that in the case of arrack shops they should be opened later in the day, say, at 9 A.M."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, amongst the speakers who have spoken two or three have protested that they have very little personal knowledge and the only one who has practical experience is the gentleman who just sat down. He tells us that one of the principal reasons urged in favour of the resolution, viz., that toddy which is sold in the shops in the mornings is stale, does not hold, because he tells us from his personal experience that that is not the case."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"That is not our experience in the *mofussil*."

Arrack and toddy shops ; Sub-Engineers in the Public Works Department.

(Mr. Atkinson ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu ; Rao Bahadur Subba Rao ; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"As regards arrack—his experience does not extend to arrack, I believe (*laughter*)—he tells us that it would be better that arrack shops should not be allowed to be opened in the mornings. I have it on the authority of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that arrack is not used in the mornings. Therefore, why should the shops be shut ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I am afraid that I must correct the Honourable Member. I never said that it was not being used in the morning."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"I have got it down that you said that arrack is not generally drunk in the mornings, but in the evenings."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"If that be so, there does not appear to be any reason why the shops should be shut against the sale of arrack in the mornings. As to the argument about the unwholesomeness of the toddy that is drunk in the mornings, that has been disposed of by the Hon'ble Mr. Tiagaraya Chetti. There is one other argument raised, viz, that lunacy is on the increase in the country. Apparently that is attributed to the practice of drinking toddy in the mornings. I may remind Honourable gentlemen that another cause of lunacy is much learning. We have that on the highest authority. Shall we therefore prohibit learning ? In that case would it not have been better to have taken this resolution before the last one? The real objection to carrying this resolution is the interference which it will involve with the liberty of the subject ; and it has generally been admitted that it would be an uncalled for interference. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao said that the resolution, if carried, would not be of much good and would not do much harm. If it would not do good, what is the object of carrying it ? Because it will do this harm, that it will be a distinct movement in the direction of prohibition and an interference with the liberty of the subject. If it be the case, then, that there is very little drinking in the mornings, there is absolutely no reason why this resolution should be passed, especially as it is likely to interfere with the individual liberty of the subject. I consider this resolution is one which the Council should not entertain."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO :—"It is said that the Government should not interfere with the liberty of the individual and should respect the liberty of the people. If shops are kept open all the 24 hours, surely the drinking will go on not only from sun-rise to 9 P.M. but also from 9 P.M. to sun-rise. By prohibiting shops being opened at night the liberty of the people is also interfered with. But that is not, I suppose, the reason, the chief reason, why this resolution is not going to be accepted by the Government. The financial aspect of the question has not been touched upon. Therefore, I think the Government accept that, so far that is concerned, it is not on account of financial ground that they have to oppose this resolution. The only ground on which the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar opposes this resolution—and that is the view of the Government—is that facilities should be granted to the drinking public and that we should not in any way interfere with their liberty. I thought that the policy of the Government was not only to check consumption by raising the duty on toddy and country spirits, but also by not affording facilities for consumption. This resolution suggests one way by which facilities will not be thrown before the drinking public. As far as good or bad effects of early drinking are concerned, I am sure that the Honourable the Surgeon-General will agree with me that early drinking in the morning is certainly injurious to the health of the people. As pointed out by Honourable Members, there is no harm at all on any ground, financial or otherwise, by accepting this resolution, which I have moved."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

The Council was then adjourned at 1-55 P.M. for three-quarters of an hour.

On the Council re-assembling the consideration of resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

SUB-ENGINEERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—"I beg to withdraw Resolution No. VIII with leave to bring it up again."

Sub-Engineers in the Public Works Department; the Engineering College.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

The following resolution, of which notice had been given by the Honourable Member, was then withdrawn with the permission of His Excellency the President;—

(a) That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the number of sub-engineers be increased by the number of temporary engineers that can with advantage be absorbed in the cadre of the permanent upper subordinate service.

(b) That recruitment to such of the appointments of temporary engineers as are not absorbed in the cadre of the permanent upper subordinate service, excluding those requiring special qualifications, be made from the passed students of the local Engineering College and that the starting pay of such appointments be not made to exceed Rs. 250.

THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR next moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a commission consisting of officials and non-officials be appointed to enquire into and report on the re-organization of the Engineering College and the revision of the curriculum of studies, and that the new buildings proposed to be erected for the location of the Engineering College at Guindy be so designed as to be in keeping with the recommendations that may be made by such commission after full enquiry.

In doing so the Honourable Member said:—"This proposition relates to the Civil Engineering College. In the papers in recent times this subject has been dealt with considerably; and I think it is a healthy sign of the times that the matter has received so much attention in the public press. I think, Sir, that this institution has not attracted public attention as much as it ought to have. It is probably the only technical institution in this Presidency and I think it is fair that it ought to be before the public more than it has been in times past. To-day I will not take up much of the Council's time in dealing with the various matters relating to this institution, because, as I have mentioned at the outset of my speech, it has been discussed in all its aspects by the public press, especially the *Madras Standard* and I shall only deal with a few questions which have not been discussed in that paper or in the other public prints. As my proposition suggests, I ask for a committee being appointed to enquire into the various matters connected with the administration of the college. It might be said, Sir, that so late as 1905 there was a committee appointed to consider the question of the syllabus in connection with the college and other matters and it will be too early within seven years to ask for a re-consideration; but when the Council hears me as to the matters that should be considered by the special committee, they will find that they are not the matters which were before the earlier committee and that there are some important matters which ought to be heard and disposed of by a committee composed of officials and non-officials.

"Now, Sir, the matters which I shall bring before this Council are about five in number. In the first place, so far as this college is concerned, there has been no college council, while every institution in the presidency town such as the Law College, the Medical College and the Arts Colleges have their own college councils. In similar institutions elsewhere, for example in the Sibpur College, in the Poona College of Engineering and even in the Rurki College of Engineering there are college councils; but there is absolutely no college council, so far as this college is concerned. You may ask very rightly—I see there is a smile on the face of those who are likely to reply—what is the use of a college council for this college? In Poona and in Sibpur as well as in Rurki there is a college council of which the principal and the professors are also members. They consider the question of the syllabus of the college, the question of the appointment

The Engineering College.

(Mr. Sethagiri Aiyar.)

of professors and also the question of the curriculum. It is true, it may be said, if we have not got a college council, we have at least a body of visitors for this college. Everybody knows what a body of visitors means. It means that these gentlemen go there either singly or by two's on occasions and look over the whole thing and enter remarks in the visitors' book that everything is satisfactory. But there is no concerted action as by the college council; there is no concerted action by all the members in collaboration with the principal and the professors and the result is that this body of visitors cannot do much so far as the college is concerned. That is only a minor matter and I have no doubt that when the Government consider that there should be more supervision over this college than what is now provided, the college council will be appointed; and it is not a very important matter nor the most important of the matters that I have to deal with.

"The most important matter with regard to which my complaint lies is the absence of an independent board of examiners. In the year 1908, so far as this institution is concerned, there was an independent board of examiners. Honourable Members will understand that where an examination is conducted by the staff of the college, it is likely to affect the staff, the students, as well as the prestige of the college. It affects the staff in this way, whereas in other institutions the examiners are paid some remuneration, when you ask the college staff itself to undertake the examination, naturally it is a heavy duty cast upon the staff and therefore it affects the staff of the college and they are not able to devote to teaching work as much time as they could do, because they are also burdened with the work of examining the students. I am speaking of the ultimate examination of the students. It affects the students in this way: the principal and the professors of the college, in the course of teaching students, do acquire a bias in favour of some student or other. It is no doubt an unconscious bias and it is for that reason you find that, I believe, in regard to every examination for promotion, the masters of the college are not allowed to examine the students. That is the *raison d'être* of public examinations, namely, that the persons who teach ought not to be the persons who ultimately examine the boys. So far as the students are concerned, that is the only way in which an impartial test can be had. I do not mean to say that the principal and the professors of the Engineering College are being actuated by any improper motive in conducting the test, but it is human to believe that when they have been dealing with certain students for four years and when they know the character of some students to be good and of some to be bad, there will be generated a bias, an unconscious bias, in favour of some which will lead to a marking, which, in some cases, may not be quite fair. In this particular case if you will bear with me for a minute, I shall show you that it is absolutely necessary that there should be an independent board of examiners to conduct the final examinations. What happens now is this; 70 *per cent.* of the marks is given, I believe, to what is called college work and only 30 *per cent.* is given for examination proper. Therefore 70 *per cent.* is given by the professors who have been teaching and by the principal who has been teaching the students in the college. That shows that these teachers are likely, though unconsciously, to be biased in favour of certain students. So long as such a large percentage as 70 *per cent.* is allowed for college work, certainly, the examination cannot be said to be an efficient test, so far as the outside public are concerned. As for the 70 *per cent.*, I have been told by Mr. James, who has been good enough to give me some information, that some years ago it was only 10 *per cent.* and like Falstaff's men in buckram they have suddenly gone up from 10 to 70 *per cent.* He told me that originally it was intended to provide in this college laboratories and that 50 *per cent.* of the marks was intended for good work in the laboratory; but the college has not been given a laboratory and yet this high percentage of 70 *per cent.* is allowed for college work; that is to say, 70 *per cent.* for drawing work only. Thus for drawing work the students get 70 *per cent.*—that is a work supervised by professors and teachers—while 30 *per cent.* is given for examination work. That, I must say, is not a fair test so far as students are concerned, because as I said before there will be an unconscious bias in favour of students, having regard to the fact that drawing is done under the supervision of professors alone. I said that the staff of teachers suffers and that the students

The Engineering College.

(Mr. Srinivasa Aiyar; Sir Harold Stuart.)

suffer and that the prestige of the college suffers. I am correct in saying that, in recent years, the students who passed out of the Engineering College have not been attracted to the Native States to the same extent as in the early years; and that is because the examination is conducted by the staff and 70 *per cent.* of the marks is given for the work done in the college. While that continues, you cannot expect that the outside public will have the same amount of confidence in the pupils that are turned out of the college as they would otherwise have.

"That leads me to a consideration of the question as to why in this college the guaranteed appointment should go to the person who is passed by the principal and the professors of the staff and not, as in the case of Poona and Sibpur, to the person who passes the University examination. As the Government are very well aware and as Honourable Members are aware, there is a University examination called the B.E. examination; but it is not to the person who passes the B.E. that the guaranteed appointment is given; whereas in Poona and Sibpur, the guaranteed appointment is given to the man who takes the University degree; as for Rurki, it is a different matter, because in Rurki there is a college council and an independent board of examiners and to that independent board of examiners the duty of conducting the examination is given and after that the diploma is given by the Allahabad University to these students. So far as Poona and Sibpur colleges are concerned, guaranteed appointments are given to the person who passes the University examination first and not to the person who passes out of the college. That is apparently the reason why the students who pass out of this college are not in as favourable a position in the Native States as they used to be in good old days when the University examinations were more popular; but now hardly any person thinks of going up for the University examination, because he naturally asks himself, what is the use of having a University degree when you can get the first appointment by passing out of the college? It is not the degree of the University that ensures the first appointment. That is a matter which has to be considered by the committee which I am asking you to appoint.

"There is one matter which will not really be considered by the committee; but which is connected with the subject that I am dealing with; and, therefore, I will mention it at once. I believe it was in 1885 or 1886, during the days Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff's Government, the Government of India asked the Government of Madras how many guaranteed appointments should be given to passed students of the college. I believe the answer then was that it was enough they gave one appointment to the college. In the answer given to me yesterday by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, I find that in Rurki seven appointments are guaranteed. My information was that in Sibpur it was two and three in alternate years, and in Poona it was one and two in alternate years; but the Government information is apparently otherwise. I do not know to what year that information relates. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart supplied me the information that in Sibpur and in Poona it was only one appointment, but when I further questioned him whether we should not ask for more than one appointment, I was told that if that were done, in course of time there would be a block by students recruited from the Engineering college."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"No. What I said was that there would be a block in the Provincial service."

The Hon'ble Mr. SRINIVASA AIYAR:—"I was not quite able to follow it and I am not able to follow you even now. There will, however, be an opportunity for you to put that matter more clearly. My position is that the Government of India have stated that out of the ninety appointments of engineers thrown open to the Madras Presidency as available for the Madras Presidency, thirty men can be selected from the Provincial service. Until the beginning of this year only twenty-one appointments have been made from the Provincial service and there are still nine men more to be selected. It was in the year 1892 that the Government of India told the Madras Government that they could appoint thirty men out of ninety from the Provincial service. Until the beginning of this year, that is, until February when I got the information, only twenty-one man had been taken from the Provincial service and there are still to be taken from the Provincial service nine men. It is for that

The Engineering College.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Mr Davidson.)

reason that I put the question to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart and when the answer to the question was taken as read, I put a question whether, in order to bring the number of appointments up to the full strength sanctioned by the Government of India, we should not ask for more guaranteed appointments. In answer to that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart told me that, 'if you ask for more appointments, there 'will be a block in the Provincial service.' I think, Sir, that even now I am unable to understand what that really imports. I take it that if you should ask for two appointments instead of one, you will be able to fill up all these thirty appointments very soon, and it might be said that if you go on filling up the appointments in that way, there will be no room for new men. My answer to that is simple. You cannot expect the Government of India to continue the restrictions as regards the recruitment from the Provincial service up to the limit of thirty which they fixed so long ago as 1892. I believe that the idea of the Government at home and the Government out here is to throw open as large a number of appointments to Indians as possible. If the Government of Madras can say that there are capable men in Madras—men who have passed out of the college and who are able to be in charge of divisions as assistant engineers—more appointments will be given for the Provincial service. If this is done, certainly that will make the Provincial service more attractive by more appointments being thrown open to the Provincial service than hitherto. You cannot presume——."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON (*intervening*):—"I venture to rise to a point of order as to whether this discussion as to the method of recruitment from the Provincial service is directly relevant to the motion before the Council. I have been waiting for some time to raise this point of order in the idea that the Honourable Member might be able to bring out the relevance of his argument."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I have almost done and I have said almost all that I had to say. I asked your Excellency's permission, because I said that although this discussion was not pertinent, it was fairly well connected with the whole subject. Now that the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has risen to a point of order, there is no necessity for your Excellency to give a ruling, as I have finished what I had to say on that subject.

"Leaving aside the question of recruitment, what I submit is that it is time that enquiries are instituted into the way in which the affairs of this college are managed. I mentioned the question of the necessity for a college council, the question as regards the board of examiners, and I also mentioned the question as regards the marks which are being assigned and I also mentioned the other question as regards the guaranteed appointment going to the boy who passes from the college and not to the boy who takes the degree. There are a few more matters which ought to be considered by this committee if you are going to appoint one. This college has been in existence for a pretty long time. Its position is simply that of a recruiting college intended to provide a certain number of men every year for service in the Public Works Department. I do not think that should be the position of the college. It should be a technological institute; it should be a college where provision is made for real advanced study in the science of engineering. It should not be a mere recruiting ground for a certain number of appointments in the Public Works Department. That will be putting the college to a very insignificant use. I think the time has come when this college should be converted into a technological institute and if that is done it will become more attractive than it is now. Industries are springing up in this country and unless real knowledge is given in the various arts, there will be no use in having a college and in spending 21 lakhs upon the buildings of the college premises.

"One other matter I should like to refer to is that which Mr. Chatterton referred to in the paper which he read at the conference, I think, under the presidency of Sir Harcourt Butler, at Allahabad. There he referred to a number of changes that are required for making this college a really useful one. Mr. Chatterton says that we must make matriculates start in the engineering course. He says: appoint an English professor to teach them English and give them also every facility for learning technical subjects. Therefore if you give a five years' course and if a matriculate

The Engineering College.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

is taken into the college and if he is given more English knowledge by English professors and also technical knowledge by technical professors, then he would really be a useful person and he would be able to satisfy not only the requirements of the department but also of this country. Mr. Chatterton is also of opinion that the college should be divided into two departments, a school department and a college department, and he suggests that the schools should not be in Madras but should be located in two mufassal centres, and that only the college department should be here. He says that it would be easier for students in the school departments to go to mufassal stations rather than that they should be compelled to go to Madras where living is expensive and he also thinks that if the school department and the college department are under the same head, effective supervision is not possible. That is another recommendation which Mr. Chatterton has made

"Then, Sir, there is one other matter which should be referred to. There are no military students in Sibpur or in Poona ; and if that be so, why should there be military students in our Civil Engineering College? There are, of course, military students in Rurki and the Rurki College is well equipped for training military students ; but there is no provision for training military students either in Poona or in Sibpur. That being so, one would like to have some information as to why provision should be made in Madras for military students; it would be better to have them all trained at one place, that is, in Rurki. That will be one of the questions which the committee will have to consider.

"The last matter that I shall refer to is this. It is a grievance in connection with the apprenticeship of these students I am told, and I believe that the information is correct, that as soon as a student passes out of the College of Engineering, he has to go and serve his apprentice course under a Public Works Department officer in Madras. For example, if a student wants to apprentice himself to an engineer in Mysore, he will not be allowed to do so, and his course will not be complete, unless he has apprenticed himself to an engineer in Madras Is that necessary, is that a thing which is desirable? For example, there may be students who might like to get employment in Mysore and it will be desirable if opportunities could be given to them to serve their apprenticeship under some person in Mysore. I do not think that any object will be gained by restricting the students to be apprenticed to a gentleman employed in the Public Works Department in Madras I am not sure I have exhausted all the complaints. I have referred only to some of the matters and I think these matters require looking into. For the purpose of looking into them carefully a committee of officials and non-officials should be appointed to advise the Government as to what improvement should be made in the college before you launch upon a building scheme for the college at an expense of 21 lakhs. If you have before your mind's eye what the requirements of the Presidency are, you will be in a position to shape your college premises accordingly. But if you have your college premises first and then consider what should be the curriculum of the students and also whether it should be a technological college or simply a recruiting college, I do not think that the object in view will be gained. For all these reasons I ask that a committee may be appointed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu :— "I beg to second this resolution mostly on general grounds and not in regard to details which my Honourable friend has already set out. So far as I can see, in 1904 a committee was appointed to revise the curriculum of studies in this college. Several recommendations made by that committee were given effect to and one of the recommendations of that committee was also that there was a need for another building for the Engineering College as the existing accommodation was insufficient and the committee therefore expressed the opinion that another building should also be provided and that the difference in the curricula of studies between mechanical engineers and civil engineers should be much more emphasized than it was before 1904. I understand that the recommendations of this committee were given effect to. But this year several changes were introduced in regard to recruitment of students as well as in regard to studies. As to the circumstances under which those changes were introduced, we are not in a position to judge of them at present. All that we know is that on a previous occasion the

The Engineering College.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, Mr. Davidson.)

whole question was considered by a committee and on the present occasion we are not aware whether any such course was pursued, and the circumstances that have led to these changes have to be explained. The second reason on which I should ask for an appointment of a committee is in regard to what Mr. Chatterton has stated in his paper before the Allahabad Educational Conference to which reference was made by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar and I will read that particular paragraph from his paper—

'I have shortly to submit to the Madras Government a scheme for industrial 'and technical education for the Madras Presidency and in doing so I shall have to 'travel outside the narrow range of industrial education recently assigned to me by 'the Secretary of State. Briefly, my proposals will be to take advantage of the 'contemplated removal of the Engineering College to a new site to re-constitute 'the same, converting it into a high class technological institute capable of dealing 'not only with the immediate but also with the prospective needs of the Presidency. 'I would remove from it all the subordinate classes and provide adequate arrangements 'for the training of mechanical and electrical engineers in addition to those now 'provided for the civil engineers who mainly pass into the Public Works Depart-'ment. The most important change, however, that I propose to suggest is that the 'students should be recruited between the ages of 16 and 18 after they have finished 'their school course and before they enter into University classes. They should 'be selected by a sufficiently difficult entrance examination to exclude all 'undesirable youths and their course in the college should last five years instead of 'three, as at present. I would have them taught English and through the medium 'of their English lessons such history and geography and general information as it is 'necessary that every well educated man should possess. I would devote rather less 'time to mathematics than is now given and much more to physical science. The 'engineering syllabuses need considerable modification mainly with a view of elimi-'nating descriptive engineering and devoting more time to laying the foundations of 'a sound technical training upon which it would subsequently be possible to specialize 'with reasonable prospects of success. Much more time than is now allowed should 'be spent in the workshops and laboratories and if the students from the beginning 'are properly trained in experimental work it should be possible to curtail to 'a considerable extent the amount of time now devoted to surveying and levelling. 'Starting with boys at the end of their school course, I am certain we should be able 'to turn out better trained engineers than is possible under the existing regulations 'whereby the engineer classes are recruited with full fledged B.A.'s.'

"Now, Sir, I should like to know whether, as a matter of fact, these recommendations were submitted to the Government and how these recommendations which aim at constituting the college into a technological institute were dealt with by the Government and whether any of these recent changes that were carried out in the curricula were in consequence of the recommendations of Mr. Chatterton That is the second reason why I would urge for the appointment of a committee. The third is, as stated by my Honourable friend, that the want of an outside board of examiners is a very serious matter As he put it, it is quite likely that there might be at present considerable dissatisfaction with reference to the way in which students are selected for the guaranteed appointment. I understand that till 1903 there was an outside board and so far as I am informed that outside board has been abolished on financial considerations. If this is the only reason, I should think that it is time that an outside board of examiners should be appointed, a board like the one which exists in the other engineering colleges in India—in Rurki, in Sibpur and Poona. On these three grounds, I think this resolution ought to be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which this Council is asked to consider is the appointment of a committee to enquire into and to report upon the re-organization of the Engineering College, the revision of the curriculum of studies and the future design of the new buildings at Guindy. In his opening remarks the Honourable mover noticed with approbation the amount of attention this matter has already received in the public press and stated that with reference to the flood of discussion which has been inundating the columns of the *Madras Standard*

The Engineering College.

(Mr. Davidson.)

during the last few weeks it would be quite unnecessary for him to consider and examine the points discussed in that paper. He, therefore, confined himself to one or two other specific points. I am glad that the Honourable Member has not sought to cover the same field as the *Madras Standard*. I thought myself in the first instance that the series of articles appearing in that paper might be of use and that a careful study of them might be helpful to a consideration of this resolution. But when for that reason, I began to read them carefully, it occurred to me to wonder why so much excitement should be felt in regard to the future of the College of Engineering and to ask myself from whom did these criticisms proceed. They were 'communicated'; but there was no indication from whom they came and it seemed to me that in the nature of things criticisms of a technical college like the Engineering College would be of little value unless they proceeded from persons having some qualifications to judge and to express opinions on the matter. They might proceed from a dismissed student or from one who had failed to pass the college examinations. I do not know—the Honourable Member has not told us—who briefed him for this resolution, except in so far as there have been indications that Mr. Chatterton's paper at Allahabad has been in a large measure his inspiration. It occurred to me to doubt whether it was worth while to devote serious attention to those criticisms; and I cut out one of the longest articles and sent it demi-officially to the principal of the college, Mr. James, and asked him how far the criticisms were just and what the answers thereto were. As the Honourable Member has expressly stated that he does not wish to raise the same issues as those raised in the *Madras Standard*, and I take it that his supporters will follow the same line, I will not enter into details, but I will show the Council a copy of the original article and the annotations of Mr. James devoted to pointing out the defects therein. Here is the first page. There are no comments, for it is all preliminary matter. Here is the second page and you will see that the criticism is somewhat longer than the article; here is the third page and the same remark applies; here is the fourth page and the same criticism applies with redoubled force. Mr. James summed up the matter by saying that the article contained multitudinous misrepresentations, that the writer evidently did not understand his subject and that he himself had confined his criticisms simply to the more important perversions and misrepresentations. When I received that statement of the principal's views, I considered that no more attention need be paid to the articles in the *Madras Standard* and I knew that I could not trust the accuracy of the statement of facts embodied therein or attach any importance to the writer's opinions.

"Before I come to the particular points taken up by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, I think I should just mention, as briefly as I possibly can, the past history of the present proposals for the new Engineering College at Guindy, indicating the series of investigations and discussions which have led up to the present curriculum of studies. Reference has been made to the committee appointed in 1904. The constitution of that committee is of some importance. The committee consisted of the President, my namesake, Mr. J. P. Davidson, a late Chief Engineer; then comes Sir Francis Spring, whose competence to form opinions on such matters is undoubted; Mr. Keeling, the acting principal, Mr. Lewolyn Jones, an acknowledged expert in physics, Captain Carew Smyth, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Mr. W. H. James, the Principal of the College, and Mr. Ramalinga Aiyar, a representative Hindu engineer. After a prolonged deliberation that committee sent in its report in March 1905. The Government anxious not to arrive at too hasty a decision, referred it first to the Director of Public Instruction and next to Colonel H. D. Love, the permanent principal of the college who had superintended its destinies for more than 25 years of that time, to Mr. Chatterton himself, who has been cited as an authority to-day, and last of all, to another Chief Engineer Mr. W. B. deWinton. That makes 11 experts. The Government then considered the criticisms of these officers remitted a few points back to the committee and received the further report of the committee in the year 1906 and passed orders on it in the month of October 1907. The result of those orders was the promulgation of the rules which now govern the working of the college, subject to certain changes including those mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, which were carried out last year. I will come presently to those modifications, and the circumstances under which they arose.

The Engineering College.

(Mr. Davidson; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

"The first change, which took place on 1909, that is earlier than 1911, relates to the constitution of the examining body. All that I need say at the present moment in regard to that matter is that it was very carefully considered by the Government at the time and that there were definite reasons for the creation of a system of examinations by the college staff in lieu of examinations by external examiners. It was not a hasty change. There was a good deal of discussion about it at the time. I think the principal reason for the change was the feeling that the teachers in the college really should be the best judges of the work of their pupils under them. Mr. James, the principal, was himself in favour of a mixed body of examiners, consisting partly of the college staff and partly of external examiners. That system is in force in a good many educational institutions in England. I believe it was first tried in Owen's College, Manchester. I understand from the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne that in that particular case the reason for the appointment of external examiners was that the examining body dealt not only with the pupils from that college but also with pupils from affiliated institutions, and therefore some external element was necessary in justice to those candidates who had not the opportunity of working under the college staff. I do not propose, however, to deal in detail with this question, because what the Council is asked to consider is whether or not a committee should not be appointed to consider these various points. The best answer I can give is that the Government, whose attention was directed to this matter in 1909, are willing to re-examine the question in the light of any remarks that may be made in this debate in regard to this particular point. I venture to think that the Council will not think it necessary to appoint a committee for the examination of that one little matter.

"The other modifications, namely, those to which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao alluded, are more important. They were carried out in 1911 and consisted chiefly in lowering the general educational qualifications of candidates for admission into the college and simultaneously extending the period of instruction. All I can say again is that these changes were the result of very careful consideration and the Government did not rely solely on the advice of their own officers. Proposals were made by the principal of the Engineering College, supported by the Director of Public Instruction, referred to the Chief Engineer, Mr. Smith, who approved of them and *pro majori cautela* remitted to two external engineers for opinion, the Hon'ble Mr. Mitchell, Acting Chief Engineer to the Port Trust, and Mr. Strange, Engineer-in-Chief to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The changes which were finally introduced were entirely concurred in by these officers.

"I now return to the question referred to at the end of the resolution. It relates more particularly to the matter of the college buildings. Criticisms may be raised as to the site selected and I should like to say that that also was the result of very careful deliberations. A special committee was appointed in—."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR *(interrupting)*:—"We are not concerned with the question of the site."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"Then I will pass on to other matters; but I may say that the present site was selected after the examination of others by a committee specially appointed for the purpose. As regards the general design of the building I need only remark that it has been subjected to detailed criticism; and I should add that the estimates now before Government have passed the gauntlet of the Public Works scrutiny and were drawn up in pursuance of the report of the very strong committee which submitted its recommendations in the year 1905—1906 and on further consultation with Mr. James, the principal, who was deputed, in the year 1907, to visit some of the chief laboratories and technical colleges in England. In the course of his deputation he visited 22 important Universities and institutions in thirteen engineering centres in England, Scotland and Wales. The site has been actually acquired and the plans and estimates are simply waiting until I can find time to write a draft sending the proposals up to the Government of India and the Secretary of State. During the past fortnight owing to the business of the Legislative Council I have not been able to find that time. I should mention also, as His Excellency reminds me, that the preliminary plans and estimates were

The Engineering College.

(Mr. Davidson ; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

referred to Dr. Morris Travers, the Principal of the Indian Institute of Science. It cannot be said, therefore that there has been any lack of care in preparing and scrutinizing the plans and estimates. We have further had the advantage of the recent criticisms of a special commission appointed by the University consisting of three eminent engineers unconnected with the Madras Government, Mr. Madeley, Mr. Strange and Mr. Jacob from Travancore. That commission agreed, no doubt, that some revision of the curricula of studies was necessary. Every one consulted agrees to that, but every one qualified to judge also says that it is idle to revise the curricula, until we have provided more laboratory accommodation, and that is the main object of the present plans and estimates which are on the way to the Government of India.

"I now come to the special point of the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar as to the college council. I suppose the Honourable Member means something in the nature of the Law College Council, a council consisting partly of the staff and partly of outsiders. Is the Law College the model he would like to take?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"You might take the Poona College."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"Would you be satisfied with the Law College Council?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"It should not be a mere body of visitors."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"As a model, which will you take?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I am not anxious about a model. Your model, if any, should be what obtains in Poona, Sibpur and similar engineering institutions."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"The Law College Council consists of the principal, some members of the staff and external judicial experts. Can the Honourable Member tell me how often the Law College Council has met? I understand from the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar, who probably knows all about it, that for the six years it hibernated and that it has only once met."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I am on the Pachaiyappa's College Council and it now meets every week."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"I am mentioning what the Law College Council has actually done in the past. Although that council has the right of initiation, yet its past history shows that it has not taken any initiative. The present proposal to constitute a council for the College of Engineering is, however, somewhat the same as a recommendation made by the commission appointed by the University, but I believe that the Director of Public Instruction was of opinion that there was very little practical advantage to be derived from a council consisting merely of the staff, which, I understand, was the specific suggestion of the University Commission, the reason being that in a small institution like the Engineering College the council would consist of the principal and a very few other members whose names I may almost mention. It would be Mr. James, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Hanumanta Rao. These gentlemen meet one another every day; they have long been in the habit of constantly discussing changes in the curricula, changes in the class hours and all questions affecting students. As a body they may not hold formal meetings, but I do not believe this would make any difference, for the council would still consist simply of the college staff. If you had an external element put into it, it might be different; but what is the reason for importing an external element into the council of an educational institution? Sometimes it is in order to back up the staff against a proprietary body, apt to interfere with the principal, who will then be in a position to say that he and the college council are of one opinion and thus better able to hold his own against the management. This reason clearly does not apply to the case of the College of Engineering. Again you may want a college council to control a principal whom you do not trust. But this reason has no force in connection with the College of Engineering, because you have the Director of Public Instruction and the Chief Engineer to bring to the notice of Government any dereliction of duty on the part of the principal. I should, therefore, be inclined to think

The Engineering College.

(Mr. Davidson.)

that neither for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the principal nor for the purpose of controlling him is any college council wanted. But here, again, I have not the slightest doubt that the Government will be prepared to consider and consider carefully any argument that may be advanced as regards the desirability of appointing a council during the debate now going on. Only let me say this is not a reason for appointing a committee. The Government can perfectly well deal with such a question without the intervention of a special committee.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar's next point was the want of an independent board of examiners. I have already touched briefly on that point and I do not propose to refer to it again. He then complained that the guaranteed appointment goes to the student who is given the highest marks by the college staff instead of to the most successful student at the university examination as at Poona and Sibpur. I wonder if it has occurred to him that the *personnel* of the board of examiners in the university in the Engineering Faculty—I hope I am not wrong in mentioning the names of examiners—consists of Mr. James, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Griffith and Mr. Krishna Aiyar. I am told that the only difference between the University board of examiners and the College board is in regard to the mathematical examiner. It seems to me, therefore, that the opinion formed by the University board of examiners is not likely to be very different from that of the college examining staff. Here again, I come back to my standing point, that in any case there is no need for a committee to consider this small point.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar then came to something which sounded more worthy of serious consideration. He suggested that the college ought not to be solely a recruiting ground for the Public Works Department. He said that it should be developed into a technological institute, and he cited more or less on the same point certain remarks embodied in the paper which Mr. Chatterton put before the Allahabad Conference. Now, with regard to the technological institute, personally I have always looked on technology somewhat in the same way as the old lady who found some comfort in repeating "that blessed word *Mesopotamia*." It was a fine-sounding word and warmed her heart, but she had no idea what it meant. My ideas as to the exact meaning of technology have been hazy, and I am sure that there are others in this room who feel the same. For the purposes of this discussion I have looked up the dictionary and find it is there stated—

'Technology is not an independant science, having a set of doctrines of its 'own, but consists of applications of the principles established in the various physical 'sciences (chemistry, mechanics, mineralogy, etc.), to manufacturing processes.'

"If therefore you wish to pursue technology in its widest sense, you must provide a good deal in the shape of laboratories. You will want an enormous number of subsidiary work-shops. Knowing it is not often that in this Council an entirely new topic is raised, I referred also to previous debates and my search led me to some remarks made in the year 1909 by the Hon'ble Mr. Thagaraiya Chetti on the subject of technological institutes. It was not long after the Conference at Ootacamund and he was then answered by the Hon'ble Sir George Forbes; I will read you what Sir George Forbes said:—

'The Hon'ble Mr. Thagaraiya Chetti referred to the desideratum of having a 'technological institute. He is, I think, under some misapprehension as to what a 'technological institution means. The Tata Institute combined with the Engineering 'College at Madras will perform the functions of a technological institute. Together 'they will supply all the fundamental technical instruction that is required at 'present, the Bangalore institute taking up the arts and industries founded on a 'chemical basis, and the Engineering College being developed so as to include in 'its curriculum more mechanical subjects, including electricity. By making pro- 'posal to assist the Bangalore institute and to develop our Engineering College, we 'consider that we have carried out, so far as can now be done, the intention of the 'Ootacamund Committee. A large number of technological subjects cannot be 'taught without factories in the neighbourhood which the students can attend and

The Engineering College.

(Mr. Davidson; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Sir Francis Spring.)

'see the industries and arts carried on. The instruction to be given in the Banga-'lore institute and in the Madras College will be sufficient for the study of the 'technical subjects which are at the present moment being developed or exploited in 'India. As industries develop it will be easy to add special branches.'

"I imagine that the Government is in full sympathy with the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar's wish to develop the college into a technological institute, but it is a slow process. Rome was not built in a day."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Have you ever made a beginning in that direction?"

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"Yes. We are now in the process of planning a special department for higher electrical engineering; we are providing outside the College of Engineering for technological work in connection with dyeing at Madura and proposals from our tanning expert will shortly come under consideration.

"With the question whether military students should be educated in this college I am not competent to deal. It is a point which will, no doubt, be examined in connection with the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar's remarks on the subject. But as at present advised I see no need for a special committee to investigate this matter, which has not formed the subject of any representation so far indicating the existence of any genuine grievance in regard to it. As regards the complaint in connection with the rule that apprentices must undergo their training in Madras under an officer of the Public Works Department, it is not far to seek the reason for this procedure. As the college staff is responsible for a certain degree of competency to which they certify and as the pupils turned out of the college are, for the most part, utilized by the Public Works Department, it is natural that the apprenticeship should be served under an officer of the Public Works Department, whose qualifications to certify to the training given are known to be adequate. This is not intended to throw any slur on engineers working outside the Presidency. It is only that we naturally wish to stick to practical training within our own limits, over which we have control and as to the thoroughness of which we have every opportunity of informing ourselves.

"I have replied to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's question why changes were made in the system of recruitment this year. He has also asked one other question which I ought to have answered earlier, and which I should like to answer before sitting down—namely whether Mr. Chatterton's recommendations to which he referred in his paper at the Educational Conference at Allahabad have been submitted to the Government and, if so, what orders were passed thereon. The answer is that the Government have received no such recommendations from Mr. Chatterton and therefore no orders have been passed."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING:—"Your Excellency I am entirely in accord with Sir George Stuart Forbes in what he said about the technological institute. A combination of the Tata Institute with the new Engineering College at Guindy, when both are completed, will afford as good an opportunity as can be desired for a good, thorough and sound technological training. Students can go from one to the other for various classes and it will be possible to arrange scholarships for students to pass from the college to the Institute. The Honourable mover, I think, or the seconder, has suggested that the college as now designed at Guindy has not been designed on a scale suitable for giving the kind of education that is needed for a thorough technological training. It will, I hope, suffice if I quote a few extracts from the G.O. No. 264, dated 2nd April 1903. Amongst the items of college equipment we find—

'Engineering laboratories include (*a*) power station and heat engine laboratory, '(*b*) hydraulic laboratory, (*c*) strength of materials laboratory, (*d*) mechanical engi-'neering (general) laboratory, (*e*) electrical engineering laboratory, (*f*) accommodation 'for general testing work and class demonstrations; and workshops include (*a*) 'carpenters' and pattern makers' shop, (*b*) machine shop, with benches, etc., and space 'for erecting work, (*c*) smithy of—say—six forges, etc., (*d*) foundry with small cupola, '(*e*) general repair shop with pit for motor work, etc.

The Engineering College.

(Sir Francis Spring.)

'The equipment for power station and heat engine laboratory would comprise a 'steam engine, preferably compound, fitted with condenser and suitable valve gear, one 'or two examples of the more common steam turbines, a water tube boiler, and the 'necessary appliances such as dynamometers and measuring tanks for carrying out 'ordinary efficiency and other tests and also gas and oil engines.

'As for the hydraulic laboratory, the equipment of it will depend to some 'extent on the nature of the investigations to be undertaken, but for instructional 'purposes adequate supplies of water at high and low pressures should be available. 'For the former a hydraulic accumulator of sufficient capacity would be required; and 'water for low pressure could be stored in tanks on the roof and discharged after use 'into a reservoir outside from where it could again be lifted to the tanks by means of 'pumps. Examples of the more common types of turbines, with suitable means for 'measuring the horse power developed, should be provided.

'In the 'strength of materials' laboratory there will be, in addition to the 'existing 100-ton machine, a large compression machine and a new 20-ton machine, 'with efficient impact, torsion and bending machines.

'With regard to the mechanical engineering laboratory, a great part of the 'work in connection with mechanical engineering would be done in the other labora- 'tories, and this particular laboratory is intended for somewhat general work, such as, 'oil-testing, calorimetric work, etc., and for the accommodation of experimental 'apparatus used in connection with applied mechanics, machine design, etc. For the 'most part therefore the apparatus would be of a relatively simple nature and would 'be constructed in the college workshops.

'In the electrical engineering laboratory, there will be complete sets of instru- 'ments such as primary and secondary cells, standards of resistance, galvanometers, 'potentiometers, rheostats, condensers, etc.

'In connection with the power station, there will be an installation of secondary 'batteries for the supply of a steady current for laboratory and other purposes, with a 'few dynamos, and examples of various types of direct and alternate current motors 'for testing and demonstration purposes.

'Provision is also to be made for photometric work.'

"I think that the design of the college, to cost about 12 lakhs, is certainly such that the Honourable mover will be satisfied, if he has the time to look into the matter, with what is being proposed to be done. Doubtless, from time to time, as things move forward, the Local Government will be able to add to the equipment of the college for industrial training. There is plenty of room at Guindy and from time to time there can be added any further laboratories, lecture rooms or office rooms that may be required. My excuse for intervening in this matter, which is really an educational matter, is, as mentioned by Mr. Davidson, that I was a member of the committee which in 1904 enquired into the subject of the constitution and the regulations of the college, and how it might be improved. All the recommendations of that committee were not adopted at once. They have been under consideration for eight years; and we might surely begin to give effect to them now if the money is there. The various questions considered in connection with the college were, at one time or another, referred to Mr. Chatterton, Mr. deWinton, Mr. Smith, Mr. Strange, Mr. Wilson and Dr. Travers. I do not know whether we can now find a better group of experts to whom to refer any such questions. I must confess all the same that we who considered the reorganization of the college did not, at the time consider it from the very much broader point of view from which it is perhaps being studied by our Indian friends who are now moving in the matter. Doubtless, as lawyers they are inspired—I do not know whether they are inspired by professors of the college or by Mr. Chatterton—by a desire which is surging up, I have no doubt, in the minds of numbers of thoughtful people that we must somehow do something special to turn our young men's thoughts in more practical directions. I do not think that we had any such thoughts—we who sat on that committee. All that we thought of was to turn out better engineers and subordinates suitable for carrying out public works. A great deal more than this is necessary, I admit,

The Engineering College.

(Sir Francis Spring.)

if what we now have in mind is to be secured. But all that is necessary at the start can, I think, be had if the Tata Institute and the Madras College of Engineering are to combine their forces.

"There are one or two small matters that I should like to touch upon. As regards an independent board of examiners, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao suggested that the committee's recommendation that an independent board of examiners should be given up and that the examinations should in future be conducted by the professors of the college had been influenced by financial considerations. But that is not the case. I myself was the chief inspiror of that change. My reason was that for four years, about 25 years ago, I was an examiner in engineering for the Calcutta University and was in close touch with Sibpur engineering college. As one of the examiners and as a member of the board of visitors I became interested closely with the life of that college on very much similar lines as I have been with the Madras college. Having examined these young men for four years I got to realize how extraordinarily difficult it was for any one unconnected with the college, no matter how much he might have read, to test properly and thoroughly what had been taught to them by their own professors. I realized that to test properly and thoroughly what had been taught to these young men could only be done by their own professors who have worked with them, and not by outsiders who had not come into contact with them. At that time, I determined that, if I had anything more to do with any such college, I would try and have the examinations conducted by the college professors. The Hon'ble Mr. Pears will, I think, tell you that at Coopers' Hill the examinations used to be conducted by the Principal and his assistants. In a technical college like this, examination by the professors themselves is, I think, better than examination by outsiders.

"As to the question of the college council, that is an administrative matter which I ought not to touch upon. It is a matter for the Government and for the Director of Public Instruction to consider. I think, myself, that a college council would be better than a board of visitors, as they would find it easier to look into things than an unofficial board of visitors is likely to find it.

"As regards giving more guaranteed appointments, that is, of course, a matter of Public Works administration. As to the guaranteed appointment being given, not to the man with the University degree, but to the man holding the college certificate, I am afraid that the effect of that has been to make fewer and fewer young men go up for that degree; and that the degree itself has come to have an unduly low value in their eyes. I should be glad to see the two combined. That is, I should be glad to see the University degree combined with the college-leaving certificate made the test for public employment. That is a matter upon which the Government may easily take action.

"As to provision of training military students in this college, I have never seen the use of it myself, and have always thought it unnecessary. It is a survival of an old state of things which is no longer in force. In olden days the Europeans who used to come to this country were soldiers for the most part; and we had to recruit a certain number of men, who had seen work done under European conditions, for supervising work by native supervisors and overseers. But I do not think that there is any longer any necessity for recruiting from soldiers. There is now available in this country a large number of technically experienced Englishmen of the working class, a class of overseers such as we never had 20 or 30 years ago. The country is now full of them, and I can tick off half a score of them on my fingers. It is, therefore, to my opinion unnecessary to go on with the recruitment of military students.

"As for apprenticeship, something was said about our boys being compelled to undergo it in Madras, instead of elsewhere, if they liked. I have had several of these young men as apprentices, and have always considered it a very valuable thing that they should be under the eye of the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department and of their own college. For all kinds of reasons, which need not be gone into, young men, when they arrive at a certain age, cannot always be trusted to be far away from their friends, and it is best that they should be apprenticed near their friends. I think that is all I wish to say."

The Engineering College.

(Mr. Smith; Dr. Bourne; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Sir Francis Spring; Mr. Davidson.)

The Hon'ble Mr. SMITH :—Your Excellency,—I should like to say a few words in behalf of the Public Works Department which is so largely interested in the Engineering College. It has been recognized for a long time past that the practical training in that college has been defective and the Public Works Department has suffered from it. The committee, I need hardly remind you, was a competent committee which sat in the year 1904 and that committee recognized that defect in the college very fully and made certain recommendations, the chief of which was to increase the college accommodation in the matter of laboratories and workshops. Plans and estimates have been prepared which provide for carrying out the committee's recommendations and I very much deprecate any delay in putting them into effect."

The Hon'ble Dr. BOURNE :—"I just wish to say one word of protest against the idea that internal examiners are biassed. I am perfectly astounded to hear the Honourable Member for the University putting forward that view. He said that the want of an independent board of examiners affected the staff, because they had to do the work free, and they had not time to do their own work, because they were burdened with this work. I do not know if that meant that, if they were paid, they would find time. I cannot let that pass without a protest. He said that students were badly affected, because the staff must be biassed. I take him to mean—and he said so—that the more you know of a person, the less are you able to judge of his work. That is what I understand the Honourable Member to say—that professors get a bias against bad students and in favour of good ones. I take it to mean that from long contact they discover who are bad ones and who are good ones. I should have thought that their opinion was, therefore, of some value."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—"The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne's remarks, if accepted, would lead to the abolition of all public examinations, and if you are to leave the students to the mercy of teachers, then we should have no public examination at all. That will be the result, if effect is given to the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne's remarks. I do not think that I am doing any violence to my position as a Member for the University, when I say that there will be an unconscious bias in the teacher in favour of students whom he considers to be excellent, because his character is high, though his capacity is not great. That is often the case and I believe I am justified in saying that when you find a man of good character with less ability and also a man of less character with very great ability, the teacher would have an unconscious bias in favour of the good man.

"My most pleasing experience has been the intervention of the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring in this debate. I think Sir Francis Spring conceded almost all the points that I have contended for. The only point on which he seemed to be of a different opinion is that the Tata Institute supplied the deficiency of the Madras College of Engineering. I do not think that Sir Francis Spring is right in saying that you must make the students who come to you and who study in the Engineering College go to the Tata Institute in order to perfect their studies after finishing their course in the Engineering College. I do not know if that is what he means."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING :—"My suggestion was that they should pass from the College to the Institute for further studies if they desire to take up general industrial careers outside the Public Works Department."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—"If for further scientific studies they are to go there, how will that answer my objection that you are making this college merely a recruiting ground for employment in the Public Works Department? As the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has been saying, that perhaps is a small point."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON :—"I did not say that the technological point was a small one."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—"He said that every one of the points will be considered by Government and not by a committee. I am not particular as to the way in which this matter is dealt with. If the Government will only consider the matter, I am not anxious that it should be considered by a particular committee which should be appointed. My object is to draw the attention of the Government to the various defects and I wanted to have the opinion of non-officials who will not be weighted down by a large number of Government records and will therefore be in a

The Engineering College; the Budget Debate.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; the President.)

much better position to give their advice than if they were weighted down by cartloads of Government records. Apparently, the Government will consider the whole matter and the discussion which has taken place will also be considered. I am not, therefore, anxious that the matter should be considered by a committee; and I am glad that the matter is going to engage the attention of the Government. Under these circumstances, I do not want to press the resolution for a division."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We now pass on to the discussion of the Budget under rule 30 which runs:—

'30. (1) The general discussion of the Budget in Council shall take place on 'such later day as may be appointed by the President for this purpose.

'(2) At such discussion any member shall be at liberty to offer any 'observations he may wish to make on the Budget, but no member shall be permitted 'to move any resolution in regard thereto, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the 'vote of the Council.

'(3) It shall be open to the President, if he thinks fit, to prescribe a time-'limit for speeches.'

"We can get an hour's discussion before we adjourn to-day and I would remind Honourable Members that there is a time-limit of 20 minutes on the speeches to be delivered, as was the case on previous occasions."

The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai rose to address the Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am likely to be absent to-morrow. I have taken the permission of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Shanmukham Pillai to intervene at this stage, to make a few remarks as, unfortunately, I shall be obliged to be away to-morrow. Your Excellency, on the general topics connected with the Budget, I do not propose to take up much of the Council's time. We have had a flourishing Budget, and I think our congratulations are due to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart for the very rich legacy which he has had from your Excellency. I am going to deal with one or two departments—the Department of Education and the Department of Public Works—in the very few remarks that I am going to make. As regards education, the first point I will refer to is the answer given to me by the Government that the Provincial Service will not be more largely employed in the inspecting staff. I put a question as to why the ratio between Europeans and the Provincial Service men, which was 4 and 5 in the year 1904, is to-day only 7 and 2; and in the printed answer to me it was stated that the policy of Government, of late years, has been to appoint as inspecting officers only men who had knowledge of University life in England. That was the reason given to me. Now, Sir, I should like to know when that policy of having as inspecting officers only men who had a knowledge of University life in England was started. Certainly, if you refer to the report of the Education Commission, you will find that the recommendation made by that Commission was not that; and the Public Service Commission later on in referring to the whole matter stated this in regard to the qualification of educational inspectors:—

'However necessary it may have been, when English education was in its 'infancy and in order to make the most of the limited funds available for educational 'purposes, to recruit in England for a close educational service the members of 'which would be content to enter as young men on small pay and be ready to take 'up any duties the department might assign to them, the time appears to the 'Commission to have now come when such a system should be largely modified or 'entirely discontinued. The result of the system and of the modes of recruitment 'adopted has been to secure a body of officers who, with numerous brilliant 'exceptions, are not superior to the average graduates of British Universities, and 'are in no sense specialists in the subjects which they are required to teach.

The Budget Debate.

(Mr Seshagiri Aiyar.)

'The inspection of schools and colleges should, in the opinion of the 'Commission, be carried on by an agency entirely separate from the teaching staff 'and recruited from a different source. According to many competent witnesses, 'successful schoolmasters offer a good field of selection for this office, and it is 'generally agreed that the recruitment of inspectors from Europe should be 'considerably reduced, inasmuch as local agency may be substituted for them with-'out loss of efficiency. The report of the Education Commission written four 'years ago fortifies the opinions now expressed on these points'

"So, the Education Commission and the Public Service Commission both recommended that the recruitment of the educational inspectors from Europe should be discontinued as far as possible and that local men should be largely employed as inspectors. The answer given to me was that it has been the policy of late years to appoint men who had a good knowledge of University life in England. I should like to know when that policy was enunciated and why the knowledge of vernaculars and the conditions of this country ought not to be allowed to have a predominating influence in the selection of the inspectorial staff. I hope your Excellency's Government will carefully consider this matter. This is a matter upon which I have been writing to Government and I hope that the Government will re-consider their position and see that, having regard to the great confidence now reposed in Indian educational officers, this Government will more largely employ Indian educational officers than has been the case for some years past. The country will be obliged if you will go back to what it was eight years ago when the ratio was four to five. Now the ratio is only two from Provincial service and seven from the Imperial service. That is the first matter upon which, your Excellency, I wanted to say a word.

"The next matter connected with education is in relation to provident funds. I had an interview with your Excellency in regard to this matter and then you were good enough to tell me that the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler was devoting his serious attention to the question of provident funds. This morning there was a resolution that two lakhs should be allotted to municipalities for the extension of primary education. If it were necessary, if the Government cannot find funds, I would submit that the first claim upon the grant made by the Government of India should be in favour of provident funds for teachers. Teachers in this country are very much neglected and I think they should have their ambitions satisfied. I think you will make them satisfied with their position by introducing this system of provident funds and until you do that I do not think you can be said to have improved the position of teachers. Many a man after working for 10, 20 and 30 years is unable to keep by anything for his last days.

"I think it is the duty of the Government as well as of the public to come forward to solve this problem. It was stated to me by your Excellency's Government in a communication addressed to me that it was found that the Hon'ble Mr. Stone's scheme as regards provident funds was impracticable. Then I showed in what way that scheme could be improved; but I have as yet received no answer as to whether the Government have considered my suggestion or whether, having considered it, they think it is worthless. I hope they do not consider it worthless. I tried to supply a defect in Mr. Stone's scheme and I said, if you find it impracticable, I shall show you how, by taking one or two instances, the scheme can be worked. I and my colleagues in the Hindu High School spent about two weeks' time and drafted a scheme, which others also approved, and ultimately we sent it up to the Government. I asked the Government to make a grant of Rs. 700 a year to this school which, I believe, every educational officer has considered to be the best secondary school in the Presidency, so that the scheme which the board has suggested in these rules may be worked, and thus it will show you whether or not such a scheme can be worked in other schools. Although the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne has been telling me that he has been very sympathetically considering the matter and although your Excellency has been telling me that it will be sympathetically considered; I have, as yet, received no reply. It is not enough to draw my attention to the fact that if my school is in a position to get the amount for the provident fund under the Grant-in-Aid Code, then I will get. As I have pointed out, times without number, it is impossible for the

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

Triplicane High School—and the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne knows it well—to come under the Grant-in-Aid Code and claim this grant, as the Grant-in-Aid Code stands at present. Unless you can move in a different direction and try to give this school that fund, you will not be in a position to know whether and how such a scheme as that can be worked. I think it will be a valuable asset for the Government to know whether such a scheme as this can be worked in a school and, if so, it can be worked on a larger scale thereafter. I hope you will induce the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne to give me Rs. 700 which is after all a small sum for the Triplicane Hindu High School.

"One word about the Grant-in-Aid Code. I do not want to rake up the whole trouble. I have made myself subject to acrimonious criticism in regard to that matter; but I would only refer to one aspect of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The subject-matter of the resolution which was passed in this Council is not the only aspect with reference to it. There is the question relating to capitation grant, and building grants, and I had an intention of bringing forward these matters before this Council; but when I learnt what the fate of my original resolution was going to be at the hands of the Government, I thought it best not to waste my breath and not unnecessarily to take up the time of the Council in bringing forward these matters. I am mentioning these matters simply with a view to asking the Government to take up the whole question of grants-in-aid seriously. All these matters of building grants, capitation grants and the subject-matter of my resolution are matters which should be taken into consideration; and I hope your Excellency's Government will revise the Code with reference to these matters. That is all I wish to say with reference to education.

"I wish to say a few words about the Public Works Department. Honourable Members of this Council know that it is one of the largest spending departments in this Presidency. My impression about it for sometime has been that some scrutiny by the Members of this Council or of this Government as to the way in which monies are spent in that department, will not be wasted. I think more attention ought to be paid as regards the mode in which money is being spent by the Public Works Department. I would ask the Hon'ble Mr. Smith, if he could find time, to go up seven miles from Trichinopoly and see the Cauvery along the banks of which the *anaal* planting is carried on. I am a resident of a village near that place, and for 25 years this *anaal* planting has been going on; it begins about April and floods come in in July, so that the whole *anaal* planting is washed away and the result is you simply throw away the whole of the money spent on *anaal* planting into the water. If the Hon'ble Mr. Smith will take me seriously and go about 10 miles from Trichinopoly, he will find that *anaal* planting has just begun. If you plant it now and if, as the Hon'ble Mr. Smith knows floods in the Cauvery come down in the course of two months the result is the *anaal* plant does not take root and the whole money that is spent is lost. I think I am justified in saying from my experience of 25 years, that not a single plant has taken root and every pie that has been spent is lost to Government. I think the Madras Government which have produced a Cotton are still capable of producing men who will devise means for protecting the Cauvery bund. You must devise some other means than that of planting reeds in April and seeing them washed away in July. That is not the way to see the Government money spent in conserving the Cauvery bund. What I say will, I hope, be seriously considered by the Hon'ble Mr. Smith.

"One other matter that I wish to refer to is this. I asked for a return of the money spent upon buildings in the last ten years. The answer was that about 200 lakhs have been spent on buildings. As regards productive irrigation works I ascertained that only 115 lakhs were spent. It seems to me that the position ought to have been completely reversed. It is very good to have buildings where you can have Collectors and others who can take them up. But I do not think that buildings should be put up at the expense of productive works which should be the first concern of the Government as they would bring in money to Government. To-day I am speaking for Government. I am giving up the position of speaking against the interests of Government and I am trying to show how the Government could make money. As I have stated, only 115 lakhs have been spent upon

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

productive irrigation works, whereas 200 lakhs have been spent upon buildings and that is not the proper position. It is easy to superintend buildings, but it is far more difficult to superintend irrigation works; and that is one of the reasons why more money is spent upon buildings and less on irrigation works.

"One other matter that I would touch upon is in regard to minor irrigation works and the tank restoration scheme. For the last 15 years the same amount is being spent in regard to these works. During the last four years—I think the Hon'ble Mr. Smith will bear me out—the estimated cost of these works has risen by about 25 *per cent.* What is the result of that? You are not carrying on the same quantity of work that you were doing about five years ago. Because if you spent ten lakhs on minor irrigation works ten years ago the estimated cost then having been less, and if the same amount is being spent now, it undoubtedly shows that you are not paying attention to the quantum of work as regards minor irrigation which you have been doing ten years ago. That is a matter to which attention must be directed, because the prosperity of the ryot depends upon improvements to minor irrigation works. When I looked into the matter, what struck me was—and others also must have been struck by it—the fact that less work is being done now, even though more money is now sanctioned for carrying on minor irrigation works. Before I leave the Public Works Department, I must say one or two words as regards what are called protective works, to protect the country against famine. I asked for some information at the last meeting and the information supplied to me was this, that the Government of Madras, during the last ten years, have had 26 lakhs allotted to them by the Government of India for protective irrigation works. That was the information given to me. There was a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Madholkar at the last meeting of the Imperial Council in which he asked for more money for protective works. The answer given by Sir James Meston was: we allotted 75 lakhs, but we found that the demands from the various Governments amounted to only 60 lakhs and there is a lapse of 15 lakhs, and, while that is so, what is the use of asking for more money. That shows that the Government of India are not being asked for such money as this Presidency requires. As a matter of fact, during the last ten years 600 lakhs have been spent by the Government of India on protective works to protect the country against famine; but of that sum only 26 lakhs have been asked for and received by the Madras Government. I think we are very modest. We must ask for more money and if we ask for more money, undoubtedly we shall get more. I think we ought to take up these works to a greater degree as a protection against famine. The reason why we have not done so is, that we have had flourishing years during the last ten or twelve years and our finances have been overflowing and we have been able to store up something. It is possible that there may be a severe famine some years hence, which will dislocate all our finances, and then we shall be in a helpless position. It is for that reason I say that it is the duty of this Government to see that more money is spent on protective irrigation works.

"One word more before I sit down. I have no doubt your Excellency's Government will send up recommendations as regards the revision of the Council rules. I hope I am not discussing any question which is the subject-matter of any correspondence that is going on between this Government and the Government of India. I would ask your Excellency's Government to recommend that the non-official Members of this Council should be given a real voice in the finances of this Presidency; and I put it on the ground, which, I think, the Government have been taking up in regard to us. We have always been told that we offer destructive criticism and never constructive criticism. I think the language employed by Sir William Meyer in regard to our criticism was that it was 'wild-cat finance.' From the very nature of the position occupied by non-official Members it can only be destructive criticism which they can offer, because you do not take us into your confidence. We are not kept in a position to know when your new schemes are launched. When we are not taken into confidence when the correspondence between you and the Government of India is going on what are we to do but to criticize? We cannot advise you. I hope this Government will make a departure; and if you think that the rules are not sufficiently elastic to allow us to discuss these matters fully and fairly, you should ask for their

The Budget Debate.

(Mr Seshagiri Aiyar; Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)

revision in such a way as will give us, as Lord Morley put it, an insight into every-day administration of the finances of the country, so that we may be a source of help and strength to you, instead of being a source of embarrassment to you, as you take us to be."

The Hon'ble Mr. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, it is, indeed, a matter for our mutual delight and congratulation that a review of the finances of our provinces for the past three years, I mean since the introduction of the new Council reforms and the constitution of the present enlarged council, goes to indicate a very satisfactory and steady progress all round. The Provincial share of the receipts for the year 1909–10, was 718 lakhs, showing an increase of 5 *per cent.* over the figures of the previous year. This was closely followed by an increase of 58 lakhs or 8 *per cent.* in the next succeeding year (1910–11), and then in the year 1911–12 that has just closed, the total receipts ran up to 859 lakhs, showing an increase of no less than 83 lakhs or 10 *per cent* over the figures of 1910–11, and leaving, after a comparatively larger expenditure under almost all the main heads, an abnormally large surplus of 187 lakhs which has not a little contributed to the successful framing of a prosperity budget for the current year now presented by the Honourable Finance Member—I mean the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. So far, the results achieved during the past three years would seem splendid, and we have every reason, therefore, to congratulate ourselves and to thank the Honourable Finance Member for his able and economical management of the finance. The Budget, a forecast as it is, seems a document carefully prepared with reference to the present financial situation and the probable receipts and requirements of the future, as explained in detail by the Honourable Chief Secretary in his memorandum and further elucidated by the Honourable Finance Member, in his summary of the whole transaction we have heard. The Budget, while it forecasts receipts to the extent of 692 lakhs, provides for a lesser closing balance with largely increased expenditure under almost all the service heads, aggregating 757 lakhs, or 65 lakhs in excess over the figures of the last year,—a very liberal provision, for which also this Council's hearty thanks are due to His Excellency and all other Honourable Members of Government concerned.

"With your Excellency's permission I shall now proceed to make a few general observations with reference to certain major heads of revenue and expenditure by way of suggesting, for the consideration and orders of Government, what I consider to be important reforms or improvements in the interests of efficiency of the administration and of the welfare of the public.

"*Land Revenue*.—The Government is well aware that land revenue is the biggest item representing nearly one-half of the total receipts of the Province, and is derived almost wholly from agriculture, which is the chief industry followed in the Province and may be said to be the backbone of the country's welfare. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to promote the growth of agriculture in all possible ways. In the course of the budget debate last year, as well as in the year before the last, I suggested certain methods of extending and improving cultivation and irrigation. One of my suggestions was, to modify the existing *darkhast* rules so as to remove certain disabilities and difficulties in the way of the poor and landless classes benefiting by them. This the Government has since been pleased to do. The next suggestion I made was, to convert into waste and assign on *patta* all *porambokes* lands not required for communal or Government purposes instead of prohibiting their cultivation by the imposition of high penal rates of assessment as is being done at present. The Government and the Board have been pleased to issue the necessary instruction on the subject, but the cases are so very numerous that the ordinary revenue staff cannot tackle and deal with the question as quickly as might be desired in the interests both of the public revenue and the welfare of the poorer ryots. The land record tahsildar and his staff may advantageously be deputed to do this work. The third suggestion I made was to carry out at the earliest possible date, the necessary and urgent repairs to the numerous minor irrigation sources, on the due maintenance of which is dependent a major portion of the wet revenue and the welfare especially of the poor among the agricultural population. On a resolution I moved at the last meeting of the Council the Government have been pleased to

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)

increase the grant by one lakh and to promise an enlargement of their programme after enquiring into the means and facilities of expending larger allotments. The fourth suggestion I made was to supplement the tank irrigation by loan wells wherever practicable. I understand the Government have already deputed a special staff of officers for the distribution of the loans needed for well sinking purposes in certain districts of the Presidency. This special staff may advantageously be increased in view to extending the benefit as quickly as possible to the ryots similarly in need of them in other districts. Another important suggestion I made was to adopt measures for diverting into the existing sources of irrigation, which are mostly rain-fed, and therefore, often ill-fed, the large volume of water collecting in the minor rivers and jungle streams during rains, which runs waste into the sea, by means of small masonry dams thrown across them at convenient points. What is required to be done is to call for proposals of the schemes for diversion of such supply from the tahsildars and to cause them to be properly investigated, and wherever the schemes are found feasible, also estimates for their execution to be prepared and submitted for sanction through proper channel, all this to be done by a special staff of overseers like those of the minor irrigation department under the direct supervision of the land revenue tahsildars. While the investigation and execution of these small schemes of water-supply in the manner suggested would involve no special difficulties nor a large expenditure of time and money, the benefits that are likely to flow out of it will be immense, as cultivation and irrigation will thereby be largely improved and extended over a wide area which now suffers from very inadequate and precarious means of supply. The reason why I recommend the minor irrigation department for the purpose of investigation and execution of these schemes is because the Public Works Department which is already over-worked can hardly spare time to attend to these minor works, and as, for instance, a splendid scheme of this kind proposing to divert a supply from the Vaippar river to the big tank of Vilatikulam, Kolipatti taluk, Tinnevelly district, has been pending investigation with them for over 20 years.

"The Government will, therefore, be kindly pleased to see their way soon to utilize as far as practicable to the best advantage the resources above pointed out, which are indeed potent, though they might at first sight look rather petty. One more suggestion I made last year, and which I beg leave to repeat now, is to encourage the cultivation of Cambodia cotton and sugarcane by affording greater facilities therefor than has been done till now. Almost everywhere the ryots have understood that both these crops are valuable and would pay them highly when cultivated. But the difficulties experienced in most cases are that there are no wells on the lands and where there are wells the supply is too insufficient for the irrigation of the crops. The Government may be pleased to sanction the entertainment of a sufficient number of trained men for conducting well-boring operations to go about the country with the necessary apparatus and help the ryots in successfully sinking or boring wells of good subterranean supply for irrigation purposes. In these cases arrangements may also be made for the prompt distribution of loans wherever required under the ordinary rules, and as these crops generally last for a whole year, a concession may also be granted of exempting the ryot from payment of extra water-tax or *fasalpatti* when he uses the Government water for their irrigation, by way of encouragement.

"*Excise.*—It is true that a large revenue is realized under this head, and as observed by the Honourable Finance Member in paragraph 14 of his Memorandum the revenue materially helps the Government in financing the great expansion taking place in the expenditure on education, sanitation, medical relief, etc. But on the other hand there can be no denying the fact that the effects of drinking in most cases tend to demoralize the victims. So far it is doubtless an evil the growth of which must effectually be checked in the interests of the administration and of the general well-being of the society. The Government, no doubt, exercise a check by maintaining the policy of exacting a maximum revenue from a minimum consumption. But this indirect check not being repressive enough, the consumption at times increases, as was the case last year. A more expedient method would seem to be to minimize the chances of temptation by further reducing the number of shops and

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Shanmukham Pillai; the President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

locating them beyond the reach of those classes of people at least who are religiously forbidden and are hitherto unaccustomed to drink. The highly wholesome and beneficial change which this course will soon bring about in the moral and material condition of the people will in more ways than one compensate for the loss of a portion of the revenue which in consequence may possibly accrue for a time, and which may, therefore, well be foregone.

"*Forest.*—I beg leave to repeat the suggestion which I made last year that in the interests of water-supply for agricultural purposes the clearing of the wooded lower slopes of the Western Ghauts, which greatly help to maintain the springs and fountains wherein much of the monsoon falls settle down, may as far as practicable be restricted and arrangements also made for a more rapid replanting of the cleared areas. I may also press again on the attention of Government the necessity of promoting the growth of topes and forests in the plains as well as on the hills, the value and importance of which in a tropical country like this can hardly be over-rated. The tope rules in the Board's Standing Order No. 19 are scarcely availed of by the people now-a-days, partly owing to the prohibitive nature of certain conditions couched therein such as that which requires that the land to be planted must, as a rule, have been waste for ten years, and partly for want of encouragement on the part of the present-day revenue authorities. With the existing rules and conditions so modified as to render them inviting enough, many a well-to-do agriculturist will be found forthcoming to plant both public and private topes in suitable localities. The growth of village forest may also be encouraged wherever the villagers in common desire it in their own interests of maintaining fuel and grass reserves very badly wanted for home consumption.

"The Government may also be pleased to consider the advisability of allowing the *bonâ fide* agriculturists the free grazing of their cattle in the Government forests during summer and in seasons of drought in the interests of protecting and promoting the growth of live-stock as they are the main-stay of agriculture, which is the chief industry of the Province, and none the less the chief source of the public revenue.

"*Police.*—I am glad to note from paragraph 112 of the Revised Financial Statement, page 38, that, as suggested by me in the course of my speech last two years, due attention is being paid to character in recruiting men for the post of sub-inspector. The Government cannot be too cautious in that respect. Referring to the speech of His Excellency, Sir Arthur Lawley, on the occasion of the presentation of police medals at Vellore, I drew attention in the course of my speech last year to the necessity of adopting effective measures to ensure a sound police administration in the interests of safety, contentment and happiness of the people. In that direction, I beg leave to suggest for the consideration of Government that arrangement may be made for the exercise of an effective check by a responsible officer of Government unconnected with the department over the preliminary investigation of cases conducted by the police. The tahsildar-magistrates, who, unlike the stationary magistrates, are really interested in the well-being of the public within their respective jurisdictions would, I think, do well for the purpose. I strongly recommend this suggestion for the mature consideration and early orders of Government, as this course is sure to bring about a great and highly beneficial reform in that department. In certain districts, the range of a sub-inspector of police is considered to be too extensive to admit of his exercising an efficient control. The Government may be pleased to see their way to reducing the limits of the range, wherever practicable, after due enquiry."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does any other Honourable Member wish to speak? If not I will call upon the Chief Secretary to reply on behalf of the Finance Department."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I wish to offer a few observations on the Budget. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart gave us yesterday a clear analysis of the possibilities of Provincial finance; and one observation that he made was with reference to the likelihood of grants to municipalities and local boards being withdrawn, in case the doles from the Government of India are stopped. This is a statement which, I am sure, will be received with

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

some apprehension by gentlemen connected with local boards and municipalities in this Presidency. I think, Sir, the question which has to be considered with reference to the settlement is whether, when this permanent Provincial settlement was announced last year, there was any figure provided for sanitation. On that matter, I asked the Hon'ble Sir Herold Stuart to let me know what the state of things was; and my impression is that the permanent settlement was arrived at without any definite understanding as to what this Government is expected to spend on sanitation. If that is the state of things, it seems to me that representations should be made to the Government of India in regard to the terms of the settlement recently arrived. Now, Sir, after these preliminary remarks, I think I may say that it is a matter for thankfulness that the two important matters of sanitation and education have received considerable attention on account of the substantial grants made by the Government of India; but, in regard to this, I may say that, under the existing conditions, unless some information is furnished us as to the likelihood of the Government of India giving us an idea as to what is possible about these allotments in each year, it seems to me, as has been observed, that it is quite likely that expenditure may be incurred on undesirable lines probably in several matters, and there might be overlapping of expenditure with reference to the allotments made by this Government with those made by the Government of India. Taking what happened this year, Honourable Members will find that the University got an assignment of 1·50 lakhs from this Government and the Government of India have made an assignment of 0·87 lakh for the same purpose. Again, as regards the accommodation for hostels, this Government have budgeted for 1·50 lakhs and the Government of India have ear-marked another 0·94 lakh for the same purpose. The allotment for secondary schools has been similarly augmented by the Government of India by an allotment of 0·87 lakh. In the same way the allotment under European education has been doubled by the contribution from the Imperial Government. In the matter of sanitation also the special assignment of eight lakhs by the Government of India has proved a boon for which we are thankful. But the point that I am emphasizing with regard to this grant from the Government of India is that from the way in which these grants are being made there might be difficulty to arrange properly the expenditure on approved lines which might be previously examined and settled. I should also like to know from the manner in which the Government of India have been ear-marking the expenditure for sanitation and education, whether this Government has been consulted and whether these grants for the University, European education and hostels have been given after consultation with this Government or they were merely disposing of their surpluses as they thought best in the interests of the general tax-payer. Any way it seems to me a matter for consideration that these allotments should be co-ordinated in future and I trust that some attempt will be made to guarantee to this Government the expenditure ear-marked in this way by the Government of India.

"This is the third year after the expansion and the re-constitution of the Legislative Councils. I believe various matters have been brought to the attention of the Government from time to time. Some of them are of many years' standing; and the action taken by the Government in regard to some of these matters is always a matter of interest to us. We expect the Government not only to hear us sympathetically and give us a patient hearing, but also to take us into their confidence and let us know what they are doing in regard to the various matters brought to their notice by means of interpellations or resolutions. Some of these I will mention to illustrate my point. One of the points referred to is the execution of minor irrigation works, to which reference was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Thagaraiya Chetti and the Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai last year. It has always been a matter of some complaint that minor irrigation works have not been attended to in the same way as they deserve. I know that the Hon'ble Mr. Thagaraiya Chetti made a request in the Finance Committee two or three years ago that some attempt must be made to investigate the causes of the slow progress of the tank restoration scheme. The Government promised to refer the matter to the Chief Engineer and a report was called for, and I do not know how that report has since been disposed of. When the matter was mentioned at the Budget discussion last year

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson promised to make an enquiry in the districts to find out what the causes were which prevented the department from working up the expenditure on minor irrigation works and the tank restoration scheme. The suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Tiagaraiya Chetti was that the tank restoration scheme should work up to ten lakhs *per annum*. I should like to know whether those enquiries were made and whether the Board of Revenue or the Collectors were consulted in the matter as stated last year and what the result of those enquiries was. I trust that a statement will be made as to the progress that has been made with reference to a greater expenditure on the tank restoration scheme as well as on minor irrigation works. It would not do for the Public Works officers to rise up in this Council and say time after time that these matters have been engaging their most earnest attention and the Chief Engineer has had in his mind the question of increasing the expenditure on the tank restoration works. If the rates have to be revised, the question has to be faced. I know that in several matters the rates have been revised in some districts in other classes of works. If that is so, there is no reason why the expenditure on tank restoration and minor irrigation works should be behindhand simply on account of the dearness of agricultural labour. I expect a clear statement to be made on this matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Clerk said last year that it was due to the dearness of agricultural labour. I do not think that difficulty is likely to disappear in the near future. The whole question will, therefore, have to be faced and I trust that the Government will be able to make some kind of statement in this matter.

"With regard to the question of the diet in jails, this has been started in this Council about seventeen or eighteen years ago by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubba Aiyar, in 1893; and ever since the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has been pressing this matter, after he came into the Council, upon the attention of the Government and before that he was probably couching up other members of this Council. Whatever it is, the question is why is it that the Government say that they cannot change the *ragi* diet? We were told last year that the whole question was referred to the Inspector-General of Prisons and that that gentleman stated that if law breakers get into the jails they have no right to expect any consideration and that the jail diet is based on grounds of economy, and that if prisoners wished to be tenderly treated they have no right to be in the jails. That is true, if people get into jails. But it seems to me that, unless there are very satisfactory reasons to the contrary, they should certainly be given the food to which they were accustomed before they got into the jails. I do not think that the Government intend that a new diet in the jails should be an additional punishment. I myself have seen *ragi* cakes in the Rajahmundry jail and though from a distance they seem to be all right, it is difficult for anybody to stomach them unless previously accustomed to eating *ragi*. It is on that ground the European prisoner gets bread and butter to which he is accustomed; and I am certain that his stomach would rebel against *ragi* if we give it to him. I will certainly be one of those who will join my Honourable friend in asking for a re-consideration of the whole question with a view to find out what it would cost to effect the change of diet from *ragi* to rice in the case of those who have been accustomed to a rice diet. I do not say that persons accustomed to *ragi* diet should get rice, but it seems to me that those who are accustomed to rice should get it. The matter is one which calls for enquiry and the papers do not show what this change of diet from one to the other would cost.

"Another question which has been very often discussed in this Council was the question of railway complaints. In regard to that I know several Honourable Members who have been pressing these matters have always received very unsatisfactory replies. I do not certainly blame the Government for it. What appears to me is there are several complaints which require investigation. My Hon'ble friend Mr. N. Subba Rao brought forward several of these by means of interpellations which require investigation. My feeling is that the administration of railways is in the hands of the Government of India and the Railway Board, and it seems to me that the Local Government are entirely powerless at the present time to deal with these matters. If that is the state of things, I hope that the Government will enlighten us on the matter. It is time that in the interests of the travelling public and the

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

commercial community this Council and the public should take up the matter and see that the powers of local Governments in dealing with the railway complaints are much more enlarged. It would not do to hold our hands with reference to railway complaints in this Presidency and to be referring everything to the Railway Board and railway administrations. I hope Honourable Members who represent commerce in this Council will join with me in this respect, in asking for greater powers for the Local Government to deal with railway administrations. I should like the Government to let me know what is their position with reference to railway matters. What we know is that several complaints made by way of interpellations are sent up to the Railway Board and the answers of the Board are read out in this Council. If this Government is handicapped in any way we should know it, so that we might enter our protest either here or elsewhere if necessary.

"In regard to local bodies and municipalities it is a matter of satisfaction that we have more money to spend upon sanitary schemes. There is one proposal of the Decentralization Commission in regard to which I should like to know what this Government have done, that is, the transfer of hospitals at district headquarters to Government. The Decentralization Commission went into the matter fully and in the end came to the conclusion that municipal finances and local board finances would be more elastic if these institutions were taken over by Government. I should like to know whether this question has been investigated and what steps have been taken and what conclusions have been arrived at by the Government. The Government are perfectly aware that municipalities and local boards are impecunious, and if the proposals were carried out, their finances would certainly be better. In this connection there is one proposal with reference to medical subordinates, about which opinions were called for from municipalities and local boards; that is, as regards the recruitment of medical officers to serve in local board and municipal dispensaries. There were suggestions that the recruitment should be in a particular way and that municipal councils and local boards should have better opportunities of recruiting them, if they liked, from men outside the Government service. I do not remember having seen any orders on the subject. I should like to know how this matter is and in what stage that subject is. I should like to know whether any greater liberty will be given to us in the matter.

"I should like to make a reference to the Palghat municipality. I understand that the Government have decided to allow the council to continue to have a non-official chairman. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Government have come to this conclusion. I must say that this case is an illustration that when the executive Government and local bodies come into conflict, it is easy to drive the latter to the wall. This is an instance in which your Excellency's Government called upon the municipal council to consider a suggestion from this Government in regard to matters disposed of by the council. This case clearly demonstrates that, when there is a difference between the Government and a municipality, it is absolutely hopeless for the municipal council to stand on its legs. I therefore trust that in regard to municipal councils such a procedure will not be adopted in future, so that their independence may not be jeopardized. It is as much in the interests of Government as in their own interests that their independence should be safeguarded. I have nothing more to say about municipalities.

"As regards agricultural shows I have one or two remarks to offer. I see that they have fallen on evil days. The policy of the Government now is not to give grants in-aid to agricultural shows. These annual conferences taking place between the Department of Agriculture and veterinary officers on one side and cattle and wool-bearing sheep of the various districts on the other hand are on the decline. Last year there was a suggestion that breeding farms should be started. The Board of Revenue called upon district officers to make an enquiry. I should like to know what orders have been passed and whether the Government have considered the question as to whether breeding farms should be started and if so in what localities. Speaking for myself I think there is a good deal to be said in favour of breeding farms for cattle on scientific lines. I trust that the Government will be able to do something in this direction from the large grants which they have received from the

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu:)

Government of India for agriculture and allied objects. Before leaving this subject, I have only to refer to a local topic—the palm disease in Gōdāvari. The Government have appointed special officers and a few days ago the mycologist was in the district of Kistna. But I believe the whole difficulty has arisen by entrusting to the village officers the task of destroying the palm leaves that are cut off. Village officers have got too much work to do. Palm leaves cut off by the Revenue Department are left where they were with the result that the disease has never abated. Last year 67,000 palms in Gōdāvari and 10,000 palms in Kistna have disappeared, and unless a change with reference to the methods of destruction is effected, I do not think that any perceptible decrease in this disease would occur. I would suggest that some sub sub-inspectors with a suitable establishment be substituted in the place of revenue inspectors and tahsildars. I think if there is a special establishment for destroying palms—a whole time establishment engaged upon the work—there is some chance of success. The village establishments have far too much work to do in other directions.

"There is only one other matter which I should like to mention. We are looking forward with great expectations to the result of the enquiries which the Government of India are making in regard to the wider employment of Indians in the higher branches of public service in this country consistently with efficiency and economy. In connection with a resolution brought forward by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subba Rao Pantulu in the Imperial Legislative Council advocating the wider employment of Indians in the public service it was stated on behalf of the Government of India that Local Governments would be consulted in regard to this matter. I understand that no reference has yet come from the Government of India, and it is also suggested that a commission of enquiry is also under contemplation. Whether there is a commission or an enquiry, it seems to me, Sir, that in either event we expect your Excellency's Government to make a liberal recommendation in regard to the wider employment of Indians. I know that this Government have always expressed their satisfaction with the character and ability of the officers of the Provincial services and I beg to express the hope that your Excellency's Government will be able to make suitable recommendations in this matter. All that I plead is for opportunities under suitable conditions. Your Excellency will remember the pathetic appeal which my venerable and Hon'ble friend Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao made about a year ago for the appointment of an Indian to the Board of Revenue. On that occasion your Excellency informed him that this Government were entirely powerless in the matter. He, therefore, withdrew his resolution with the pious hope that he might be able to see his suggestion carried out before he died. I have only to say one word more and that is that the conditions of service at the present time do not enable Indians to reach higher ranks earlier in life so that they may show their own possibilities as compared with European members of the service. I believe that at the present time the conditions that prevail are much more unfavourable to Indians, as they do not reach the same positions at the same age as European officials but much later in life. That is a circumstance which calls for an enquiry. I stated all that I had to say on this matter in connection with one of the resolutions brought forward by me before this Council at one of the meetings of the session. I do not wish to say anything more on the subject. I beg to press upon the attention of the Government the desirability of enquiring into the condition of things prevailing in every branch of the public service with a view to see if it is possible to give opportunities to Indians to occupy responsible offices much earlier in life than they do now. It seems to me, Sir, that this is necessary in the interests of the State, and it is equally necessary in the interests of the Indian public servants whose capacity and resourcefulness are often called in question. If they are, therefore, placed under better conditions of service, so that they might occupy responsible positions in the service in the same way as the European members of the service do, it seems to me, Sir, that they will be able to give a better account of themselves."

The Council was then adjourned till 11 A.M. on Thursday 4th April 1912

T. E. MOIR,
Ag Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14., and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the New Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Thursday the 4th day of April 1912.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. ATKINSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. ORR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR Avargal.*
The Hon'ble Mirza Raja Sri PUSHAVATI VIZIARAMA GAJAPATI RAJ MANYA SULTAN Bahadur, Raja of Vizianagram.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMARHADRA NAYUDU Guru, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Raja V. VASUDEVA RAJA Avargal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. S. BALAKRISHNA AIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD ABDUL KUDDUS BADSHA SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Moulvi SAIYID MURTOZA SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAGHUNATHA RAO Avargal, C.S.I.*
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND *
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE †
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR Avargal *
The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADANA MOHANA SINHA DEVU Garu, Zamindar of Dharakota.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. M. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI †
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SOOBA RAO Avargal *
The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. TWIGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, C.S.I., M.D., I.M.S.*
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, C.I.E., D.SC., F.E.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. W. G. COWIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. ODGERS.
The Hon'ble Sir F. J. E. SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JACKSON.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. ADINARAYANA AIYA Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. PEARS.

* Arrived after the opening of the meeting. † Did not attend in the afternoon.

The Budget Debate.

(Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib.)

THE BUDGET DEBATE—*cont.*

The discussion of the Budget was resumed.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB:—"Your Excellency, I would begin by associating myself with the previous speakers in offering our congratulations to the Hon'ble the Finance Member for the clear, lucid and interesting Budget which he has been able to present to us. It is a matter of very great gratification indeed that the reputation which our Province has gained for its financial solvency is being maintained; while the receipts show a steady and perceptible progress, the expenditure may be said not to have erred either on the side of parsimony or of extravagance. We are also extremely thankful to the Government of India for the liberal grants which it has been found possible for them to make to this Province; and I am glad to say that the Hon'ble the Finance Member has felt himself completely satisfied after all. I may, however, sound a note of complaint in regard to one matter. It seems to me, your Excellency, that the practice in vogue of entering allotments in the Budget for immature schemes, schemes which are yet either under discussion or under consideration, schemes which have not evolved themselves out of the preliminary stage and schemes for which the sanction of the higher authorities has not been obtained is financially bad. The inevitable consequence of such a procedure has invariably been to lock up large amounts in the Budget without any prospect of their utilization before the close of the year and; when the year shall come to a close, only to find that large lapses have occurred. It seems to me that the accepted principles of the Budget consist in making provision only for such items of expenditure as are of a fixed and foreseen nature. As a typical instance of the present form of the Budget I would simply invite your Excellency's attention to the provision that was made in two previous years on account of the pay of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners whom it was proposed to entertain. This allotment was repeated in two successive years, until the Government themselves got disgusted with it and eliminated it from the current year's budget. I therefore venture to suggest that it would be more desirable if your Excellency's Government will take into consideration the fact that only such allotments should be entered in the Budget for which there is an immediate need.

"Then, passing on to the few remarks to which I would invite your Excellency's attention, I begin with the head of sanitation. It is true that for the last few years very strenuous efforts have been made by this Government for the purpose of advancing the sanitary needs of this country. I must confess that very liberal grants are being made to local bodies for the purpose of improving sanitation in their respective places and thus rendering life happier. But one circumstance that has to be taken note of in this matter is the fact that spasmodic and fitful leaps into the realms of sanitation must indeed be deprecated. The best and most suitable manner of helping local bodies with grants appears to me to call on these local bodies to prepare in advance a regular programme of operations extending over a period of a few years, and with that programme before them the Government should extend their helping hand to them each year according to the availability of funds. The local boards concerned shall have before their mind's eye all their needs and requirements for which they require financial aid. The Government, on the other hand, will have a complete programme of their needs and requirements. A system which is based upon a fixed policy and programme will certainly be better than the present one. At present your Excellency may be aware that some offers are made to local bodies to apply for funds; for fear that their applications might be rejected as being out of date, for fear that their zeal in the matter of sanitation may be adversely criticised if they did not apply for any funds, they hurriedly rush up to Government with schemes which possibly may not be ideal schemes. They are not given an opportunity of preparing something like a programme and the Government on their side have no definite information as to whether the schemes for which financial assistance is applied for each year are the best ones. One other modification in this matter that suggests itself to me is that your Excellency's Government may follow the example of the Government of India in the matter of the expenditure of grants. At present the grants are made within the course of a year and possibly the grants have to be spent somehow or other so as to prevent their lapse.

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Davidson; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib; Dr. Bourne.)

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"If I may interrupt the Honourable Member for a moment, I should like to point out one thing which will prevent him from pursuing this matter any further. In the case of grants-in-aid to local bodies there is no compulsory lapse on the 31st March."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB:—"But the councils are called upon to report what balances are left."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"Yes, they are asked to state the extent of the balance, but it is carried on to the next year."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB:—"When the grant is made by the local Government to a local body, it may be given the option of spreading the expenditure of that sum over as many years as it considers necessary in the interests of the efficiency of the work and the proper expenditure of the money.

"Then I wish to say a few words in regard to education. Of course, here also I feel bound to state that the Government have in the past done a good deal to advance elementary education in the Presidency. Your Excellency, it seems to me that greater and more attention need be paid to the matter of training teachers. I know I will be told at once that an allotment of Rs. 40,000 has been entered in the budget for expenditure under that head, but I think that for some years at least a much larger sum than that will be necessary for the purpose of training and producing, as it were, the required complement of teachers, not only to cope with the present requirements of educational institutions, but also to cope with the large development of elementary education which we shall all be happy to witness soon. I would respectfully urge that if it were found necessary a large portion of the allotment that is entered in the budget on account of the expenditure, as I said yesterday, on brick and mortar might with advantage be curtailed and the grant thus becoming available utilized for training a larger number of teachers. At present our experience is that we find it exceedingly difficult to secure trained teachers for the various institutions in the country. It very often becomes necessary for us to take into service untrained teachers and offer them lower salaries than what have to be paid to trained teachers. Such a contingency will never happen if we have in existence a sufficient number of trained teachers from whom we can at once draw."

The Hon'ble Dr. BOURNE:—"It is not Rs. 40,000 that is entered for training teachers. It is 2½ lakhs or near three lakhs. I do not happen to know the exact figure at present; but it is not Rs. 40,000 but about three lakhs."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB:—"I would also urge the desirability of improving somewhat the pay and prospects of elementary school teachers. Of course the present Director of Public Instruction has been good enough to improve their pay somewhat, but I venture to think that there is still further scope for improvement and unless and until the salaries and prospects of the elementary school teachers are improved, it does not seem to me that elementary education will make anything like a good advance. The other day the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, while introducing the Budget, was good enough to caution us that we should scrutinize very carefully all expenditure and all remissions of taxation and that we ought to try and help the Government in reducing the expenditure. I now put forward before the Government a proposal of the latter category. Talking of the Educational Department, it seems to me, your Excellency, that the recently created office of assistant inspector of schools is more a superfluity than a necessity. Under the former system with the inspector and the deputy inspectors of schools it does not seem to me that elementary education had suffered. The assistant inspectors, I believe, cost the Government something like one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees. The duty of inspecting elementary schools could very satisfactorily be performed by the existing class of sub-assistant inspectors, who may be continued to be called by that name, or there may be a change in their designation. At any rate the sub-assistant inspector of schools has a smaller area to look after and has a smaller number of elementary schools under his charge. He is aided by a number of supervisors who all help him, and under the present system they have been relieved, I believe, of a great deal of scriptory work and placed more or less as personal assistants to the sub-assistants. It seems

The Budget Debate.

(Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib; the President; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

to me that rather than multiply the staff we might exercise economy where we find that the expenditure is unjustifiable and this sum which is thus set free might be utilized towards the development of elementary education.

"Well, a word, your Excellency, as regards Muhammadan education. I asked one or two questions at the meeting the day before yesterday and I may certainly take hope from the fact that the special officer who has been appointed for suggesting means for expending this grant will take my suggestions into consideration. I would here simply emphasize what I have meant by my interpellations, that there is need at present for increasing the inspecting agency of Muhammadan schools as well. The present number of sub-assistant inspectors is rather too small. They have very large areas under their control. Their inspections of elementary institutions cannot be considered to be satisfactory, and if they are not satisfactory I think it is not their fault. It seems to me, therefore, that it is reasonable to expect that some of these large grants which we owe to the generosity, the munificence and the interest which our beloved King-Emperor has in his Indian subjects will be utilized for Muhammadan education as well.

"I do not wish to encroach upon the domain of my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai, by referring to any of those matters in which he has earned a name in the Council as being an expert—I mean Forests and Jails. However, it will not be out of place if I should only impress upon the mind of the Government the fact that the Government may be pleased to take into consideration the grievances against the Forest Department as he has depicted them before this Council. It is no doubt a very happy sign that the Government have been able to recognize that there is something underlying the grievance which the Honourable Member has brought to the notice of this Council and your Excellency was generous enough to announce that a committee would be appointed and it is only to be hoped that that committee which will sit will go into the whole question and give the poor ryot population as much relief as is consistent with the preservation of the forests."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman has exceeded his time, I am afraid."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I would make a few observations. I join the Honourable Members who have been offering their congratulations to the Finance Minister on the prosperous Budget we have. We are all glad that he has a prosperous Budget, but I have got some misgivings as to some of the sources from which this money is drawn. As I said yesterday some of the revenue comes from forests: that money ought to have been in the pocket of the ryots. The Government have collected some money which should not have been collected, for instance, grazing fees. I might also say that once before I brought a resolution against the principle of 'no petition, no remission,' and I was defeated by two votes. There is still that grievance and also one or two such matters which I have been bringing to the notice of the Government. I submit that some of the sources of revenue might be scrutinized by the Government to see that no room is given to the people to complain that some of these taxes are collected with undue severity or without proper justification as in the case of forest grazing fees. While on grazing fees I will make one or two observations. Your Excellency will see that I was hammered a good deal by the Honourable Member of Government in charge and the Honourable Member of the Board of Revenue who is in charge of the Forest Department for using the word 'local cattle' in my resolution. I am glad that after mature consideration, the Government have acknowledged the mistake, and it is not I that made the mistake. Your Excellency will be pleased to see that in the Forest Manual on page 297 the terms 'local cattle' and 'foreign cattle' are used distinctly. I wonder that they have forgotten the definition as given in the Government Order. They are also explained in the Government of India's resolution. Unfortunately without reading carefully those documents they hammered me very mercilessly yesterday for half an hour. In regard to the Hon'ble Mr. Horne I should like to state that we desire to have a little more honey from him rather than pepper from his pepper-box. He has been criticizing me for my appealing also on the ground of sentiment. If there is no sentiment, what else is there in the world? We are all

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

ruled by sentiment. The British nation is ruling us for sentiments, fully conscious of the mission of elevating the people of the country. It is not merely to give protection to life and property but also to give education, to uplift us and make our lives tolerable, nay, to make each man to endeavour to make every one's existence a blessing: that is the high mission of the British nation. With that mission they are come here, and we hail it with gratitude and satisfaction. From sentiment we give our willing allegiance to the King, because we believe that under the shadow of the British throne we will grow to manhood. It is that belief which actuates and sustains us all. My Hon'ble friend Mr Horne was committing an injustice to himself when he said that he was impervious to sentiment. I am sure that it is mutual sympathy that binds us all. I am certain that it is not on 'mere "business principles" that Government is carried on. I am afraid that there was a little bit of cynicism in the criticism of his yesterday. When I spoke about the Queen and the King-Emperor, they thought that I was only making a groundless statement and adducing it as an argument in support of my resolution. To show that it was not a groundless statement, I would draw your attention to a letter published by the *Madras Mail* from the Rev. J. McNair, a gentleman of the London Mission, whom I dare say many of you know. He is a gentleman who was working in Jammalamadugu, who is now labouring amidst us at Ooty. He writes on the forest question and this is before His Majesty the King-Emperor came. He said 'An attempt should be made to dispel by means of the approaching Coronation 'celebrations some of the dense ignorance that exists as regards the King-Emperor 'and the purpose of his rule. The question is how can so gigantic a task be 'accomplished? I believe there is one means by which an immense amount could 'be effected and that is by the relaxing of the stringency of some of the forest 'laws. It is here, I feel certain, and here alone, that the country people are conscious of hardship and are resentful of what they consider injustice. I have never 'heard a complaint of the burden of the taxes on land, but everywhere there is 'grumbling as to the unfairness of the forest regulations. Of course, these 'are imposed for the good of the people as a whole; but it is absolutely absurd 'to expect the Indian villagers to appreciate so abstract a conception, and in 'some ways these regulations seem drawn very unnecessarily strictly, and this 'sense of grievance gives the enemies of the Government the fulcrum they need.' Again he says 'Now I find that there is general expectation abroad that the 'King-Emperor will confer some great boon on the people on the day of his 'Coronation. Even the moderately educated among them believe him to be almost 'almighty, in the sense that he has but to speak the word and anything will be done, 'and if he does not speak the word, it is because he does not wish to do so and has 'no *days* upon the people. The country folk almost worship the name of Queen 'Victoria, for they believe she did many things for their good. But the late King 'won no popularity among them. They attribute the stiffening up of the forest 'regulations and so on to him; but they are expecting great things from King 'George, though probably only a percentage have as yet grasped his name. 'Nothing, I believe, would appeal to them so much as a relaxation in some appreciable 'way of the present most irksome forest laws. I feel sure that much could be done 'with little loss to the department, and even if in places the forest did suffer, surely 'men are of more moment than trees. The department might in the district I knew 'best, for instance, restore great stretches of scrub to free grazing which are 'reserves in the sense only that it gives the forest guard unreserved right to 'plunder the shepherds and which make absolutely no progress towards becoming 'forest.'

"One word more, your Excellency, I quote this to show that I am not expressing here my individual opinion but the opinion of many who are really acquainted with the people of the country. Here is a gentleman, a Scotsman, a very hard-headed gentleman who has not allowed his heart to be scorched by the hot sun of Southern India, and he has real sympathy for the people and has therefore been able to find out the grievances of the people. I was a little bit staggered by the goodness of your Excellency's announcement of your intention to appoint a committee. We came here prepared to reply to the observations of the Honourable Members

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

on the other side. Some of our friends who had speeches to make were disappointed. I for my part was rather satisfied when your Excellency was pleased to inform us that you would appoint a committee. I do not know what the scope of that commission would be. I hope that the Hon'ble Mr Horne would not take the members of the committee to forests and make them walk through them. We may have to do something of the sort, perhaps. The Hon'ble Mr. Horne is a little bit hard upon us, although I know he has sympathy and he will do things that would relieve the sufferings of the ryot population. I may point out that my intention was to move for a committee to enquire into and find out the best means of working the forest laws to the reasonable satisfaction of the people. I fancied, however, that I might ask your Excellency for the boon of free forest grazing; and I thought the Government might be pleased to grant it for two reasons: and they are, that the people might get redress, and that it might be a political concession to satisfy the people. It was believed among the masses that some boon would be given at the time of the Coronation. Unfortunately no boon was announced. I hope the committee, which your Excellency has appointed to consider about the boon to be granted, will not sit long and will not take much time and do what other committees do, that is, make some recommendations which may not be acceptable to the people. I know very well that when Mr. Sim, the Forest Member of the Board, made some recommendations some years ago to lessen the stringency of forest laws in the Anantapur district, the Government of Sir James Thomson threw them out They never accepted the recommendations made by him except on some minor points; and they refused to limit the power of the forest officer to compound offences After a long agitation and after a good many interpellations were put in the new Council the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson saw his way to make some rules I am afraid that some of these rules are not carried out properly. I have got some papers handed to me which show that 42 goats were charged Rs. 69 as fees in Salem district. I have got the pound receipt as well as the District Forest Officer's receipt. According to the rules, if I am not mistaken, the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson will see that the penalty for grazing in the open reserves is four times the seigniorage fee which will amount to six annas each. But if it is in a closed reserve the amount will be 15 annas. I do not blame the Government for this, but it shows the mind of the authorities who carry out their orders. It will require the vigilance of the Board of Revenue and the Government to see that their orders are carried out properly. I only hope that this committee which you appoint may be able to enquire into the whole question and see how far the requirements of the ryot population are met by the Forest Department. For instance the questions of manure and fuel and other matters are of great importance. I would certainly like to move another proposition, if you would accept it, to extend the functions of the committee to enquire into other matters affecting the ryot population such as the manure question and the fuel question. I do not know the terms under which your Excellency is going to appoint a committee, I am not entitled to ask, I suppose, for information on this subject. I only beg that the Members of the Government will have confidence in our *bona fides*; and I am certain that we are all actuated by the best of motives to find out the proper solution, and not to give the quietus to the subject-matter of this resolution. I am sure that your Excellency will be pleased to do something to meet the expectations of the people of the country.

"I will not take up much more of your time. So far as the new Council is concerned, we are at the third budget meeting of the Council and we will have no more budget meetings so far as this Council is concerned. Some of us may come back and some of us may be left behind. So far as I have known, I have got every reason to congratulate the non-official members and the Government on the success that this Council has been able to achieve at the hands of our late Governor Sir Arthur Lawley and our Governor Lord Carmichael who was here only for a few months and at the hands of the venerable chairman who is our Excellency to-day. We are all very much indebted for all the kindness shown to us. We are so much indebted to your Excellency. We only wish that Government had accepted some more of our resolutions, especially on that question of 'no petition, no remission.' People feel very hard on that question. Perhaps you may remember that sometime ago I raised this question, and the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson made a reply and the

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Hon'ble Mr. Cardew also approved of it, but we were disappointed a good deal. That might have done a good deal to smooth the ways of our ignorant villagers — too ignorant to apply in time for remissions in bad seasons. I would like to quote one passage which seems to have a bearing on the work of this Council. I would quote from Sir James Meston's speech at a farewell dinner given to him by the non-official Members of the Imperial Council which seems to be quite apt. 'The whole scope of 'this first great advance in popularizing our Government was full of interest to me 'and not free from anxiety. The interest was obvious. The anxiety was a fear that 'the clash of our English ideals and our English prejudices with the stirring intellec- 'tual life and awakening ambitions of Indian thought might lead to conflict and 'suspicions.' Handled wisely and well the experiment was bound to succeed. In bad 'hands it might have been a disastrous failure. Gentlemen, the experiment was 'entrusted to wise hands. It has been a great success and it has been a great 'education. I can speak for the officials who have gained in sympathy, in insight, 'in appreciation of different points of view, in a widening of thought and in a deeper 'belief in the innate goodness of whatever in mankind is honest and sincere. I hope 'that for some of my non-official colleagues also this Council has been an education, 'that it has brought you closer to the difficulties of the Government official, to his 'desire to do the right thing, to his anxiety for the best interests of a country which 'we all love and which we are all proud to serve.' That has reference to the relationship between the officials and non-officials in the Imperial Council, but it may be applied to the relationship existing between official and non-official Members of this Council which has been cordial. Only I wish that some more of you, as I said of the Hon'ble Mr. Horne—I didn't mean him any harm—would give us a little more honey and not pepper.

"There is one other point; that is the jail question. I have been agitating over it for a long time. I was glad to hear, though I was not present at the time, that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao who deservedly had a meed of graceful praise from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart the other day touched on that question. I propose to proceed with that agitation and press it on the attention of the Government time after time until I get what I want. It is not a thing which I want for myself. It is a thing which humanity requires. It is in the interests of humanity that we want this done. I may say that the jail administration is being watched everywhere. We hear of experiments being made in England and of Mr. Winston Churchill's interest in them. I find from what is going on in every part of the world that there is a progressive improvement in the treatment of prisoners. Why should Indian prisoners alone be an exception? I must acknowledge here with gratitude what this Government have done in improving the jail administration. They have done a good deal within the last few years. They have increased the jail ration from 12 oz. to 16 oz. They have reduced flogging. They have introduced education in some of the jails. They have been pleased to give religious books to prisoners. I expect some more reforms to be effected in the near future, especially when the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew is in charge who was once an Inspector-General of Prisons. You should make a classification among prisoners, between desperate criminals and accidental criminals. We have the authority of the Gazetteer of India that great majority of the prison population are not criminals by instinct: which is not so in other countries. Here most of the convicts are accidental criminals. Your Excellency, I have been asking for rice diet for the prisoners who have been accustomed to it before. His Excellency Lord Carmichael is said to have tasted a *ragi* cake and remarked that it was very nice to eat. Your Excellency will be pleased to find that if a man takes it for food for two days he will get diarrhœa. His Excellency of Bengal is wrong in his opinion that it will do well for food for people not accustomed to it, and he would not have made the mistake if he had only eaten it for two days. When a man is habituated to a certain diet, it is dangerous to the stomach to give him a different food. If it is such an innocuous thing, why is it that the Government did not introduce it for European and Eurasian prisoners? For if they do it they will suffer in health, sometimes beyond recovery. In Bengal, Burma and the Central Provinces rice is given to prisoners according to their previous habits. It is only in this Presidency a uniform diet of *ragi* or *cholam* is given to all Indian prisoners alike. Your Excellency has to consider this question sympathetically. It is a

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Raja Sri Madana Mohana Sinha Deva.)

question of humanity. It is not for me alone to contend for it. It is everybody's business to see that any man, even a prisoner, is not doubly punished. He is punished by his being sent to jail, and why should he be punished again in the jail by being given an unsuitable diet? Let him not be brutalized when he comes out of the jail. Somebody reminds me that it is time and I therefore sit down thanking your Excellency for all the good things you have done. We expect some more things to be done in your Excellency's time especially in regard to the Forest Department and the jail administration."

The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADANA MOHANA SINHA DEVU, Zamindar of Dharakota:—"Your Excellency, I thank the Government for the liberal grants provided for education and sanitation. I venture to submit for your Excellency's consideration the backward condition of the Uriyas and that they deserve special consideration. We have pressed upon the attention of the Government for providing a high school at Russellkonda and the request met the sympathetic consideration of your Excellency's Government, but the matter still remains a promise (*vide* the answer to Question No. 63, Proceedings of Council, 14th February 1912). In the large area of Uriya-speaking people in the north of Ganjām elementary education is not satisfactorily progressing. There are not as many good schools as the people require and there is a paucity of trained teachers. The policy of starting board elementary schools in places where there are no aided schools drives the educational officers to select small out-of-the way villages, where the people do not want them, for setting up the new schools. The Government order issued last year in allotting special grants directed that the special grant should be expended on board schools where there are no aided schools. The strict interpretation of this rule defeated the very object of the rule. Your Excellency, if a model elementary school be established for a group of villages subsidized by the special grant, the aided schools in the neighbourhood would receive encouragement and a better system would prevail. The aided schools, some of them, are admittedly mushroom institutions set up a few months before the examination season or before Sripanchami (ಶ್ರೀಪಂಚಮಿ) and Dasara. Though these schools serve a purpose, they are not anyhow model schools; they have no kindergarten system nor school gardens, etc., that are now necessary under the rules; it is therefore desirable that the Government order to expend the special grant may not be tied down to places without aided schools. Even if there is an aided school the opening of a board school is desirable in such localities either to strengthen or wipe out the good or bad aided school as the case may be. I request that a comparatively large grant may be provided for the expansion of education among the Uriyas and in Ganjām.

"One other point I would submit for your Excellency's consideration is the opening of a permanent training school for Uriya teachers. There are sessional schools at Russellkonda and Berhampur; the former is intended for the Agency and Hill tracts and the latter is a migratory one under the control of the board, but these do not confer any permanent advantage on the Uriya-speaking people as the latter may at any time be removed. Provision for a permanent training school centrally located among the Uriya-speaking tracts may be made. While speaking of Hill tracts I may be permitted to observe that the Government propose to make a forest survey in the Agency tracts and that a special officer will be placed in charge of the work. I trust that the Government will be pleased to issue necessary instructions to the special officer to preserve the existing rights of the Khonds and other inhabitants. I need hardly state that the hill tribes should not be disturbed of their present rights and any suspicion created in them that their rights will be curtailed or interfered with will lead to confusion and discontent.

"Your Excellency, the special grant under education when allotted to the districts may be liberally granted to Ganjām and the expenditure of the same may be left to a committee of the district boards and educational officers, so that there may not be any conflict between the presidents of taluk boards and the inspectors of schools. Your Excellency is aware that it might happen that the educational officers suggest places and methods which do not meet with the approval of the divisional officer and the Collector and in this difference of opinion the grant

The Budget Debate.

(Raja Sri Madana Mohana Simha Deo ; Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

may lapse. To avoid such a contingency your Excellency's Government will be pleased to give discretion to the presidents of taluk boards and district boards in expending the special grant."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAMABHADRA NAYUDU, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur: "Your Excellency,—Perhaps your Excellency will allow me to express at the outset the great satisfaction felt by landholders generally at the abolition by the Government of India of the village service cess in *zamindari* areas. The abolition was no doubt bound to come after what Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said a couple of years ago in the Imperial Council; but none of us expected that the Government of India would so soon fulfil their promise. Coming as it does in the year of His Majesty's visit, landholders feel a peculiar satisfaction for the gracious act of the Government of India. Despite the fact that more money is wanted for various necessary purposes the Government of India and your Excellency's Government have shown that the redemption of a promised word should come as early as practicable. In the present case landholders and their ryots of this Presidency feel that the abolition is tantamount to a boon granted them in this year of Their Majesties' Coronation in India. Therefore I beg of your Excellency to convey our thanks to the Government of India.

"Last year I referred to the great necessity there is for bridging the Vaigai at Kunnur in the Periyakulam taluk of Madura district. The inconveniences attendant on the present position are well known both to the public and the district officers and I think few will dispute the importance of an undertaking of that kind, both from the public and the Government's points of view. The location of the new divisional office at Usilampatti makes a bridge at that village quite a necessity. The existence of the District Munsif's Court at Periyakulam on this side of the river makes such a bridge even a greater necessity. People, rich and poor alike, are at the mercy of the ferry contractor who easily can defy the district board's injunctions in the matter of charges. Government's desire to help the District Board of Madura in this matter is known from the general Government order that they issued last year (G.O. No. 1095 L., dated 21st August 1911). It is not known what representations have been made by the District Board of Madura in the matter. People in my part of the district would be glad to know if there is any early prospect of the construction of the bridge being sanctioned by the Government. The matter has been hanging fire for quite a long time now, and it would facilitate matters much if this subject were favourably disposed of by Government without further delay. I might add that a bridge across the Teni in the same taluk at a less important centre, has been built already. The proposed bridge at Kunnur will serve greater public needs, and I trust that Government will be pleased to direct the expeditious despatch of this matter.

"Another subject of immediate local importance is the necessity there is for providing Cumbum, a union not far away from Periyakulam, with good drinking water. People out there are largely agriculturists who are cattle breeders. They and their cattle suffer great hardship from the want of water, oftentimes going as far as six miles to get anything like good drinking water. I do not know whether Government cannot do something for these poor people from the sanitary grant. Government will get some idea of the people of this place and their needs from a perusal of Mr. Francis' Gazetteer of Madura, to which I would in this connection draw Government's attention. I understand that the people of the place have made representations to the Government and the local officers, but so far nothing has been done to meet their wants. I trust Government will take a sympathetic view of the case and try to meet their wishes as early as practicable.

"On the subject of railways being financed by district boards I would say a few words. The district boards have been collecting funds by means of the railway cess during the last few years and both ryots and *zamindars* have had to pay it. The scheme of district boards erecting their own railways has been sought to be displaced by fresh proposals by the South Indian Company. From the published accounts I see that both Government and such district boards as have not constructed any railways of their own as yet from their limited sources of revenue are likely to

The Budget Debate.

(Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu; Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

favour the South Indian Railway Company's proposals. Whether these proposals will be accepted *in toto* or in a modified form it remains to be seen. But pending further discussion of the matter and arriving at a conclusion on it I think it would be best to suspend the further collection of the cess. This will obviate further complications in the matter.

"I understand that there has been great diminution in the number of the students studying in the painting class of the School of Arts. It is not known what exactly it is that has brought about this reduction. I hear that the present Superintendent favours the study of Indian art on new lines, and I do not know whether this has contributed to that result. Any reforms, I need hardly point out, that may be adopted in a school of this sort should not have such consequences as to make it unattractive to its students. Perhaps Government will enquire into this subject and see if it is not too late to rectify matters.

"I would draw your Excellency's attention to the dwindling that has been observed in the cattle figures of the Presidency. The causes that have contributed to this result are not by any means plain. One thing I have observed, and I don't know how far it is responsible for the present state of affairs. A large exportation of cattle from South India by way of Ceylon has taken place during the past decade, apparently the exportation was for purposes other than agricultural. An enquiry into the causes may be useful in giving us an idea as to the real causes at work. Whether by exportation or by disease, the falling off is a warning that we should not make light of. I trust Government will kindly see what may be possible to check this tendency that is fraught with such great danger to the prosperity of agriculturists in this Presidency.

"It is gratifying to all agriculturists to hear that Government have recently resolved to take up the investigation of the vital problem of cattle improvement in this Presidency. To agriculturists cattle is everything and its degeneration means bad agriculture and poor crops. The present deplorable condition of cattle has mainly been brought about by under-feeding due to want of sufficient pasture. It would be well of Government to tackle this question first before taking up the census problem. It is needless for me to repeat that the forest rules work considerable hardship and give the utmost trouble to poor ryots. During the hot months of the year from April to July and even August no blade of grass could be seen, nay, not even grass shrubs on *poramboke* lands a few acres of which are allotted for public grazing in each village: cattle at this period starve during the days and must rest satisfied with only a handful of straw given by the ryots out of their lean stock of fodder. As the rainfall has of late become uncertain and famine threatens the ryots generally, they are afraid to give their cattle plenty of straw at a time when they most need it, lest they should exhaust their stock and be left in the lurch if the rain should fail completely. The misery is further aggravated by want of clean drinking water. Every year in many villages ryots have to bale out water from their irrigation wells for their cattle. It would thus be seen that the cattle in this Presidency actually remain on short rations for at least five months during a year and as such the Government cannot expect them to be in a strong and healthy condition. If, however, Government should really desire to improve the present state of affairs and thus lend a helping hand to agriculturists, they should of course show more sympathy towards them by opening more pasture grounds, watering places and breeding centres."

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, before proceeding to have my say upon some of the points relating to the general administration of this Presidency, I believe your Excellency will permit me to join in the hearty chorus of encomium which has been given to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart on the way in which he has explained the Budget and also the difficult principles relating to the Budget. I shall first confine myself to the District Municipalities Act. In reply to an interpellation put by me at the meeting held in February last whether the Government would be pleased to say whether the Bill for the amendment of the District Municipalities Act would be undertaken shortly, it was stated that this Government was in correspondence with the Government of India. This Government seems to have suggested to the Government of India in what way the recommendations of the

The Budget Debate

(Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

Decentralization Commission may be complied with. I hope and believe that the Bill will shortly be introduced into this Council and that additional powers will be given to local bodies.

"Secondly I come to primary education. The Government of India has allotted to the Presidency a special recurring grant of eight lakhs of rupees. That this Government has the greatest solicitude for the education of the masses is evident from the fact that this Government has made provision in the Budget for the appointment of a special officer in connection with the scheme for the improvement of elementary education. I believe more primary schools should be brought into existence in the *mufassal* parts and that the torch-light of education should be carried into the distant and inner region of the rural parts in view to dispel the darkness of ignorance in which a large portion of the ryot population is steeped. Most of the crimes due to illiteracy would vanish with the advance of elementary education. In this connection I may suggest the desirability of establishing night-schools in every village, or, if that is not possible, in villages conveniently grouped together, so that the parents of young boys may not be deprived of the services of their young children in the cultivation of their lands in the day time, while education may be imparted to them in the night. In this connection I would also venture to submit for the consideration of this Council the adoption of the American system of handicrafts, such as carpentry, weaving, etc., being taught in elementary schools. Steps should also be taken, your Excellency, to increase the facilities for the education of town and country girls. Our social regeneration depends on the education of our girls.

"Then I pass on to the *kist* collection. Your Excellency is aware that the *kists* due to Government in *ryotwari* lands are collected in four monthly instalments commencing from January and ending in April. The Government is aware that the crops are ready for harvest by the end of January and in some districts by the end of February and the ryots could not find a ready sale for the produce and in consequence fall into the clutches of money-lenders by borrowing at a high usurious rate of interest. To prevent and minimize this evil I suggest to your Excellency the desirability of postponing the commencement of the collection of *kist* till March. It may be urged, I fear, on behalf of the Government that the official year closes with March and that in consequence the accounts should be closed by the end of March; but I may state at once that the last instalment of *kist* is collected in April and the Government is aware that the *fasli* year closes in June and consequently I cannot conceive of any possible inconvenience or hardship that may be felt by Government. On the other hand the ryot population would be highly grateful to the Government if the Government were pleased to grant this small modicum of concession.

"I now pass on to the question of the larger employment of Indians in the superior appointments of service. As my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao pointed out, the subject was discussed at length in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao, when he brought forward a resolution bearing upon this subject and the resolution was withdrawn on the assurance given by the Government of India that due enquiry will be made. I trust in this age of 'hope and expectation' that the enquiry will result in the wider employment of Indians in the superior service.

"As regards the Salt Department I interpellated last May about the number of Europeans and Indians appointed in the superior grades of the Salt Department with their educational qualifications; and the members of this Council will, I believe, remember the answer given by the Government. They gave a tabular statement showing the number of Europeans and Indians with their educational qualifications. The answer discloses an unsatisfactory state of things. It is needless for me to state that most of the appointments in the superior grades are held by Europeans, while there are only a handful of Indians in the higher grades of the service. It is a matter for surprise that some of the European gentlemen who hold high posts have not passed any examination. I hope that in the future at least the policy may be changed and a larger number of Indians who are competent may be appointed for positions of responsibility in the higher grades of the Salt Department. In this connection I wish to state, Honourable Members may be aware, that the *Hindu* has

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.)

published a leader recently in regard to the recruitment of men for the post of appraisers and the pay allotted to this post. In answer to the supplemental question which I asked in this Council the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar has said that there is only one Indian who holds the post of appraiser in the Customs Department. It is a matter for great surprise that when there are Indians who are sufficiently cultured to hold such posts their claims have been overlooked. Why should they not be appointed for such posts? I do not think any expert knowledge is necessary for holding the post of appraiser (*laughter*). I hope the Government will be pleased to employ more Indians as appraisers.

"Then I pass on to plague. Your Excellency, the visitation of this dire disease consecutively for the past three years in Coimbatore and the mortality resulting from it are too well-known to Government and I convey my heartfelt thanks to them on behalf of the Municipal Council of Coimbatore for the liberal grants made from time to time by Government to tide over the financial embarrassment consequent upon their abnormal expenditure incurred to combat this disease. The municipality is striving hard to stamp out this disease and with the liberal help given by the Government it is proposed to open out congested portions and effect other improvements. In this connection I may be permitted to state that the expenses incurred in regard to this item may be met from Provincial funds in lieu of municipal funds, as the resources of the municipality are limited and there are many items of expenditure which the present income of the municipality is not adequate to meet.

"One word more. At a time when the Decentralization Commission has recommended that additional powers should be given to municipal councils and local boards, and when the policy of the Government is to give perfect autonomy to municipalities and local boards in the management of their affairs under the fostering care of Government, it may not be thought presumptuous on my part to request this Government to comply with the prayer of the Municipal Council of Coimbatore, to have an elected honorary chairman; and from the attitude of Government to the Palghat municipality I may fairly hope that the Coimbatore Council will be given this privilege.

"In regard to the forest grievances I think the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai who has championed the cause of the poor people has sufficiently discussed it in this council in the resolution which he has brought forward recently and on which the Government were pleased to say that a commission will be appointed to enquire into the matter. I hope that the commission will deal exhaustively with all matters relating to the grievances of the poor agricultural population and I hope that some good will result from this. Your Excellency, it is a matter too well known to Government that the lot of the ryot population is closely intertwined with the condition of agricultural cattle which they have and in the matter of their grazing there are innumerable hardships in the working of rules and regulations which are passed by the Forest Department and which throw all kinds of impediments in the way of the free grazing of cattle. I think the ryot population owe a debt of gratitude to your Excellency for the way in which your Excellency intends to solve this problem by the appointment of a commission. My Honourable friend says that in America free grazing is allowed for all cattle with some restrictions. I trust this Government will not grudge to grant this simple request."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD ABDUL KUDDUS BADSHA SAHIB:—"Your Excellency, I beg to express our gratitude to His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor for the generous grant of Rs. 50,00,000 every year for improving education in our land. This undoubtedly shows the great interest which our beloved Emperor has towards His Majesty's Indian subjects.

"I am sure that your Excellency's Government will consider the claims of the community which I have the honour to represent in this Council in the distribution of the aforesaid grant, but I may be permitted to submit for the consideration of your Excellency's Government the desirability of reserving if possible a portion thereof for improving Muhammadan education in general.

The Budget Debate.

(Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib; Raja Vasudeva Raja.)

"I know that elementary schools intended for Muhammadan lads already exist in several parts of the Presidency, but I also know that there are several places containing a sufficient population of this community which do not possess any such schools. I would therefore respectfully ask that provision may be made for them out of this grant.

"Your Excellency's Government may know that very few schools intended for Muhammadan girls exist in the Presidency. It is my hope that one such at least may be opened in each municipal town by giving the necessary assistance if found desirable.

"Your Excellency's Government is fully aware that my community is now trying its best to supply a great want which exists at present for its educational advancement by the establishment of a Muhammadan University at Aligarh, which I hope will soon become a fact. It will then be necessary to have a sufficient number of feeder schools in our Presidency also. As the community has already contributed all the money that it could have done for that purpose, I beg to suggest that Government will be pleased to supply the latter from its own funds. I hope that the special officer appointed by Government will take all these facts into his consideration while submitting his proposals for the affiliation of this special grant. I also hope that proper consideration will be paid to an increase in the inspecting staff relating to Muhammadan schools."

The Hon'ble Raja VASUDEVA RAJA, Vuliya Nambidi of Kollengode:—"Your Excellency, I must preface the few remarks I have to make on the Budget by congratulating this Presidency on the prospect it has of deriving the fullest benefit from the wide knowledge, the varied experience, and the well-known sympathy of your Excellency and one need not affect the prophet to predict a sympathetic and successful administration during the term that the Presidency will be privileged to be entrusted to your Excellency's care. My next duty is to congratulate the Member in charge of the finances on the prosperity budget he has been able to present and on the judicious way in which he has tried to meet all the demands on his resources. The details of the Budget itself call for but few observations. One could easily see the amount of care and foresight with which funds have been allotted with due regard to the relative importance of the various calls.

"But this is a day of suggestions as well as of demands and I may be pardoned if I trouble your Excellency with a few remarks on one or two subjects in which I happen to be interested. I have to be specially thankful to your Excellency's Government for having made it possible for me to realize two proposals which I ventured to make this time last year. Last April I asked for two additional judges for the High Court to relax the heavy congestion of work, and I also earnestly urged on the Government the desirability of giving the Pelghat municipality the right of electing its own non-official chairman.

"The first of these has already become an accomplished fact and it is understood that we are within a measurable distance of the realization of the other. It is true that the two additional judges have now been sanctioned only as a temporary measure; but I hope for reasons assigned in my last year's speech it would be possible before the term comes to a close to convince the Secretary of State as to the necessity of retaining them permanently; for it would aid the speedy administration of justice and perhaps it would also render it possible for one of the judges of the High Court to go on a tour of inspection to some at least of the subordinate courts every year. This is a much-needed reform and the practice, I understand, already obtains in some Provinces.

"Again in the matter of the Pelghat Municipal Council, though the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson was not as explicit as could be wished in his reply to my supplementary question the other day, it is understood that the Government have been specially sympathetic and have decided to give that municipality the right of electing its non-official chairman in spite of the recent untoward incidents, into the merits of which it is now unnecessary to enter. Along with the rate-payers of Pelghat I

The Budget Debate.

(Raja Vasudeva Raja.)

have to be specially thankful to the Government for this decision; for I have made constant representations to Government to give the municipality this privilege. I have every confidence that the privilege will not be abused by the council and I may assure your Excellency that any little influence that I have with the rate-payers and councillors of that town will be used to make them realize their responsibility in the matter and to induce them to do their utmost to secure the confidence of the Government in their capacity to manage efficiently the affairs of their town.

"Your Excellency is rightly esteemed in this Presidency as the highest authority on matters of local self-government and it would be in the fitness of things if your Excellency would signalize your term of office as Governor by making it possible for the people to realize some at least of their long cherished aspirations in this direction. I trust that an equally liberal and sympathetic line of treatment will be adopted in the case of other municipal councils such as those of Tanjore and Coimbatore that have come up to Government with similar requests. With your Excellency's expert knowledge of matters pertaining to local self-government and intimate acquaintance with the conditions of the country it would not be difficult to initiate reforms that would impart to them a larger sense of responsibility in the management of local affairs. Intimately connected with this question is the one of elaborating a workable system of village *panchayats* on the desirability of which the Royal Commission upon Decentralization have justly laid important stress entering at great length into the details of it. The introduction of some sound system of village *panchayats* will not only go to foster village autonomy by having all the smaller affairs settled in the village itself without much cost or worry, but will also relieve the subordinate judiciary and the revenue officials of a large portion of their present heavy work of a petty nature. I understand that some Provinces have already taken the initiative to bring about necessary legislation in the matter and I hope necessary steps will be taken without delay here as well.

"Another matter to which I have already drawn the attention of Government by means of an interpellation the other day is the prevalence of distress in several parts of Malabar owing to the failure of second crops this year. Indeed very often in recent years the monsoons have been most treacherous and Malabar and South Canara which depend mainly on them have suffered a good deal. The Government have yet taken no precautionary measures in those districts against such bad years by undertaking suitable irrigation projects for storage of water. Their responsibility in this matter becomes all the greater when we reflect that these two districts yield a higher amount of land revenue than many others, that this revenue has been considerably enhanced by the last re-settlement, that in other districts enormous sums have already been sunk in such projects and that having assessed the lands in these districts for the second crops as well it becomes the duty of the Government to help the people against the vagaries of the weak second monsoon by making suitable provision for the storage of water. There are many natural facilities in these districts making such work easy and less costly. At the February meeting of this Council the Government were pleased to say that they would call for a preliminary report on the subject of minor irrigation works in Malabar and South Canara and that if found necessary a special officer would be deputed for the detailed investigation of the matter. I cannot too strongly urge on the Government the desirability of taking immediate action in this direction as delay brings to the people enormous losses year after year. Your Excellency, there is one project known as the Aliyar project which is calculated to irrigate and open out an enormous area of land in the Palghat taluk, which I have already brought to the notice of the Government and which has been reported upon most favourably by successive Collectors such as Mr. Dumergue, Mr. Bradley and Mr. Wood. I know this scheme has received the strongest possible support from the district officers and several engineers have also expressed themselves favourably on it. But, however, though the investigation began with all the support of these officers several years ago and though I have been repeatedly urging this matter on the attention of successive Governors the question still remains unsettled. The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Clerk visited the locality last year under instructions from Sir Arthur Lawley and officers are, I believe, still at work in examining the scheme. I trust the investigation stage will soon pass and that the Government will take definite action in the matter at no distant date."

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.)

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I would first draw your Excellency's attention to irrigation—to the very small amount that is being spent on original irrigation works from Provincial funds. In the year 1910–11 only 1·12 lakhs was spent; in 1911–12, the amount set aside for original works was 1·46 lakhs; in 1912–13 the amount is 1·15 lakhs. I exclude from consideration small works whose cost is below Rs. 5,000 According to the Irrigation Commission's Report the average amount spent for ten years prior to 1900–1901 on original works was 4·22 lakhs. This Presidency requires the construction of a large number of storage works, or as the Irrigation Commission put it, isolated storage works which will not connect with any very big schemes, but which are in themselves of very great importance to the country and they said that there were about 70 works under investigation at the time of the Commission. Even now I find that about 36 works have already been investigated. Some of these works are productive and they may be classed as major and loan funds may be applied for their construction. In the same way with regard to protective works out of famine funds the amounts might be drawn. But there are intermediary works in which it is doubtful whether the works will be protective or productive. Even if they come accidentally under the class of protective, yet really the loss to State funds will be inconsiderable on such works. There is no limit laid upon the Provincial funds to take up such works The Commission suggested that loan funds should be utilized in order that a larger number of works might be brought under construction in the course of a few years. But what we find is that for productive works loans are applied for and works of a protective nature are relegated to the famine relief funds. I submit that there is nothing either in the Irrigation Commission's report or in the Government Order that was issued on it or the Secretary of State's despatch which was based on that report—there is nothing there to tie the hands of the Provincial Government from spending an ordinary and reasonable amount out of their Provincial funds in order to push some of these intermediary works about some of which there may be reasonable doubt as to whether they will turn out to be productive or protective. I therefore beg to suggest that a definite sum may be allotted every year for constructing some of these isolated original works in order that they may benefit the ryot as well as the Government eventually Of course remissions are to a large extent granted in spite of large irrigation works, because in every district there are portions left which must suffer in very many years on account of scarcity or drought. In all these years remissions are largely granted by the Government. If all the storage works are taken up in a definite manner from year to year, I submit there would at least be an indirect gain to Government and considerable benefit to the ryot. Before 1900–1901 the average amount spent on large works seems to have been 4·22 lakhs. Considering the present rise in finance I think that about eight lakhs may be allotted every year for pushing on irrigation works.

"Another point to which I would venture to refer is that I hope that this Government will move of their own accord the Imperial Government for passing a rule or permitting them to pass a rule limiting the maximum enhancement on individual *ryotwari* holdings. It would appear that the Bombay Government which have the same powers or almost the same powers as this Government have in the matter of assessments have already done it so long ago as 1865. We hope that this Government will soon adopt this course. After having passed the Estates Land Act, which limits the maximum enhancement to which a landlord is entitled, it would be anomalous that the Government which place themselves in the position of a landlord should not bind themselves to such a limit in their own case. At present the ryot, it is well known, has not taken to any modern improvements, and various reasons are attempted to be assigned to this. But the main reason is that the ryots do not know the additional burden that will be imposed on them by way of assessment. I think some time ago it was said in this assembly in reply to one of my questions that there was really no test by which a private improvement could be distinguished from an improvement which occurs to a land either by chance or by some act of God and so on

"Another subject to which I would refer is the grazing fees charged for agricultural ryots. It is a matter for universal satisfaction that this Government think

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu; Mr. Jackson.)

of appointing a committee for the purpose of considering this question, but there is one question which the Government should consider before the reference is actually made. The question is of very great importance, and it is this: has the cultivating ryot a right to grazing or is it a mere act of generosity or grace on the part of the Government? The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai referred to several quotations just before the passing of the Act. I think that if you could show that such a right was recognized in the tenant to grazing—it is called in some cases a custom, and in some cases a communal or tribal right—whatever it is, it is a question of right and if the ryot has such a right it is doing him only justice if you grant him free grazing. The question of administrative difficulties should not and ought not to stand in the way of doing this justice. The committee that will be formed will have to be informed whether they have to do justice to the ryot or whether they have to steer clear of administrative difficulties in order to arrive at such an end or whether if they are faced with very many administrative difficulties they should negative the rights of the ryot. This is a very important question and goes to the very root of the thing I beseech the Government to make their own ground clear before making the reference to the committee.

"Just I would make one more remark and that is with regard to female education. I am glad to see that a programme will soon be ready for regulating and promoting female education. The existing schools, I submit, do not meet the present requirement at all. In Berhampur there is a Government girls' school, but the headmaster is a male and I am told he is in charge of all the three higher standards. If this state of things could hold good in many other schools, I think it should be said that the present system is inadequate for promoting female education altogether, and I hope that the Director of Public Instruction will take keen interest and prepare such a scheme as would really advance female education in this country."

The Hon'ble Mr. JACKSON:—"My remarks will be few and they relate to a subject which, unless carefully handled, is likely to result in grave, if not very immediate, danger to the masses of the population in this Presidency. The remarks which I propose to make are founded on the statement made by the Honourable Member for Finance in presenting the Budget on Tuesday last. The statement was to the effect that when considering the expectations of revenue any great increase in revenue under excise is not to be looked for, and he went on to point out why no great increase is to be looked for under excise. The reason is that during the last three years the consumption of country spirits has received a check, if consumption is not actually on the down grade That is due first of all to the continuous policy of enhancing the duty and secondly to the policy of restricting the channels of distribution Let me say at once, Sir, that I have no quarrel with the policy of Government which hitherto has been perfectly right and proper and in the interests of the Presidency. I believe however that the conditions of life in this Presidency combined, no doubt, with the force of habit for many generations make the consumption of a stimulant in some shape or other practically a necessity to a very large proportion of the people. What I wish to point out is that if you make it impossible or very difficult either on the score of price or of inconvenience for the people to get the stimulant they have been accustomed to, it will only have the effect of diverting the demand to another form, and the forms that I have particularly in mind are the use of cocaine, morphia, and kindred drugs. I think the Surgeon-General will support me in saying that this fear is not due to a flight of the imagination but that the danger really exists and is likely to become imminent. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart rightly pointed out that a high excise duty results in illicit distillation and in smuggling. I submit that if it comes to smuggling, the portability, coupled with the very much higher prospective profit to be made out of it, will lead to the smuggling of cocaine or kindred drugs in preference to a comparatively bulky article like country spirits. It is, I believe, a matter of knowledge, if not common knowledge, that powerful syndicates exist at the present day for the express purpose of catering for and fostering this demand for illicit cocaine. Only the other day there was a case of detection in Burma I think the quantity of cocaine that was discovered was a matter of 20 lbs. which I believe means a good deal. There have been cases in Bombay and I think in other parts of

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Jackson ; Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.)

the country also. In the Federated Malay States Chinese labour finding it increasingly difficult to get its requirements of opium has taken to consuming country arrack in considerable quantity. I suggest that the converse might quite easily take place here. I do not suggest for a moment nor do I think that this aspect of the question has escaped the attention and consideration of the Government, but I do think that it has escaped the attention of Honourable Members when they bring forward resolutions, as they have done so often and so lately, urging the Government to put even further restrictions upon the sale of comparatively innocuous articles like toddy and arrack."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, we are much indebted to the Hon'ble Sir Herold Stuart for the very clear analysis of the growth of land revenue in the past and his forecast of the possibilities in future. But land revenue is so much mixed with irrigation questions that I am tempted to say a few words touching on the question of irrigation in the Tanjore district which has been for some time past a matter of sore grievance. Your Excellency's Government may remember that when in 1892 the Tanjore district came under the operations of the Settlement Department, a considerable increase of land revenue was proposed by the Deputy Commissioner of Settlement; but when the proposal came up before the Board of Revenue, the Board of Revenue cut it down considerably and in submitting their proposals to the Government requesting their sanction to the new rates of settlement they said: 'But much in the same direction remains to be done and if the increase of 'assessment involved in the proposed settlement be imposed, it will certainly become 'the duty of Government to lay out very considerable sums upon the equitable and 'economical distribution of water upon which so large a revenue depends'. Your Excellency's Government will remember, and I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Adinarayana Aiya will correct me if I am wrong, that the total increase sanctioned was over 12 lakhs. At the same time representations after representations were made to the Government of that day that some portions of the deltaic parts suffered very badly on account of inefficient drainage parts at the lower end of the delta and when the matter came up before the Government time after time, the Government of the day thought it necessary to formulate a scheme for the general drainage of the delta. A tentative scheme was drawn up in 1902, that is, nine years after the settlement. It underwent a revision next year and the entire scheme was estimated to cost 23·50 lakhs and it was proposed to carry out the work by sections in the order of urgency. When the details of the scheme were asked for in Council in April 1905, it was said that the scheme sanctioned aimed at improving the principal drainage streams such as the Palaver, Adappar, Nandalar, etc., and provided for draining the country in normal years and in the years of excessive rainfall it would allow water to drain away at a fair rate so that the damage to standing crops may be reduced to a minimum. In submitting the scheme to the Government of India it was stated that its execution was to be spread over ten or twelve years, each portion of it being taken up in the order of urgency. Accordingly the estimates for improving the Palaver and Adappar were said to be under execution. The scheme required as usual revision and consequently when Government were requested to give detailed information in April 1905 they were then unable to furnish it. Nothing tangible appears to have been done during the next five years and when information was asked in November 1910 the Government replied that the improvements to the Palavar and Adappar amounting to Rs. 1,85,054 and Rs. 2,07,012 respectively were approaching completion. The remaining portion of the scheme has been held in abeyance until it is seen what effect the above improvements would have upon the drainage of the delta. In the list of important irrigation works sanctioned since January 1901 appended to the Chief Engineer's note incorporated in G.O. No. 10 I., dated 12th January 1912, reference is made to the improvement of the Adeppar and it is said that the scheme after undergoing revision several times has almost been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,44,066 and as far as present experience goes has proved effective. No reference is made to the Palavar scheme and it is not known in what state it is.

"I wish in this connection to differentiate between improvements to irrigation and improvements to drainage. Something has undoubtedly been done for affording greater facilities for irrigation, for providing a more equitable and a more just

The Budget Debate.

(Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.)

distribution of water, and experiments after experiments are being tried and considerable sums of money are no doubt being spent and during the ten years which succeeded the settlement a sum of eight lakhs had been spent upon the improvement of irrigation and during the succeeding period, that is 1902–1903 to 1910–1911—these figures were kindly furnished to me by the Hon'ble the Chief Engineer—we find that about 4·50 lakhs had been spent upon improvements to irrigation. But we spent on improvement of drainage only 3·80 lakhs. Now it is 20 years since the settlement of the Tanjore district took place and the Board of Revenue in 1893 admitted that the grievance about drainage was a just grievance and they also admitted that something was required to be done and the Government formulated a scheme which it was said would be carried out in ten years. We are very nearly on the eve of a fresh settlement and still the tail end of the delta and the whole of the Shiyali taluk and a considerable portion of the Mayavaram, Negapatam, Tirutturaippundi taluks are as they were 20 years ago. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Adinarayana Aiya will tell you that when he effected the settlement of the Mayavaram taluk, with which I think he was mostly engaged, the cry of bad drainage was raised and even the Board of Revenue attempted to put it prominently before the Government. I ask, Sir, for a bare act of justice. In these circumstances can you expect a development of land revenue, which is so intimately connected with the development of agriculture, which again depends on irrigation and effective drainage? If nothing substantial has been done during the last 20 years so far as this district is concerned, is it possible to get any further development in land revenue? I put it as a case of bare justice which I trust your Excellency's Government will order looking into. For 23 lakhs expected to be spent in ten years we spent only three lakhs in five years. This again takes me to another portion of the Cauvery delta and before I go to the Trichinopoly district, I would say that it might be said that considerable sums of money have been spent upon the improvement of the Cauvery delta as a whole. My remarks till now exclusively appertained to the district of Tanjore and the improvements of the lower Coleroon and the improvements of what is called the Shahtatope scheme for the development of certain tracts of the Chidambaram taluk—they are quite independent of the Tanjore delta scheme. They are meant to utilize the surplus water which runs waste into the sea through the Coleroon in the South Arcot district. Even with regard to the delta proper the cry is heard in Trichinopoly district. Your Excellency may remember that I have been bringing to the notice of this Council the bad state of irrigation channels in Kulittalai, that is the Nettuvaikkal and Muradur channel. The cry is as old as eight years. A scheme was formulated and engineers differed and further investigation was ordered and there is, I believe, a still further difference of opinion. It is a big scheme—the Panjampatti reservoir scheme which will take 20 years before it is finally settled. Is it not just, I ask, that some temporary relief as I stated in my question the other day should be given to these people so as to improve the facilities for irrigation?

"This subject takes me to another grievance which has been keenly felt, recently in the district of Trichinopoly. The Government may know what are called 'korambus;' that is, in certain parts of Trichinopoly adjoining the Cauvery irrigation channels are so high that the water of the Cauvery has to be raised by means of artificial dams put up obliquely across the river. They used to dam up the river with brush-wood and thus make the water rise up sufficiently high so as to take the water along the channel. These *korambus* were formerly under the control of the Revenue Department when the thing was fairly satisfactory. Now it is transferred to the Public Works Department and the ryots say that they do not get that ready help that they used to get in days of old.

"Still there is one other matter which accentuates the difficulty and it is this; large tracts of land running along the banks of the river and called *padugais*, those narrow strips, were under the Public Works Department and whenever the ryot had to put up the *korambus*—he was permitted to take brush-wood and the jungle wood from the *padugais* and use it for the purpose of constructing the *korambus*. Recently the Government passed an order vesting these *padugai* lands scarcely 20 yards in breadth extending right through the length of the river in the Forest Department. They lie so close to habitations which almost adjoin the *padugai* lands. There is not

The Budget Debate.

(Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.)

a single day in which there is not a case of what my friend on my right would call simple trespass on the land by buffaloes and cows. If they are buffaloes they go to the river to have a plunge in it; if they are cows they go there to have a drink, and they have to cross the narrow strip of land before they can get to the river; ryots cannot now take from there brush-wood for *korambus* and these *korambus* are not for their individual benefit but for *kudimaramat* and are for the benefit of the whole community. The ryots are now deprived of these facilities. I submitted a question in Council the other day and the answer was that the maintenance of the banks is no longer the duty of the Public Works Department and therefore the narrow strips, extending through the whole length of the river—the extent of these strips being 30 yards in breadth—have been transferred to the Forest Department. I would therefore submit to the Government that these matters of irrigation at the lower end of the Trichinopoly district and the lower end of the Tanjore district require early looking into.

"I was somewhat alarmed at the statement of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that in the near future the grants which local bodies are now receiving may not continue. It becomes therefore all the more necessary that the lines indicated by the Hon'ble Mr. Habibullah should be favourably considered. That is to say, local bodies or most of them have no settled policy as regards the sanitary works nor have they any continuity of policy. These minor sanitary works are initiated just sometime in the year to enable them to get some grant and not with a settled purpose in view. The policy differs either with the *personnel* of the head of the administration or with the *personnel* of somebody interested in that locality who takes the initiative. If there is a president who has the time and willingness to look into it, he chalks out a policy to be taken up; but he is so much otherwise engaged that it is scarcely possible for him to decide upon a settled policy. It is highly necessary that these local bodies should chalk out a policy which they shall be able to carry out in a few years and you should grant support to them in accordance with their importance.

"One other question I would submit to your Excellency's consideration. From the statement so kindly sent to me as regards the inspectors of schools that occupy the various circles it will be found that in one year more than two inspectors, sometimes three or four, have acted in the same circle. No single gentleman except in one or two circles has occupied a circle for a length of time. Your Excellency is aware that the school-leaving certificate is now the order of the day and that certificate depends upon the work of the boy in the school. The work of the boy in the school has to be regulated by the headmaster and the work of the headmaster has to be regulated by the inspector. If there is no inspector who has a settled policy then the school work must each year vary according to the idiosyncrasies of the particular inspector of schools. It is therefore particularly necessary that for at least two or three inspections the same officer should be in the same district. That is a question on which, I believe, the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne will not have much difficulty in agreeing with me.

"I wish to bring to your Excellency's notice one other matter which every Tanjorean has at heart, namely, the delay that there has been in the construction of the District Board Railway. We had funds five years ago and we requested the Government to allow us to construct the railway. We then had a competent engineer who had once been in the service of a railway company, who took service under the district board. If that had been allowed, the railway would have been an accomplished fact. Now we are tossed up between the railway company and the Railway Board and between these two people we are kicked like a football. I do not know whether many of us will live to see the completion of the District Board Railway and whether it will be a matter which will be in the region of practical politics, at least in the next three years to come. That is a matter which your Excellency would find it worth while to exert a little personal influence upon.

"Lastly, I may be permitted to say a few words upon this Council itself. This is the third time that we are assembled to discuss the budget. It might, therefore, be permissible to take a review of the situation. I ask your Excellency and the Honourable colleagues in the Council whether we have had wider opportunities of expressing our views on administrative matters than our brethren in the old Council

The Budget Debate.

(Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar ; Rao Bahadur Tiagaraiya Chetti.)

had. It was said that the new Councils would be brought in close contact with day-to-day administration. So far as the officers of the Government are concerned, we have been invariably treated with courtesy and information was given to us when sought for; but at the same time we have not been able to meet here more frequently than our predecessors, and, I believe, that there is a doubt entertained in some quarters that there can be no business at the meeting of the Council, unless there is some legislative business. Many of us think that that doubt is not altogether a correct one. I should like to have a pronouncement from your Excellency whether there is really that doubt—whether that has been the reason why we have had very few meetings during the last two years and more."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur TIAGARAIYA CHETTI:—"It is now a pleasing duty of mine to thank the Government for favours received. The India Government has granted the other day to the Corporation of Madras 25 lakhs for which the thanks of the Corporation and of the citizens of Madras are due. The Local Government have also given us a grant of six lakhs. With reference to which also the thanks of the Corporation are due. Your Excellency will see that this sum of 31 lakhs will go some way to help the carrying out of the two great schemes of drainage and water-supply of the city. I am afraid that it will not be possible to do much with it. The two schemes together cost us somewhere about two crores of rupees and with the present state of municipal finances it is not possible to meet this great demand by way of raising loans. Unless the India Government give us a further grant of 25 lakhs and unless the Provincial Government give us for a series of years the same kind of grant as they are now giving us, it is not possible to carry them out. It may be said, your Excellency, that the revenue of the Corporation of Madras is increasing. It is true that it has been showing a large increase for the last three or four years. But I am afraid that we have now come to a head and we cannot possibly rise higher. It was thought that the house-tax can go up considerably for several years to come, and your Excellency expressed the wish the other day at the South Indian Association that the revenue will well nigh go up to something which will bear a favourable comparison with that of Calcutta. I am afraid, your Excellency, that signs are before us that no such thing will occur. There is a slump in the piece-goods market and the Godown street, which is considered to be a place of business, is now showing signs of fall and the rents are going down. The professional tax has been showing much improvement during the last three years, and in the report of the Corporation the other day, it was said that, even with the slump in the piece-goods market, the professional tax had shown a rise. I am afraid that in whatever way that rise was got, there is no chance of improving it further. Therefore, I think that the time has come when we should look to some other source, *i.e.*, help. The Corporation have exhausted almost all their resources and unless they are to look help from the Government of Madras as well as from the Government of India, I think they will come to a stand-still in the course of three or four years. In this connection I have to suggest one thing to the Government. We are spending a very large amount on the two schemes and these two schemes were carefully gone through by the engineering experts of Government. I think, Sir, it is better that the Government should now have a look over the works that are going on, so that they may see that things are going on all right, that very good materials are used, that the workmanship is good and that everything is going on satisfactorily. Unless that is done, I do not suppose that kind of check which is desirable will be had with regard to the works that are going on. If matters are not looked into, things may go wrong and it will ultimately prove a failure. The other day Mr. Madeley, the Special Engineer of the Corporation, read a paper on the increase of population in the city and he has created something like a flutter in the minds of the people that Madras is a death trap. Some portions of Madras are really death traps. But large portions of the city must be considered as very good places to live in, being kept sanitarily and being to all purposes good. But there are certain places which we generally call *parachéris* and which are really death traps and I think—do not take it as a complaint from me—that the authorities concerned do not bestow as much attention upon them as they ought to have done. I have the unenviable position of representing a division which is considered to be the most insanitary portion of the city. That is the second division and I am sorry to say that the place is being made more

The Budget Debate.

(Rao Bahadur Tiagaraya Chetti; Diwan Bahadur Adinarayana Aiya.)

insanitary by the authorities concerned. I think that the Hon'ble Mr. Peers will bear me out when I say that when he was the President there was a proposal to fill up a small place known as Narappa Nayak's Garden near the Monegar choultry with street rubbish and with what is called silt. He will now remember that I objected to its use and pressed for clean earth to improve the place. I would ask your Excellency to take a drive by Popham's Broadway to the Tinnevelly Settlement and have a look at Narappa Nayak's Garden and see if that is the way that things should go on in the Corporation.

"Your Excellency, leaving the Corporation I should have liked to say something about minor irrigation and tank restoration schemes. But my friends forestalled me and I need say nothing about them except that I do concur with the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai and my Hon'ble friend Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.

"The question of the Buckingham canal comes next. Fortunately for us the Cooum bar was open until the other day and there was water coming into the canal which was stopped only last week. We will very soon come to see a position which will not be considered very good, satisfactory and sanitary. I suppose that in a fortnight's time the hot sun will make the water dry up and the whole canal will have such a nasty stench that it will be in every body's mouth to curse it. Next, there is the question of transport. In these days the Buckingham canal becomes so shallow that there is very great difficulty for the transport of goods. I brought this matter to the notice of the Government at the last two budgets' time and I hope that steps will soon be taken to see that the Buckingham canal is made more navigable and less offensive.

"Going to the scientific department I have seen a Government order on the subject of the tinctorial expert's memorandum. I am glad to find that a sum of Rs. 5,000 was granted to start his work in Madura. I hope that there will be some improvement in the dyeing industry at Madura and that the spread of education in dyeing will be extended as far as possible among the weaving population.

"Next is the question of the weaving expert; I suppose there is no weaving expert to be got out. We had one and he disappeared and no one has been appointed to succeed him. I believe, Sir, that the time has come for the appointment of a weaving expert. Your Excellency will remember that during the last budget time I mentioned something about the spread of fly-shuttle loom weaving and I suppose that the Government have asked for a report and the report has come into their hands. From that report it will be seen that there is a large increase in the use of fly-shuttle looms on the eastern coast and I hope the Government will see that it is introduced into the Ceded Districts, so that the pressure upon the weaving population may be removed as much as possible and their resources improved. The next thing that attracts my attention is the sub-artesian and well-boring operations. I think it is doing very good work at present. If more borings are put in and if the department concerned is employed more largely at work, it will be better for the agriculturists in the way of giving water to the cattle in the hot season as well as for irrigation purposes.

"I am glad to see that the pumping installations are increasing and at present, I think, about 325 pumping installations have come into existence in the last four or five years and the system is now increasing steadily. I hope the Government will offer some kind of facilities for the ryots, especially the middle-class ryots, to borrow money from the Government so that they can put up pumping installations and improve their sources of irrigation, especially in these days when rains are not regular and very fitful."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur ADINARAYANA AIYA:—"Your Excellency, I just wish to offer one or two brief remarks. In the portion of the Financial Statement relating to the increase in excise revenue, a remark is made with a certain amount of self-complacency, that it is an indication of the advance in the prosperity of the agricultural classes. It is possible to carry away exaggerated notions of this prosperity and therefore I should like to say a word as to what I think is the real situation. The principal factor which has contributed to some amelioration in the condition of the agricultural people is the increase in prices; but along with this

The Budget Debate.

(Diwan Bahadur Adinarayana Aiya.)

increase in prices the general revenues of the State have also gone on increasing; and these revenues come, in some form or other, from the pockets of the agriculturist in the last resort. When this is taken into consideration along with the enhanced payments he has to make in several directions to carry him on from day to day, I think it will be found that the residual advantage left to him is not so great. We are glad that there has been some amelioration in his condition, but he still requires much nursing, especially in the unprotected areas, which cover more than three-fourths of the entire country. In the deltaic tracts his condition is more re-assuring, but in the larger area that I have referred to his condition is still a very precarious one and his lot requires alleviation in many directions. I just make this small remark so that we may not all be very confident in judging of his prosperity.

"I am glad that in the later re-settlements of land revenue considerable moderation has been shown in some of the tracts and that in some no enhancements whatever have been imposed. At the same time I think that it would conduce to a proper understanding of the position if schemes of re-settlement were placed before this Council before they are introduced. I know that some time ago it was the practice to place the schemes before the public of the districts concerned and invite their opinions. This practice, however, appears now to have fallen into disuse. With the Government entrenched behind its power to accept or reject the advice of this Council I see no harm in placing the schemes before the Council to ascertain the views of the members.

"One other point in regard to which, I think, there is need for urgent action is in the matter of affording veterinary aid on a large scale to the agriculturists. To my mind it appears that the recruitment through the Veterinary College is done on very narrow lines. We have a high ideal in the Veterinary College. What the cultivators have at present as their main resource in the way of expert knowledge are the village quack and his crude appliances. The question to consider is whether it would not be advisable to admit into the Veterinary College men of a lower standard of education for this class of practitioners drawn from the people in the various parts of the country who are at present engaged in such work or who will be interested in taking to such work and by running them through a short course of instructions to make them available for the service of the people in large numbers. Some such kind of help as this is immediately necessary for the agriculturists and we need not wait till we turn out diplomaed veterinary men.

"Turning to the increase in the abkāri revenue, I rather think that the proper way to look at it is as an indication, as a warning, of the large extent of unredeemed ground which requires the application of the healing hand. I venture to make that remark, because, notwithstanding the constant efforts made by the Government both by the reduction in the number of shops and by the enhancement of duty, there still goes on a progressive increase in consumption. There was a drop a little time ago in the consumption; but the evil is again showing its head. I think that the formula of the maximum revenue from the minimum of consumption is not yielding all the results that we expected from it; and our methods may have to be revised to a certain extent and we should work more directly and vigorously for bringing about a reduction in the consumption. The only possible course open, so far as I can see, is, without interfering with the individual liberty of the people, to resort to local option. I know there are difficulties in the way of the application of the principle of local option arising from the mixed character of the people; but at the same time there is, I feel, a universally strong sentiment, with an amount of religious sanction behind it, which makes the people think that drink is a great evil, and if properly utilized, this general sentiment will be of great help to us in combating what everybody condemns as a growing evil. I demur to the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Jackson just made that in this country resort to drink is indispensable. Drink is not necessary to nutrition in any climate; it is not absolutely essential to life in this country. The experiment was tried and under the old archaic methods very satisfactory results were achieved in this country in the matter of putting down consumption to the lowest minimum. We have at the present moment the example of the Chinese people who, to their credit it must be said, are endeavouring to put down the opium habit in their country. I admit we cannot adopt any such heroic

The Budget Debate.

(Diwan Bahadur Adinarayana Aiya; Rao Bahadur Subba Rao.)

measures, but I do not see that there is anything on which to congratulate ourselves and to think that there is unmixed good in the constant increase in the excise revenue and the possible extension of the drink evil. It is certain that the real check must come from the people themselves for the suppression of this inclination to indulgence in drink; and this can only be promoted by elevating the outlook of the people, both morally and mentally. I think we have hitherto made only side-attempts, and that more active steps should be taken to work directly for the up-lifting of the people. Gentlemen, the grant for sanitation, for education and for other things augurs well for the future and systematic work will, I am sure, result in great advantage to us.

"It is not enough, however, to depend upon general assumptions. I think that one definite step that will go far to up-lift the people is the formation of the village *panchayats*. That is a point strongly recommended by the Decentralization Commission. We have very little information as to what steps are now being taken in the matter. I think that next to the co-operative credit movement the organization of village *panchayats* will yield results of a most satisfactory character. My opinion is that the people are over-governed and regulated; it is somewhat of the case of the hedge crippling the crop which it is intended to protect. Our people are losing all power of initiative and all power for action, and there is no large out-look among them in regard to the future. The formation of these village *panchayats* will not only put more self-respect into the people, but will give them more interests which will make life happier for them and render them more useful to Government in carrying out the many projects which they have in view. I hope that some definite action will be announced in the matter of the constitution of these village *panchayats*.

"I have already referred to grants promised for sanitation, medical relief, education and other matters. I would like, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Habibullah Sahib has suggested, that in the matter of the application of these grants we should follow some definite, well-thought-out policy. Intermittent action is not likely to be of much effect, and the position is somewhat complicated by our having to depend on doles from the Imperial Government. The doles introduce an element of uncertainty, but with or without calculating on such doles it must be possible for us to lay out definite schemes and policies and work them on well-understood lines. Particularly in the matter of education I would advocate that we should utilize the existing machinary in the matter of teachers, trained or untrained, and in the matter of school buildings the existing *chavadis* and other buildings, whether or not they are built on esthetic lines or according to a fully approved type, and go on making some progress. That will show us the peculiarities of particular parts of the country. The ground will be thus cleared to some extent, enabling us to fix the lines of expansion with some confidence. I would say that no harm can accrue from following this course, and there is no wisdom in waiting too much on counsels of perfection in these matters."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"We are glad that your Excellency put forward a concise and lucid financial statement at the last meeting and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart presented the Budget with an able, frank and sympathetic exposition of the true state of the financial position in the Presidency. Hopes have been raised in our hearts by Sir Harold Stuart when he said that more money should and would be spent on education, sanitation and medical needs. We also share in his hope that when a larger measure of self-government is given we shall have adequate powers to give to our finance the complexion of national finance and thereby bring prosperity and contentment to the people of this Presidency.

"Now that the Councils have been enlarged and larger powers are given to the Honourable Members in the deliberations of the Council, we are trying to bring forward local needs and grievances and matters of public interest for the consideration of Government by way of resolutions and interpellations. Our object is not to hamper the administration but only to help it. The effects of these resolutions and interpellations serve as eye-openers in several important matters. What I fervently hope is that we may be saved nice homilies and carping criticism from some of the members who speak on behalf of Government. We don't need to be told that we do not study

The Budget Debate.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao.)

the subjects on which we speak. It is true that in a few cases we are only able to offer destructive criticism and not any reasonable remedies from a Government point of view. That is because we are not able to get all the data and information in those complicated matters which the Government possess. But we are on the spot and feel the hardships keenly. What I submit therefore is that we may be treated with a little more forbearance while we are discharging our duties and correct us when we are wrong as to facts and statistics. The Director of Public Instruction was good enough to correct the Hon'ble Mr. Habibullah Sahib to-day.

"With these few preliminary remarks I beg leave to make the following observations: Let us take a stock of the suggestions made by the Honourable Members in the last year's budget meeting and other meetings and find out how far the Government has been pleased to move in the matter. The Government has provided a lakh of rupees more in the minor irrigation works for storing water. We only hope that all the money is spent on those useful works. I suggested last year that the Collectors of Malabar and South Canara, among others, may be asked to report on the feasibility of schemes of minor irrigation works in their districts. I trust this has been done and if not done will be done without any more delay. On my interpellating your Excellency's Government was pleased to order an enquiry. We in Malabar and South Canara are paying a second-crop assessment, though Government is not spending a pie on irrigation works. We have plenty of rain for our first crop and for a number of years past our second crop hardly gives on the average half the usual yield. The hardship this year is very much felt in Malabar and South Canara. The rates of rice and other food-stuffs have already over-stepped the warning rates. The question of remission of taxes in such years, it is hoped, will be considered by the Government favourably and we not told that we are beyond the famine zone.

"Now as to Excise the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart admits that the growth in the revenue is due to increased consumption and also to increase in duty. He has further told us that the excise policy of the Government was to allow people to drink, but do nothing to encourage drunkenness. Several resolutions and interpellations have been asked and I hope, though most of them have been opposed by Government, they will be pleased to re-consider the whole policy and remove all facilities in the way of the drinking people. I am glad that we can count upon the assistance of one non-official European Member in the matter of the excise policy. In Mahé and Pondicherry liquor is as cheap as water. Drinking is not on the increase.

"Now as to Education, the question has been sufficiently threshed out in this Council and I have no doubt on the whole that all the suggestions by the non-official members will be viewed with practical sympathy. With your Excellency at the helm of Government we have high hopes that education and municipal affairs will have your Excellency's full sympathy. Though my yesterday's resolution has been negatived, I hope the several suggestions I have made in my speech will be carefully considered and accepted to a large extent. No doubt teaching is said to be a noble profession. But it is a stern fact that the best class generally is not attracted by the profession. The introduction of provident funds will attract a better class of people. I will not tire out the Council with any dissertation on the subject.

"Now as to Forests, I am sorry that official hostility was shown on the first day to the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai's resolution. But the Government took a more sympathetic view next day and has promised enquiry. As a representative of South Canara and Malabar, both of which districts have abundant forests, I can assure the Government that we have real grievances in the matter. There may be some difficulties in distinguishing local agricultural cattle from other cattle, such as those which are reared for their skins and other purposes. I admit that indiscriminate grazing should not be allowed, but the number of cattle should be restricted and that too to a class of cattle, *i.e.*, cattle that are employed in ploughing. At present two millions of cattle are allowed to graze in forests though there are 15 millions of cattle in the Presidency. The same number of cattle may be allowed to graze without recovering grazing fees. If the Government is not prepared all at once to exempt payment, the rates may be reduced by 50 *per cent.* It is easy to know the number of cattle

The Budget Debate.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao ; Moulvi Saiyid Murtuza Sahib.)

employed by each ryot. According to the principles of revenue settlement, I think one pair of cattle is required to plough two or three acres of land. The revenue authorities through the *shanbogues* and *karnams* can find out the ryots in each village and how many acres of fields they are cultivating and the number of cattle required for agricultural purposes including the provision for manure. Permits can be given to such cultivators allowing a certain number of cattle to graze free of grazing fees. If the rest of the cattle can be allowed to graze without deterioration to forests, they may be allowed to do so on payment of a reasonable fee. We need forests. The fuel question is becoming acute. What we pray is that forests should be maintained and utilized for the benefit of the people.

"In this connexion I may bring to the notice of the Government the hardship we suffer in Malabar and South Canara in particular by the close proximity of reserved forests to cultivated area. Our crops suffer not only from locusts which are locally called 'bambuchi' but our cattle mortality is extraordinarily great. For the six months ending 30th September 1911 the mortality among cattle by wild animals in South Canara and Malabar is 2,053 and 968, respectively, as against the Presidency total of 5,143. I assure the Government that more than 90 *per cent.* of the reserved forests are within less than one furlong from the *kumaki* limits of the cultivated area and in many cases contiguous to the *kumaki* limits. I am very keen on this subject and I fervently hope that Government will be pleased to disafforest areas from the reserved forests up to at least 880 yards of the cultivated area belonging to *wargdars*. The other matters which were subject-matters at the last year's debate have been attended to, such as providing the Council with a library, the appointment of two more judges to the High Court, Madras, drainage and water schemes, etc.

"I am glad that the so-called Palghat muddle has ended to the satisfaction of not only the rate-payers of Palghat municipality but of the whole Presidency. I will not tire you with any more observations but simply endorse the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. I may here bring to the notice of Government that the Municipal Act requires amendments in various ways I trust His Excellency, who has been rightly characterized as the father of municipalities by the Hon'ble Mr. Habibullah Sahib, will be able to take up the matter early. I have no doubt with his experience and sympathy the Act will be amended to the better working of local self-government in this country. I will only refer to one more subject. The question of over-crowding and congestion in municipal towns has become so acute that early measures should be taken up.

"I addressed the Government to grant me leave to introduce a Bill to apportion the increased assessment between the landowner and the *melgeni* tenant. The Government have been pleased to say that they are engaged in examining the need for special legislation by Government themselves. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson with his wide experience and sympathy will view the matter favourably and make both the tenants and the landowners happy and contented. I hope the two Bills affecting Malabar will be taken up shortly in the Council.

"I thank your Excellency for the patience with which I have been heard."

The Hon'ble Moulvi SAIYID MURTUZA SAHIB :—"Your Excellency,—Before making one or two observations regarding the Budget to-day, I feel bound to congratulate the Honourable the Finance Member on the judicious way in which the Budget was drawn up by him. Your Excellency, as regards education I regret my inability to be at one with the Hon'ble Mr. Habibullah Sahib, who proposed that the posts of assistant inspectors may be done away with. On the other hand, I feel bound to suggest that, so far as Muhammadans are concerned, a separate inspectorate may be established. As regards supervisors and sub-assistant inspectors of Muhammadan schools, they are not enough There are no assistant inspectors for Muhammadan schools at all At least one may be appointed, though in my opinion two will serve the purpose, because one may be for the northern group and the other for the southern group. These two would be under the inspector; and whatever recommendations are made as to the educational requirements of the Muhammadan community which pass through the sub-assistant inspectors, they may be viewed by these assistant inspectors and placed before the inspector, so that the inspector may

The Budget Debate

(Moulvi Saiyid Murtuza Sahib.)

in his turn make a favourable recommendation to the Director of Public Instruction, the head of the department. In that connection I understand that out of the eight lakhs that has been assigned for our Presidency the Government want to appoint some more sub-assistants; and if my information is correct, the Director of Public Instruction is of opinion that he should go in for 42 sub-assistants. In this connection I would suggest that out of these 42 at least half a dozen Muhammadans may be appointed. As it is we have four sub-assistant inspectors including the one for Mappilla schools. These four have to look after 24 districts; that is, we have one for every six districts. If we go deep into the recommendation of the Education Commission, it goes to show that the purpose which these sub-assistants have to serve is not only inspection but also re-organization. I may bring to your Excellency's notice the importance of the second purpose, that is, re-organization. So far as Muhammadans are concerned, they are yet, at least in the rural tracts, a backward community. Those Muhammadan sub-assistants should not be satisfied with their inspection work. They should first try to educate the parents and then their children. They should hold meetings and conferences in different parts of the Presidency and then they should convince at least the Tamil-speaking Muhammadans who have not sufficiently advanced of the necessity of sending their children to board schools or to private schools. Such being the case, at least four more appointments of sub-assistants will mean that we will have eight sub-assistants for 24 districts; that is, one for every three districts. One more may be appointed for Moppilla schools. In that connection I would invite your Excellency's attention to the reply given to me on a former occasion as regards Mappillas; and the reply given to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao shows that, out of the 40 Mappilla deportees, many were implicated in outbreaks, which are the outcome of their ignorance. One more sub-assistant for Mappillas may be employed and an additional Mappilla school may be started.

"As regards Arabic schools, I may venture to invite your Excellency's attention to the fact that Muhammadans attach as much importance to the sanctity of Arabic as our Hindu brethren attach to Sanskrit. Just as there is a sub-assistant inspector for Sanskrit schools, we stand in need of a separate sub-assistant inspector for Arabic schools. I may in this connection bring this fact to the notice of your Excellency's Government, that there are many Arabic colleges which are being run by Muhammadans. For instance, we have two Arabic colleges at Vellore, three or four at Vaniyambadi and one or two in other places; and all of them could be brought under public supervision if a separate sub-assistant inspector is appointed for the schools.

"As regards the separate inspectorate, I may say that this system obtains in Bengal where Muhammadan education has been making rapid progress during the last few years.

"As regards raising the status and pay of teachers and giving effect to the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, I am at one with the previous speakers. I would also say that the provident fund scheme be given effect to.

"As regards Muhammadan girls' schools, I would endorse the views of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Kuddus Badsha Sahib.

"As regards the pay of teachers, I interpellated on it last year and suggested that the pay of teachers should be Rs. 10. I am glad to say that the Director of Public Instruction wants to see something is done to certificated teachers. But I would request that the case of uncertificated teachers also might be taken into consideration.

"I venture to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that there has been a great cry from the Muhammadan community that the Urdu and Persian translatorship is not thrown open to Muhammadans, when the translatorship of other vernaculars is open to such persons as are supposed to be experts in these vernaculars. The reason for it, I understand, is that some political matters are connected with this appointment. If that should be the case, I would request your Excellency to view the matter favourably and throw open that appointment to Muhammadans. So far as political matters are concerned, Muhammadans are not wanting in confidence. When you can appoint Muhammadan Collectors and Executive Council Members, when there

The Budget Debate.

(Maulvi Saiyid Murtuza Sahib; Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Aiyar.)

is a Muhammadan in the Privy Council, when Muhammadans are appointed Consuls and Vice-Consuls in Afghanistan, Persia and Jeddah, I do not see any justification for not throwing open the appointment of Persian and Hindustani translator to Muhammadans.

"As regards the Judicial Department, I venture to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that out of four appointments thrown open to the Provincial Service not even one is occupied by a Muhammadan. There was a time when Muhammadans were seeking for concessions. Now we want that qualified Muhammadans, when they are in the field, may be appointed to such appointments. I understand from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue that there are very few Muhammadans in the Salt Department. The reply elicited by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao shows that the allowance given by the Government to the Mappilla and other State prisoners ranges from two to six rupees. Your Excellency, I need not say that in this time of scarcity two rupees is almost nothing for the upkeep of one individual, though we are assured that this is supplemented by their earnings. They have been spending 30 or 32 years as State prisoners and they will have no energy or vigour left in them to earn a pie. So that two rupees will be nothing for their maintenance. I would therefore suggest that a minimum of six rupees and a maximum of ten rupees be fixed for this allowance. It may range from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10. In this connection, I would invite your Excellency's attention to that political prisoner, the Amir of Chitral, who met me last year and brought certain grievances to my notice, which I placed before Sir Arthur Lawley. Not being in a position to hold any correspondence with him as to what transpired afterwards, I do not know the results of my intercession in his behalf. Therefore, I would request that your Excellency will bestow favourable consideration on this case."

The Council was adjourned at 1-55 P.M. for three quarters of an hour.

On the Council re-assembling the discussion of the Budget was resumed

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur BALAKRISHNA AIYAR:—"I would like to say a few words as regards education. This Government has to be congratulated, as also the Government of India, on the increased attention now being given to matters educational. We are thankful to the Government of India for the increased allotments that have been given during the past few years. So much has been heard in this hall about the extension of elementary education, but very little has been said here about the quality of education imparted in our schools. It is indeed very pleasant to hear that numbers of children study in schools; but we are not in a position to congratulate ourselves on the quality of education imparted therein, which has been deteriorating considerably of late. It is worth the while of Government to investigate the causes of that. One cause, as it appears to me, is the inferior quality of teachers that we get now-a-days. I mean no disrespect to the existing staff of teachers in our public institutions. I think the Director of Public Instruction will bear me out when I come to deal with his own figures. We find now-a-days that the teaching profession has lost all its attractions. It has been said at one time that everybody who had established his unfitness for every other walk of life thought of setting himself up as a schoolmaster. I do not go so far as that; but I will say that everybody who is unable to enter every other department enters the educational service. When we see that hundreds and thousands of matriculates, F.As. and B.As. have been turned out by the University in recent years, we fail to see why many of those people avoid the educational service which is the last service they think of entering. It is worth the while of the Government to investigate the causes of it. It appears to me that the Educational Department offers the least amount of salary, of all the departments of the public service, and I think I may also add at the same time that this department derives the fullest advantage and benefit for the money spent, unlike other departments like the Public Works Department; and yet we have not taken any steps whatever to improve the quality of the teachers. One or two of my Hon'ble friends, Mr. Habibullah Sahib and another gentleman, thought that by having a number of better trained teachers we will tide over the present evils. In answer to that I heard Dr. Bourne say that it was not only Rs. 40,000 that were being spent on the training of teachers, but about

The Budget Debate.

(Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Aiyar.)

three lakhs. When we turn to the figures that are contained in his own report, we find in the last year's—that is the latest administration report that he has submitted to Government—that in secondary schools we have about, roughly speaking, 2,700 trained teachers and 1,300 untrained teachers; that is to say, one out of every three is untrained. Why is that? Is it that the department is unable to get together trained teachers. There are hundreds of graduates turned out by the University and there is no reason why the intelligent portion of them should not be attracted to service in schools. Turning again to the numbers employed in elementary schools, I find that out of 30,000 teachers there are only 12,000 who hold professional certificates and about 18,000 are said to possess only what are called general educational certificates. That is to say, two-thirds of this number are untrained teachers; the proportion is here reversed, two-thirds untrained teachers and one-third trained teachers. Why should that be so? The general education certificates that are referred to here are hardly even the University certificates that are being issued, because most of these elementary schoolmasters are not University men, are not matriculates. Most of them are primary school-men or lower secondary men; and yet we find such a large number of untrained teachers as 20,000 being employed in our schools; and yet the Director of Public Instruction says that so much money as three lakhs is being spent upon the training of teachers. Is that a position upon which the department can congratulate itself? When next we compare the salaries allowed to these teachers we find that in elementary schools, it is as low as eight rupees and in some instances it is from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 rising by annual increment of quarter of a rupee so that, in the course of eight years, a man who starts life on eight rupees gets up by slow degrees to Rs. 10 by increments of four annas each year. Is that the scale of salary which one should be satisfied with to be given to the elementary schoolmaster? It must be remembered that he has the training of hundreds of young minds entrusted to him and yet the department does not think of offering him a better attraction. I may say the police constable gets a salary of nine or eight rupees to start with. A salt peon gets a similar amount, and the salary awarded in other departments to the lowest grade of servants, peons and munshis, is the same. Yet the Educational Department is content to award the salary of eight rupees to the schoolmaster. When we take the schoolmistresses, we find they are also paid a similar low salary. When we find a great dearth of female teachers, when the department itself has been referring to that fact—the want of female teachers—is this the means by which female teachers could be attracted to the service by offering a salary of eight or ten rupees. In every walk of life salaries are being raised in these days. Your Excellency may remember that only the other day the establishments in all the taluk offices received an increase to their salary. The last grade pay in almost all the public offices has been increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20; and the schoolmaster is the only man who has been left behind. Nobody has thought it his duty to revise the prospects of this useful class of public officials. I venture to submit that some increased attention should be paid to the class of teachers, so that better prospects might be held out to them. The department should take early steps to attract a much larger number of trained men into the service. Out of eight lakhs allotted by the Government of India I find that only four lakhs is to be spent this year upon elementary education. I called the attention of the Honourable the Finance Member to that particular matter at the last meeting and I had the assurance of your Excellency that as much money would be spent this year as possible. I fail to see, while credit has been taken for all the eight lakhs, why the whole of the eight lakhs should not be spent this year and why there is insuperable difficulty in the way of spending that money. Possibly this Government finds itself unable to spend the whole of the eight lakhs and is able to spend only four or five lakhs. If that is so the Government of India may say "you are not able to spend more" and they may be tempted to cut down the grant. That may be an additional reason why the Government should utilize the whole of the eight lakhs allotted to us this year. Out of this sum we were told by the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne a portion would go to supplement the existing inspecting staff. I do not know if we have not got already a super-abundance of inspectors, assistant inspectors, sub-assistant inspectors and officers of a grade lower than that under the name of supervisors of primary schools. Some years ago a very large allotment was made to this Government by

The Budget Debate

(Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Aiyar.)

the Government of India for educational purposes; and the immediate use to which this Government put all that provision was to increase the number of inspecting officers to almost double the former number. Next year or a year after that another allotment was given to this Government for the purpose of elementary education; and the whole of that amount was practically spent, hurriedly spent, upon constructing school-houses in many villages with the result that almost next year most of the buildings constructed in a hurry tumbled down and most of the buildings are untenanted, because they were constructed in places where there is no possibility of schools being started. On these grounds I would appeal to your Excellency to have a settled policy and see whether the whole of the amount could not be utilized with advantage instead of being spent in increasing the number of inspecting officers as it is proposed to be done or in constructing a number of school buildings which may tumble down and which will not be useful at all in localities where they are not required. I should like that special attention is devoted to the way in which this money is utilized. I am glad to find that provision has been made for the appointment of a special officer in connection with this matter. I would request your Excellency's Government to issue special instructions to him to see that the whole of the money is properly utilized for the purposes for which it is given.

"When we come to female education, we find that it is presenting a sorry spectacle. Year after year, the Director sends up a report saying that female education has not shown considerable progress or that the progress made is not at all satisfactory. There again the complaint is that there are not properly qualified teachers; and therefore it is not possible to make real or substantial progress in the matter of female education. Last year's report shows that that progress would have been even greater but for the dearth of qualified female teachers for the development of schools to the extent desired. I specially appeal to your Excellency's Government to see that greater steps are taken to promote female education by offering better salaries to the teachers instead of the present scale of low salaries. That is the only way in which, I presume people could be attracted to take up service. I also regret to find that among the teachers employed in girls' schools a very large number are males. The Director of Public Instruction himself refers to that fact; and it is hoped that the re-organization of the training school for mistresses will increase the number of qualified women teachers who will replace the male teachers now employed in girls' schools. I find a very large number of men are now employed in girls' schools. That is not the whole evil. The Director's figures also show that not only in the girls' schools men are employed—that is one reason why female education does not progress—but that in schools intended solely for boys a large number of girls are being educated, and for want of any other schools these girls have necessarily to go to these schools for boys to get their education.

"According to the figures given in the latest report 1¼ lakhs out of the two lakhs of girls that are being educated in our schools are being educated in boys' schools. I was always under the impression that the words boys and girls belonged only to one particular gender. But I am indebted to the Madras Educational Department for the disillusionment caused to me. For I find in the statistics of the department that there are two classes among boys, male boys and female boys, and among girls, male girls and female girls. That is the discovery which I made after going through the Madras Educational report. The total comes up to the appalling figure of 1¼ lakhs out of two lakhs. Turning to the facilities offered for the higher education of girls in our Presidency, I made a special appeal last year, perhaps your Excellency may remember, that provision should be made for a college exclusively for women in Madras to begin with or in a selected centre and also provision for two or three high schools in two or three selected *mufassal* centres. We find from the last administration report that there were as many as 52 female students pursuing University courses and they are all found in colleges for men, the Presidency College claiming the largest number—17. When there are as many as 52 young women seeking the benefit of higher education and being obliged for want of any other colleges to go to colleges intended for men, I think a sufficient case is made out for the provision of higher training for these young women who want to pursue University education,

The Budget Debate.

(Rao Bahadur Bolakrishna Aiyar)

and a college solely intended for women will attract, I presume, a larger number of women than 82, who reluctantly find themselves among young men in colleges intended only for men. That is not a direction in which money spent will be wasted and seeing that the grants for education are being increased from year to year I trust that this Government will try to give effect to this suggestion also.

"About the way in which grants are disbursed to schools I have one word to say. The present rule which was introduced some time back has been in force only for a short time. Rule 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code says: 'For the present the 'amount of grant allotted will be at the rate of Rs. 36 per year for each teacher and 'eight annas per year for each pupil in average daily attendance.' Irrespective of qualifications whether he is trained or untrained, whether he possesses any qualifications or not he will get his Rs. 36. If he calls himself a teacher and collects together a number of pupils on his pial he will get Rs. 36 for himself and eight annas for each pupil in average daily attendance. If the rule were amended so as to provide two scales of grant, one for trained teachers, a higher scale, and another for untrained teachers, a lower scale, some inducement will be held out for teachers to acquire the necessary higher qualifications. In that way also it is possible to make an improvement on the existing state of things.

"I pass on to another small matter affecting my own district, Coimbatore. In answer to an interpellation your Excellency's Government was pleased to say the day before yesterday that in the settlement operations now going on in Coimbatore it is proposed to raise the tax upon certain wet lands by 30 *per cent.* The answer to Question No. 80 is 'The Special Settlement officer has not proposed to enhance 'the assessment on dry lands by more than 12½ *per cent.* He has proposed an enhance-'ment of about 30 *per cent.* in the case of the wet lands under certain channels in 'the two taluks, Udamalpet and Pollachi. His proposals are under consideration.' Some time back, I believe it was last year, this Government gave an assurance practically that dry lands in the Coimbatore district will not be assessed at more than 12½ *per cent.*, which portion of the undertaking is being stuck up to now. But the wet lands were not intended to bear more than 15 *per cent.* enhancement. I am sorry to find that there is now a proposal before the Government that in the case of certain wet lands it should be increased by 30 *per cent.* My Hon'ble friend Mr. Adinarayana Aiya in referring to the matter of settlement—I presume in the opinion of the Government he is an authority on that matter—has thrown out a suggestion. He referred to the practice which existed some time back in the Revenue Department and he requested that all the papers relating to the proposed enhancement might be published and the parties affected might be heard before final orders are passed in the matter. I make a special appeal that the old pledge given by this Government that it would not be raised by more than 15 *per cent.* will be stuck up to.

"About district board railways I should like to say a word. Your Excellency's Government may perhaps remember that for the past some years a cess is being collected in Coimbatore for the construction of a railway from Pollachi to Podanur. The amount that has now accumulated is six lakhs and the yearly collection is Rs. 70,000 or Rs. 75,000. Although this accumulation has been going on for years and although there has been a lot of correspondence on this subject, nothing definite seems to have been settled as yet. I should like to know exactly the position of this Government in railway matters. An impression seems to be gaining ground among the public that this Government is altogether powerless in dealing with railway matters, that it seems to be a post office for communicating proposals from this side to the Government of India or the Railway Board and that it seems to be absolutely powerless. We should like to know what the position of this Government is in regard to this matter. If the Government are not able to do anything in the matter, the sooner we are informed of it the better, so that a motion may be made in proper quarters. But I do not think after all that this Government is so powerless as is imagined by certain people. I still think that this Government has a voice in the disposal of railway matters. Formerly there used to be a Consulting Engineer for Railways who was an expert in railway matters and who was consulted by the Government. I do not find from the budget that an appointment like that

The Budget Debate.

(Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Aiyar; the President; Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar.)

now exists. So I take it that the expert officer of the Government in railway matters has been taken away. In spite of that I am not sure if this Government has not a potent voice in shaping the policy of district board railways, seeing that the district board management itself is in the hands of this Government."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must remind the Honourable gentleman that his time is up."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur BALAKRISHNA AIYAR:—"One cause in the way of the Madras Government, in the matter of district board railways there seems to be some hitch between the South Indian Railway Company and the district boards. The South Indian Railway Company seem to have managed to enter into a new contract on terms very favourable to themselves and very unfavourable to new companies that are likely to be started. If that were so, I should like to know whether before entering into the new terms with the South Indian Railway Company this Government were consulted at all by the Secretary of State and what the views of this Government were and whether this Government are in a position to revise any of those terms. If something of that sort were done, it is possible that some effect might be given to the proposed scheme of railways by some district boards, where large funds have been collected and are lying accumulated for some years past."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"Your Excellency,—The Hon'ble the Finance Member prefaced the able and interesting statement with which he presented the Budget to this Council by a suggestion that perhaps the rules regulating the discussion of resolutions relating to financial matters might be modified so as to require on the part of those members who propose resolutions to specifically state the particular heads or items under the major heads which are intended to be reduced for the purpose of meeting the additional expenditure suggested. I think, your Excellency, that it is very desirable that members who propose resolutions involving additional expenditure should be as exact, definite and full as possible in indicating the source of the retrenchment that might be made, but it seems to me that the carrying out of the suggestion that the Honourable Member has proposed will add another peril to the prospects of success of the resolutions which the Honourable Members of this Council are at liberty to propose. This Council is familiar with the textual and other criticisms to which resolutions of non-official members are subjected at the hands of the official members. Even if it be that the Government are in sympathy with the increase of expenditure in any particular matter, it may be that, if the Government are not in sympathy with the particular source or the particular reduction that is proposed, the fate of the resolution will be one which will be very much against the interests of the non-official members or at any rate against their wishes. In these circumstances, while I cordially endorse the object that the Hon'ble the Finance Member had in view in making the suggestion, I hope the Government will not consider it necessary to carry out the suggestion that the Honourable Member has given expression to.

"Turning to the Budget statement, the Hon'ble the Finance Member has shown that, while we have to be thankful that we have a prosperity budget this year, there is always an element of danger in coming years. He has shown us how, while the expenditure is bound to be growing, the means by which we shall be able to meet the growing expenditure might not be considered to be fully adequate; and it may after all be, your Excellency, that with growing experience the so-called permanent Provincial settlement may have to be revised and certain items in which we go in shares with the Imperial Government will have to be fully provincialized. Perhaps it may not serve any useful purpose at this hour of the day for me to further enlarge upon that subject, but I think we have to be thankful to the Hon'ble the Finance Member for drawing our attention to the fact that what he considers to be the difficulties of the situation are not altogether taken away by the glowing prospects that lie ahead in the light of the figures he has presented to the Council this year.

"Coming to the various matters in respect of which the Financial Statement has been prepared, your Excellency will find that the non-official members have great reason for thankfulness and satisfaction that many of the growing and pressing needs

The Budget Debate.

(Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar.)

which they are accustomed to bring to the notice of this Council have been adequately recognized and to the extent that lies in the power of the Government have been met. On the whole, therefore, the feeling of non-official members is one of thorough satisfaction with the Budget which has been presented to them. I must join my Hon'ble friend Mr. Balakrishna Aiyar in expressing my sense of disappointment that, so far as the allotment of eight lakhs of rupees for education is concerned, which the Imperial Government has recently made, it has not been found possible by this Government to arrive at the means by which the whole of that sum might be expended. It is perfectly true that, before you settle upon the programme or upon the details of the expenditure of the sum of eight lakhs, which is stated to be a recurring grant, you have to be very careful; but I venture to think that it was possible for this Government to have been in a position by which they could have allotted all the eight lakhs for expenditure on education for this year instead of allowing four lakhs to lapse, as I see from the statement given to the Council.

"Then, your Excellency, I would also like to say a very few words in support of the view presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai with respect to the diet of prisoners in jails. As your Excellency's Government are aware, it is only the better classes of Hindus that take to the rice diet, and to them it is a distinct and serious hardship that during the period of their incarceration in jail they are compelled to have a *ragi* diet. The obloquy that they are put to and the social opprobrium that attaches to a life in jail are much greater in their case than in the case of those generally accustomed to a *ragi* diet; and as the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai observed, it is truly a double kind of punishment that is inflicted on them, if you insist upon *ragi* diet being given to them instead of rice.

"Then, your Excellency, with respect to the question of the settlement that has been pressed upon this Council's attention by more than one Honourable Member, I am glad that the non-official members have in this matter the support of the Hon'ble Mr. Adinarayana Aiya, who, I take it, is not likely to be suspected of playing to the gallery. He has filled an honourable place under the Government. He has had official recognition of his services and instead of spending his time in honourable ease in retirement, as he is entitled to do, he has undertaken to give what amount of strength and energy is left in him for the service of the public and we have his very high authority that the course that is now pursued by the Government in the matter of settlement is not one which can be considered to have been calculated in the best interests of the people and therefore in the best interests of the Government. Again and again the discussion has cropped up before this Council as to the powers that members of this Council possess with respect to the discussion of schemes considered by the Government and which the Government may not in their discretion choose to place before the Council for their consideration; but so far as this question of settlement is concerned, fortunately for us the previous practice seems to have been in our favour. If the people and the public could discuss these schemes, as was the case originally, there is very little reason I think, your Excellency, why non-official members should be deprived of the opportunity of discussing the schemes before they are actually put into operation. There seems to be a mistaken impression—I hope it is altogether a mistaken idea—of some official members that in seeking the discussion of these schemes non-official members want to take away the responsibility of the Government for these measures. It has not been our intention and so long as the present constitution lasts, it will not be our intention; but what I beg to submit for the consideration of your Excellency's Government is, that, even as the rules stand at present we have the right to tender such advice and such information as it is in our power to give with the responsibility that we may feel in all such duties that we have to discharge. The Government are also bound to consider and receive such advice or information and in order to enable us to adequately discharge our duties we ask that opportunities should be afforded to us for adequately discussing the schemes before they are put into actual operation.

"There is one other matter on which I should like to trouble the Council and your Excellency. I allude to the question of district board railways which has been touched upon by more than one Honourable Member. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra

The Budget Debate.

(Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar.)

Rao asked yesterday to be informed of the exact position of this Government in railway matters and my Hon'ble friend Mr. Balakrishna Aiyar has again pressed for information on that point. It is a question requiring the very serious consideration of the Government and the public whether this Government are simply to discharge the duties of a post-office or whether they have powers of consultation and initiative, that is, whether they can exercise in matters connected with railways something like the powers which they exercise in respect of other matters of administration. But the point on which other non-official members and I feel very sore is the way in which these district board railways are encouraged by Government. I must confess to a state of ignorance as to the exact part that the Government can play in pushing or retarding the schemes connected with district board railways; and therefore when I express my grievance let it not be understood that it is any particular Government that I attack. The Government are in a better position than myself to find out where exactly the blame lies. The point I shall impress upon your attention is this. There have been railway cesses collected from the people for several years, in some instances for over ten years. We have had large funds collected for that purpose and these funds remain unutilized. Even in very rich countries it is not a pleasant thing to pay taxes, and in India where it is the ryot that is asked to pay the taxes, and where—it is not a matter in dispute—he is very poor, it must be a source of great inconvenience to him if it does not actually trench upon his resources that he should be asked to pay these taxes. He is asked to pay it in the hope that he would be given the benefit of a railway, but the benefit is denied to him or at any rate it has been postponed for a long time. Yet the tax is being levied all the same. I should say that, although the ryot pays the tax, it may be with sullen submission, it does not mean that he does not feel discontented. It may be that he is not so clamant or loud-voiced as some other members of the community, but all the same the discontent is there and a feeling of helplessness creeps over him. That deepens into something very much akin to what one might call despair over this matter. He finds that his duty is merely to pay what is demanded; but he is absolutely helpless if he is to ask anything to be done. I would ask this Government or others who are responsible for this state of things whether this is a pleasing prospect placed before the people, especially when it is in the power of Government to remedy these complaints. Complaints are now and then made, not merely in the local press but generally in India, that the attention of the Government is more largely taken up by railways than by irrigation. But unfortunately in this question of district board railways we find that railways are not given the amount of attention that is necessary. There is the money ready, the people are willing to pay, taxes are collected from them, but still the railway is not laid. We were told in one of the answers given to us the day before yesterday that there is a proposal which the Railway Board is sympathetically considering of having a Madras District Boards Railway Company and until that company is brought into existence - what exactly the present stage is in its life, we do not know—until that company is brought into existence, the schemes that are suggested for the acceptance of the Government or the other superior authorities should have to be hung up. That I submit, your Excellency, is a very unfortunate state of affairs. It could not be, your Excellency, that the interests of any particular company have to be preferred to the interests of the people of the Madras Presidency as a whole. If you cannot get the company in time the best course is to go on without the company and to seek out other ways of accomplishing your object. In the answer that was given to the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring your Excellency's Government have given the figures showing the taxes that are being levied in particular districts and the amounts at the disposal of particular districts and they show that many of these districts, especially when the particular lines that have to be laid have been decided upon, are equal to the task of financing the scheme. They have the security of the railway cess and the Government can raise the necessary loan. In these circumstances my submission is that your Excellency's Government should use every endeavour in your power, and now that we have the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler in our midst, he may be of great help to us in furthering the wishes of the Government. My submission is that every endeavour should be made by the Government of Madras to get the Railway Board or the Government of India or if necessary

The Budget Debate.

(Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar; Mr. Atkinson.)

the Secretary of State to interfere in this matter, so that district board railways may soon be taken in hand. It was a very pathetic sight indeed that the Hon'ble Mr. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar should express a doubt whether in his lifetime the two railways in his district would be accomplished facts. There are two or three other questions on which I should like to address this Council. But perhaps they will form more appropriate subjects of resolutions."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, I will endeavour to be as brief as possible; and, therefore, if I do not touch upon all the points that have been mentioned by many of the speakers who have addressed the Council to-day, I trust it will not be put down to me for discourtesy or for disregard or inattention to the remarks that have been made. Where it is possible for me to give an answer categorically to requests for information, I will endeavour to do so. The other matters that have been referred to will remain on record for consideration; and I can assure Honourable Members that the best consideration of the Government will be given to them. But to many of the subjects that have been referred to to-day it is impossible within the time at my disposal to give a full and sufficient answer.

"The subject of forests has been mentioned and I think in that connection I shall not be indulging in any invidious distinction if I select, with his permission, the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai as the principal spokesman and make my reply to the remarks that he has offered. In the first place, I would like to refer to the term 'local cattle' over which there was some slight misapprehension or misconception the other day. I admit that I was not aware at the time when I saw the term in his resolution that he had taken it from one of the Government publications. I might perhaps be forgiven to some extent, because his resolution had at different times taken three different forms, in each one of which the particular species of cattle for which he desired indulgent treatment had been described under different appellations. It is perfectly true that the term 'local cattle' is used in the Forest Manual; but the very fact that I ignored the rules—I was not ignorant of them but at the time I ignored these rules—that very fact, I think, emphasizes the point which I tried to make, viz., that to draw a distinction between different classes of cattle is impossible. The rules in which that term occurs were drawn up for the express purpose of distinguishing between what the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai called 'local cattle,' that is, cattle belonging to agriculturists and 'foreign cattle,' that is, cattle belonging to others. These rules were drawn up with the very best intention in the world; but from the day they were printed they became a dead-letter, because it was impossible to differentiate and inevitably the fee that was charged became the lower fee and all cattle became privileged. That was one of the points that I tried to make the other day very inadequately in the very few remarks that I addressed to the Council.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai was anxious to know what the terms of the reference to the committee which the Government have proposed to appoint would be. Of course it is impossible to say at present what they will be. The subject is a very large one and the terms of the reference will have to be thought out extremely carefully. But as far as it is possible to give an assurance, I can give the assurance that the terms will be comprehensive and that they will certainly embrace the subjects of fuel supply and manure supply. In regard to that question of fuel—I laid some stress the other day upon the importance of it—I may mention that I have received information from the Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu. As I said the other day the question of the supply of fuel in the district of Madura has become a burning one, and I think, I am probably correct in saying that it entirely overshadows the question of grazing. What is happening in Madura is happening elsewhere—in Nellore and other districts. That subject of fuel supply is one which I can assure Honourable Members is at present a very important question, and it is likely to become in the near future of ever increasing importance. On that subject of forests which has been referred to by almost every member of the Council who has spoken I have nothing further to say at present, because everything awaits the reference to the committee and the investigation of that committee and the final disposal of its recommendations.

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Atkinson.)

"One other matter which the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai referred to was what he called the 'no petition, no remission' subject. That is to say he was referring to what I think I may say was a former grievance—I hope it is not a grievance any longer—viz., that if a ryot desires remission for loss of crops, he will not be entitled to get it, unless he has previously within a certain date put in an application for remission. Now the stringency of that rule has been mitigated from time to time and the last amendment was issued so late as last year. The rule is to be found in the standing orders of the Board of Revenue. It admits certain cases in which written applications for remission may be dispensed with, and it winds up with this very broad instruction. 'Ordinarily applications should not be required where waste 'or loss of the crop has been clearly established by *asmaish*.' I do not think the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai wishes us to go further than that.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao put two questions to me to which I can give answers with which probably he will not be very satisfied. One of them related to the subject of minor irrigation. He asked what had become of the enquiry which I said should be instituted last year to see whether we could by any alteration in our system secure more efficient means of carrying out minor irrigation works. The question was referred to the Board of Revenue within a fortnight of the debate of last year and we are still awaiting the report of the Board of Revenue which they have promised to submit to Government before the 15th of this month—unfortunately too late to be put before the Council.

"The other question upon which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao asked for information was with reference to breeding farms for cattle. I may inform the Council that an enquiry is going on at the present moment on the subject of grazing. It has been entrusted to Mr. Sampson, a very able officer in the Agricultural Department, and until he submits his report it will be premature for us to come to any decision on the question of breeding farms. When I say that the enquiry is with regard to grazing, I am not quite accurate. It is rather a survey of the cattle of the Presidency and in connection with that survey Mr. Sampson was, if I remember rightly, specially directed to take into consideration the subject of grazing and pasturage not only in Government forests but generally. Until we get this report we can say nothing about breeding farms.

"One other matter referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao was that of the palmyra disease in the Gōdāveri district. I must thank him for admitting that a department, viz., the Salt and Abkari Department, which a few years ago was looked upon—as the Forest Department is considered now—as the embodiment of all that is objectionable, would be perhaps the best department for carrying out the work. We know that in connection with the palmyra disease operations, there is undoubtedly room for oppression, harassment and perhaps extortion. I am glad that the Honourable Member recognizes that the Salt and Abkari Department has lived down its evil reputation to such an extent that it can be safely entrusted with an enquiry of that nature.

"There was a suggestion from the Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar that the *kisthandi* should be altered. I think he is under a misapprehension. He seems to be under the impression that the *kisthandi* is uniform for all districts, commencing in January and ending in April. If he will look into the volume of the appendix to the Board's Standing Orders he will find that the *kisthandi* varies in every district. Sometimes there are two or more different *kisthandies* in the same district. It would be impossible to make any universal rule without imposing the greatest hardship on the ryot.

"A subject that was mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao and by the Hon'ble the Raja of Kollengode was that of irrigation on the West Coast. We started an enquiry last year, if I remember correctly—I have not got any papers to refer to—on that very subject as to whether there was any real necessity for the Government to undertake the maintenance of works of irrigation on the West Coast; and up till now no report, so far as I am aware, has reached the Government.

The Budget Debate.

(Mr. Atkinson ; Sir Harold Stuart.)

"One matter which was referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar I may mention and that was the *padugais* on the banks of the Cauvery as connected with *korambus*. We have received a memorial on the subject and it is under consideration; and, if I may use a very stale and trite expression, I will say that it will receive the very sympathetic consideration of the Government.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Adinarayana Aiya suggested that we should start a class in the Veterinary College for what may be called inferior veterinary practitioners. To me it is an entirely new suggestion and I will do my best to consider it, though I am afraid that we shall not be able to adopt it because our teaching staff is not adequate to meet the increased demand upon it. Our teaching staff is already fully employed. Moreover I doubt whether it would be good policy to start an inferior agency while we are doing our best to train a superior one.

"I will say a word or two with reference to the subject of village *panchayats*. It is an extremely large subject and it is under the consideration of Government. A report has been called for and I hope before the Greek calends it will be received.

"One member, I think it was the Hon'ble Saiyid Murtuza Sahib, mentioned the subject of allowances to State prisoners. He demurred to the small amount of emoluments, or pay, or subsistence that these prisoners receive. He is under the impression apparently that the minimum is two rupees or rather that the allowance ranges from two to six rupees and he suggested that it should be raised to a minimum of six rupees. I am glad to hasten to tell him that, as a matter of fact, the minimum received by any one of these prisoners is six rupees because they get grain compensation allowance and the minimum that can be received under the rules for the grant of that allowance is six rupees.

"The only other remark that I have to offer is in regard to the Hon'ble Mr. Balakrishna Aiyar's reference to the proposal to re-settle certain lands in the Coimbatore district at an enhancement of 50 *per cent*. The papers have reached the Government and they are under consideration and it is perhaps unnecessary for me to repeat that trite remark which I made just now."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"Your Excellency, before I proceed to deal with the financial aspect of the debate that we have listened to with so much interest, I propose to say a few words on one or two subjects that fall to my lot to deal with, although they are not in the financial portfolio. The first of these is public works. Two or three Honourable Members have referred to individual works and were very anxious to know what progress had been made with them. I have held the public works portfolio for four days only and I am afraid I can offer them no information in response to their enquiries; but I will promise to obtain the information and to communicate it to them, if possible. The only exception that I can now make is in respect of the *korambus* referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar. About them I have been able to ascertain that, so far from complaints having been made as to the result of these *korambus* being handed over to the Public Works Department, the Collector was able to assure us in 1909 that the channels which have been handed over have been well looked after and that the distribution of water has been carefully done and that the enquiries be made at *jamabandi* elicited no complaints of any failure or neglect on the part of the Public Works Department.

"There is another subject which also falls partly to the Public Works Department, namely, railways. It is quite true that we have now no Consulting Engineer for Railways and no Railway Department and no Secretary for that department. The work is done by the Secretary in the Public Works Department, who is necessarily not an expert on railways. We were asked what was the position of the local Government in respect of railway administration in this Presidency and it was suggested that the Local Government was a mere post-office. I do not think that is quite a correct description of the position of the Local Government, because, although it is true that we have no authority over the railways in the sense that we cannot force any railway to obey our orders, yet I think it would be quite wrong to say that a Government such as the Government of this Presidency has no influence or

The Budget Debate.

(Sir Harold Stuart; Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar.)

authority with the railway administration of this Presidency. Although we do transmit complaints and other communications to the Railway Board and to the Government of India, yet we are very far from being a mere post-office, because I may say with confidence that the Government of India and the Railway Board always give great weight to the opinions communicated to them by this Government.

"An interesting subject in connection with railways at the present moment in this Presidency is that of district board railways. There has been, I am sorry to say, great delay in getting these schemes through. I think the complaints about the delay are in many cases justifiable, but I will tell the Council exactly how the matter stands as far as I am able to do so. The scheme of the Tanjore railways is now, I hope, well on the road to the stage of execution. It is not quite complete and we are still in communication with the Government of India. Lately we have been in telegraphic communication almost every day, and within a short time I hope to be able to tell the Council that the starting of the construction of the Tanjore railway lines has at last been sanctioned. I can only say that I am hopeful that it will be sanctioned at a very early date. As regards the other lines, the position is that the South Indian Railway Company, or rather Mr. Priestley, their General Manager, has made a proposal to the district boards to start a subsidiary company called the District Boards Railway Company, the idea being that this company should take over the construction of the various railways contemplated; and that the district boards that have raised the railway cesses should invest their collected money in shares in this company and continue to invest more by buying shares in the open market. That proposal was forwarded to the various district boards concerned and we have only just received the last reply. If that proposal fails to meet with the acceptance of the district boards, then we shall have to go back to the original idea of each line being dealt with on its merits. With a view to starting work on those lines the Government sometime last year drew up a draft form of agreement to be entered into between the district board and the railway administration concerned so that if the scheme for floating the new and subsidiary company should fail, we may at once go ahead and see if we cannot get construction started on the lines of the draft agreement which we have framed. That exhausts my public works matters.

"The only other matter to which I desire to refer is one mentioned by several members and which seems to excite a degree of interest that to me seems to be out of proportion to its importance—I refer to the question of *ragi* diet for prisoners. *Ragi* diet is, as all perhaps will admit, a very wholesome diet. Some Honourable Members asked if it is a wholesome diet, why don't you give it to European prisoners? Sir, we have recognized the force of that argument and orders have been issued that it shall be given to European prisoners and we shall see how they stand it and how they fare on it. I hope this will remove the last vestige of racial distinction, and I hope there will be no opposition to the economy which the Government are able to practise by giving the *ragi* diet."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"We do not want to pull them down" *(laughter)*.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"That exhausts my non-financial subjects. Turning to the budget proper, I should first like to thank Honourable Members for the cordial terms which they have used in connection both with myself and the Budget. It is neither the Finance Member nor the Chief Secretary who labours most at these financial statements which are presented to you from time to time, but it is a body of men under them whose names are not heard outside and whose work does not receive public recognition. They deserve the praise or the greater part of the praise for any merit that these statements possess. There has been very little adverse comment upon the revenue side of the Budget. The revenue side does not lend itself very easily to adverse comment. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has, it is true, indirectly suggested that we should reduce the revenue by the amount of the grazing fees paid by local cattle. I sounded a note of warning a day or two ago about remitting any sort of taxation. I quite recognize that if any particular taxation has

The Budget Debate.

(Sir Harold Stuart.)

any serious evils in its train, we must abandon it, and we must find some other means to take its place. But at the same time I should like to say, with reference to one remark made by an Honourable Member that he heard nothing in the debate as to the financial aspect, that the Government have not ignored the financial aspect, because they cannot afford to lose four or five lakhs of forest revenue, which is almost the whole amount of net revenue we get from forests

"Turning now to the expenditure side, I will take the remarks of the Honourable Members in the order in which they spoke. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar referred to what he evidently thought the disparity between the expenditure on roads and buildings on the one hand and productive irrigation works on the other. He obtained the information by question and answer two days ago; and it showed that while in the last ten years we had spent roughly 200 lakhs on roads and buildings we have spent only 115 lakhs on productive irrigation works. If he had taken fifty years, he would have found the proportion the reverse way, and if we had the Cauvery scheme it would swing the reverse way very rapidly in the next ten years; but that is not the only answer The real answer is this: while the expenditure on roads and buildings is entirely Provincial, the expenditure on productive irrigation works is entirely Imperial. We have no control over it, and if we cut down our expenditure on roads and buildings, say, by 25 *per cent* to-morrow, it would not necessarily increase our expenditure on productive irrigation works.

"Many of the members have referred to the expenditure on minor irrigation works and it has formed a subject, not only to-day but at past meetings of this Council, of anxious enquiry by Honourable Members. The progress, I freely admit, in the expenditure on these works is not encouraging. I should like to see them go ahead faster than they do. But I believe that so far as the tank restoration scheme is concerned the expenditure is not very pressing. It is all good and useful expenditure; but the money is spent before the tank is really in a dangerous state with the result that labour is not easily forthcoming. Villagers would not give their labour to add another six inches to the bund of the tank which they think is already quite strong enough. If you have isolated works which have breached or are clearly in a dangerous condition—they are for the most part works under the Collectors—you will get labour, I do not say without difficulty, but, with very much less difficulty. Therefore, although we may perhaps look to some development of expenditure in that direction, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation holds out to me very little prospect of greater expenditure on the tank restoration scheme. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao said that we must face the question of increasing the rates. I am quite prepared to do so; but at the same time we must remember that once you raise the rates it will be very difficult indeed to lower them. If prices fall to-morrow, we shall not be able to go back to-morrow or next week to the rates that were in force before prices rose. Therefore we have to be very circumspect in raising the rates; but subject to that policy of caution which is necessary we shall, I can assure the Honourable Member, not be afraid of facing this question, because it has for a long time impeded our progress in a direction where progress is very necessary.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar also referred to the expenditure on protective works. I have not got a note here of what he said; but my recollection is that he said that 600 lakhs have been given by the Government of India for protective works in the last ten years, and that we have received only 26 lakhs. The facts, as far as we are concerned, are these; the total grants that we asked for in that period amounted to 30·30 lakhs. The Government of India originally gave us 25·84 lakhs and, on our pressing for further grants, they raised it to 26·84, so that, I think, we have done our best. We have asked for all that we can spend and on the whole we have received nearly all that we asked for. In the budget estimate we got 2½ lakhs against 68 lakhs for the whole of India, but I do not understand that we want any more than the 2½ lakhs that we have obtained from the Government of India. One Honourable Member made some remarks about protective works. I think it was the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao; and he seemed to complain that some of them were relegated, as he said, to famine works. The fact is that the relegation is made on well-established rules. If a work is to

The Budget Debate.

(Sir Harold Stuart.)

be really protective, that is to say, will save expenditure on famine, then that work is put into the protective list and carried out. If it does not come up to that standard, we leave it as a work which in itself would be of insufficient value, but when we have to provide work as a famine test it would be better to have a work of that kind rather than the mere carrying of shot or something which will be nearly useless.

"I now come to an important subject which was raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. He referred to a remark of mine in which I indicated, rather than asserted as a fact, that if the Government of India's doles were to cease, we should be obliged to consider the reduction of our grants to local bodies. I think there can be no hesitation about that—that we must certainly consider whether we could go on giving grants on the same liberal scale to local bodies exactly as we have been doing in the past. We have been able to give these grants because we have received money from the Government of India out of its large surpluses. The grant this year in the budget estimate assumes the enormous figure of 74·56 lakhs. The mere mention of that figure, if you compare it with the total revenue of the Presidency, will show that although we should not abolish all these grants, yet we may have to consider the necessity of at least reducing them. But at the same time when I mentioned that, I also said that it would be very regrettable if we had to reduce the expenditure on minor sanitary works or education or any of the other objects for which we give assistance to local bodies. I hope that by a careful nursing of the finances, by the co-operation of Honourable Members in resisting individual claims for additional expenditure or individual petitions for the abolition of taxation, we might in co-operation be able to put our finances in such a state of prosperity that, when our balances are reduced to the minimum of 20 lakhs, we should find that our current revenue is sufficient to enable us to continue to give the local bodies the same assistance as in the past. That will, however, require great caution and care on the part of the Council.

"Then an Honourable Member asked me what was the settlement figure for sanitation. The settlement figure for sanitation or the equivalent of it—the accounts are a little complicated, but the Honourable Member may take it from me—the settlement figure is about 7½ lakhs. That is very much less than the amount that we have been spending of late on sanitation. Last year, the year that has just closed, it was 12·36 lakhs. The figure for this year is 31·96 lakhs, so that out of our growing revenues we are now spending four times as much as we were spending at the time of the settlement. That, however, is not as suggested—I do not know if it is the suggestion of the Honourable Member—a ground for demanding from the Government of India a further enhanced grant for sanitation. We take the expenditure at the time of the settlement and we are supposed to meet our growing needs out of our growing revenues; otherwise the settlement will be a farce. I say that as a local Government we have certainly no desire to tear up the settlement in that way when from time to time it may be to our interest to do so.

"One other subject mentioned by one of the Honourable Members is that of ear-marking grants. I think that the Honourable Member was perhaps misled by a paragraph in the Financial Statement which gives the distribution of the sum of eight lakhs that has been given to us for education this year with meticulous particularity. I do not for one moment think that the Government of India intend that we are to adhere to the exact rupee which is laid down in that statement. That was given merely as a general indication of the proportionate distribution between the different heads of education which the Government of India wished to see benefited. I am equally confident that if in any case such as that this Government were of opinion that the instructions of the Government of India regarding the use of the doles or grants that are made by them were not to the best interests of this Presidency, I am, I say, quite confident that the Government of India will listen with sympathy and willingness to any representations made by this Government upon that subject. I am sure that the Government of India have no desire to deprive this Government of its rights or, to quote the words of the Decentralization Commission, of its administrative control over the various departments which fall to its administration.

The Budget Debate.

(Sir Harold Stuart; the President.)

"The Hon'ble Mr. Habibullah Sahib referred to the entry of lump sum allotments. His criticisms are perfectly justifiable. It is quite contrary to financial canons to make entries of lump sums in the budget. I take it that the practice has grown up because on the one hand the Provincial finances were in a flourishing state and there was plenty of money; and on the other hand there was a hopeful optimism on the part of the members of the Government in regard to getting the schemes sanctioned each year. They hoped that the scheme would get through and that we should obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State in a phenomenally short time. The money is there lying in our coffers, and it may as well be put into the budget and we may be able to get ahead without waiting till next April. That is an adulteration of the pure milk of financial administration and I for one, speaking as the Finance Member, should be glad to see it stopped. But at the same time it has its advantages. When we do get the sanction the optimism is justified. It has the advantage of allowing good reforms to be introduced without the delay which otherwise would necessarily occur. The same Honourable gentleman was one of those, if not the only one, who proposed a reduction of expenditure. I certainly welcome such proposals with the greatest alacrity and subject to the remarks of the administrative departments I shall be glad to carry them out immediately.

"The Hon'ble the Raja of Dharakota—I am leaving the Finance Department for a moment—referred to the Agency forests and the claims of the Khonds. I should like to tell him that the claims of the Khonds in the settlement of the Agency forests have been carefully considered and are being very carefully safeguarded. They will not be allowed to lapse simply because they are not put forward by the Khonds themselves.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao complained of the small amount which was spent upon new minor irrigation works in this Province and he gave the figure as 1·15 lakhs. However, he has only taken the figure for one class of works, Class II. If he had taken all he would have found that it is 6·10 lakhs. It is not very much, but it is nearly six times what he gave. There is no reason to suppose that there is any large number of works on which money can be spent if we could increase that grant to-morrow.

"I think, Sir, that this exhausts most of the subjects with which I have to deal. I will only once more thank Honourable Members for the way in which they have received the Budget and for their courtesy to myself."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT, in winding up the debate, said:—Gentlemen, it is the usual custom, I think, for the Governor of the Presidency before this Council dissolves after its Budget meeting to make a few remarks on the proceedings of the previous three or four days. I feel myself more or less unable to do that with the authority which naturally appertains to the statesman who generally sits at the head of this table and who arrives from England with a reputation already made. But I feel that I shall be very ungracious to you if I leave this hall without thanking you, gentlemen, for the very cordial way in which you have received the notice of the appointment to the Governorship of this Presidency which I have the honour of now holding. I can assure you, gentlemen, that it was with no feeling of exultation at all that I undertook the duties of this office and said good-bye to our late Governor. I had known him only for a short time, but I had known him intimately enough to be able to say that when he left Madras he was a very good friend. I have known quite enough of him to feel that he was not only a good friend of mine but that he was a very great friend of everybody in this Presidency and fully aware of all the obligations which rested on him here as Governor. I know I was only voicing you, gentlemen of this Council, when I wished him on leaving all prosperity in the new Province that he was going to and a very successful five years there as regards the very serious and arduous duties which have now fallen to his lot. As I said, gentlemen, the pleasure of taking over the office of this Presidency is a good deal tempered by a sense of the duties which it involves and I can assure you—and I can do no more than

The Budget Debate.

(The President.)

that—that during the few months that I shall hold this office in this Presidency I will do my very best to see that the progress of the Presidency is not retarded by anything that I shall do during my term of office.

"As to the remarks that I can make on the Budget that has been laid before you, they will be very few. The Budget as you have heard is a prosperity budget and the very interesting statements that have been made by the Member of my Council in charge of finance and the interesting discussion which we have had in this Council have left very little for me to say further on the subject. But there is one subject which has been exceedingly noticeable during the discussion of the last three days by its absence; and its absence gives me, and I am sure it gives to one of my colleagues and another officer who sits here, the greatest satisfaction. In all the discussions and in all the criticisms that have been given as regards the work of this Government during the past three days we have not heard one single word said of that department which is generally considered throughout India as the oppressor of the people—the Police Department of this Presidency. I am sure, gentlemen, that it is the highest testimonial that that department can receive, that the administration of that department as announced in the Budget has been open to your discussion during three days and not one of you has said a single word of it either to its praise or detriment. Praise it does not want, because it is actuated solely by its sense of duty. Criticism to its detriment—the absence of it is of course a matter of great pleasure to me and I am sure I may unite with me the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, the Hon'ble Mr. Horne and the Hon'ble Mr. Cowie who have been Inspectors-General of Police. We are congratulating ourselves that this department has passed unscathed through three days' discussion and criticism in this Council.

"The chief subject of discussion in this Council during the past three days has been education. That looms very large with us now. I am sure it is a matter of great pleasure to us and to you gentlemen here that we have had during this debate the presence of the Honourable Member of the India Council who is Minister for Education to listen to what is said here. I can only hope that he will carry away with him to Simla a very hearty feeling that the grants will be well spent here, and that the more he gives the better we shall spend them. I can only assure you in general terms that the Director of Public Instruction is fully imbued with his responsibility in having charge of the grants—the increased grants which we have been able to make and the grants which have been given to us by the Government of India—which he has now to spend during the coming year. He will spend them, as Honourable gentlemen of this Council are aware, in generally expanding primary education and in improving the school buildings; and with all due deference to the Honourable Member who rather spoke in contempt of that form of spending the grants, I must say that putting up good school buildings seems to me a very good way of spending a considerable portion of the additional grants. One of the things which we want to solve is the design for suitable buildings for children. I have heard it said by members of this Council that children are well enough off under the tamarind tree while learning their ABC. I do not agree with that. I think it is essential that children should be taught in properly ventilated and suitable buildings. I hope we shall be able to raise a good many of these.

"I can assure you, gentlemen, that the training of school-masters and school-mistresses which was remarked upon at some length by one Honourable Member—I believe the member who comes from Coimbatore—will receive great attention from the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne. I am perfectly certain from all the conversations I have had with him that he is quite at one with me in thinking that the training of school-masters and school-mistresses is one of the most important things that we have to look to in the spending of these grants which have been given us by the Government of India. The other point, that of making the position of school-masters more attractive by raising their pay, is a matter which the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne has near his heart. We have had several schemes before us and the only objection to those schemes or a good many of them is that they entail a very large expenditure of money. But with due consideration for economy I am sure he will do all he can to raise the status of school-masters and school-mistresses in this country.

The Budget Debate.

(The President.)

"Passing from that to forests I can only say in answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai and with respect to what has been said here that I do hope that Honourable Members of this Council will remember that this question of forests is one of most extraordinary difficulty. It is most extraordinarily difficult to reconcile the pressing wants of the villagers and ryots in the matter of grazing cattle and the supply of fuel with the very grave responsibility which rests upon us for future generations who will come after us in this country. Those of you who know the literature on the subject of forests know that there are plenty of places in the world where forests have absolutely disappeared from the neglect of the ordinary principles which should rule forestry. This is not a thing which we would wish to see in this country. We wish to hand down to our descendants forests as good as, if not better than, those handed down to us. To do that and at the same time to meet the wants of villagers and the ryots of this country is a matter of extraordinary difficulty. I am sorry to say that in the discussion which we have had during the last three days I have waited for some indication whether any Member of this Council has any solution to give to this question which the Hon'ble Mr Kesava Pillai put to us in his resolution We have not had the smallest assistance in anything said by any Honourable Member as to how that question can be solved. It cannot be solved in the direct manner in which the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai desired to see it solved in his resolution. I can only hope that the committee which we are going to appoint will be able to find some solution for it; but I would earnestly commend to the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai's attention the fact that the question is not half so simple as he seems to think.

"Well, gentlemen, the other subject that has been brought before the Council to-day is the question of municipalities and local boards and Honourable Members have been very kind in attributing to me considerable interest in that matter. I must say that during the long service that I have had in this country the work of local boards and municipalities has been to me of very great interest. But what I would point out to Honourable Members is that during the 34 years I have been here there has been a very marked progress towards betterment in both these respects, that is, as regards municipalities and local boards. If Honourable Members are inclined to be impatient with the progress which is being made, I would ask those who are old enough to remember the state in which local boards and municipalities were in 1877, when I first took over the chairmanship of a municipality in this country. I well remember the 18 months that I was chairman and I recollect that nobody cared what I did and nobody ever asked what I did and I was left a petty tyrant of the town over which I ruled. I am glad that it is no longer possible for any young civilian who now comes to this country to find himself in that position. He will now find that there are round him gentlemen who are anxious to enquire why things are done and why things are not done. This is the right spirit no doubt in which local boards and municipalities should be run. I would ask Honourable Members of this Council to remember that, although progress has been slow during the last 30 years, it has been very steady. I believe that probity and civic spirit and honesty and independence have grown to a great extent in these local bodies and I would earnestly ask Honourable Members not to ask that too great a pace should be put on; I would rather say that the steadier you go in this matter and the slower you go the better will be the results in the end. I would ask Honourable Members not to be impatient with the Government when they call to account local bodies which they think have not done their duty. We take action in these cases only because it is for the good of the country. The interference of the Government with this or that municipality is a very small matter. The whole business of local government and local independence goes on growing and advancing just the same. The fact that we call to account one municipality here or one municipality there makes very little difference to the real progress in the development of local self-government in this country. The gradual growth of independence in local bodies is bound to come and we know it is bound to come You are bound to get larger powers and no doubt they will be used eventually for the good of the country, and you may be quite sure that so long as I and my colleagues are in office here we shall do our best to promote that growth. Gentlemen, that is all that I.

The Budget Debate.

(The President.)

have to say. I again thank you for the very kind way in which you congratulated me on having had this office placed upon me and I can assure you again that I shall do all I can to prevent any retrogression during the period in which I hold it.

"Some Honourable Members have asked me whether we intend to have another meeting in May. If there is legislative work to be done in May, I shall be glad to call a meeting on the Hills about the middle of May; but it seems doubtful whether we shall have legislative business to be done there. I believe the Advocate-General has advised us that, unless we have legislative business, we are not at liberty to call a meeting; but I hope there may be something to be done and, if there is, I intend to call a meeting of the Council during the month of May at Ootacamund.

"With these remarks I declare this meeting dissolved."

The Council then dissolved at 4-15 P.M.

T. E. MOIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Bill to be introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Under rule 32 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, the following Bill, with its Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published for general information:—

No. 1 of 1912.

A Bill to empower Hindus to make gifts and bequests in favour of unborn persons.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to enable persons governed by the Hindu law to make transfers and bequests in favour of unborn persons, within certain limits; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the "Hindu Gifts Act, 1912."

Transfers and bequests in favour of unborn persons. **2.** Notwithstanding any rule of Hindu law to the contrary, a transfer *inter vivos* or disposition by will of any property by a person governed by the Hindu law shall not be invalid by reason only that the transferee or legatee is a person not in existence at the date of the transfer or the death of the testator, as the case may be:

Provided that the transfer or disposition does not contravene sections 13 and 14 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, or sections 100 and 101 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as the case may be.

IV of 1882.

X of 1865.

Bequest to person by particular description who is not in existence at the testator's death. **3.** Where a bequest is made to a person by a particular description, and there is no person in existence at the testator's death who answers to the description, the bequest is void.

Indian Succession Act, 1865, s. 6. *Exception.*—If property is bequeathed to a person described as standing in a particular degree of kindred to a specified individual but his possession of it is deferred until a time later than the death of the testator by reason of a prior bequest or otherwise, and if a person answering to the description is alive at the death of the testator or comes into existence between that event and such later time, the property shall, at such later time, go to that person or, if he be dead, to his representatives.

Illustrations.

(*a*) *A* bequeaths Rs 1,000 to the eldest son of *B*. At the death of the testator, *B* has no son. The bequest is void.

(*b*) *A* bequeaths Rs. 1,000 to *B* for life and after his death to the eldest son of *C*. At the death of the testator, *C* had no son. Afterwards, during the life of *B*, a son is born to *C*. Upon *B*'s death the legacy goes to *C*'s son.

(*c*) *A* bequeaths Rs. 1,000 to *B* for life and after his death to the eldest son of *C*. At the death of the testator, *C* had no son. Afterwards, during the life of *B*, a son named *D* is born to *C*. *D* dies; then *B* dies. The legacy goes to the representative of *D*.

(*d*) *A* bequeaths his estate to *B* for life and at his decease to the eldest son of *C*. Up to the death of *B*, *C* had no son. The bequest to *C*'s eldest son is void.

(*e*) *A* bequeaths Rs. 1,000 to the eldest son of *C* to be paid to him after the death of *B*. At the death of the testator, *C* has no son, but a son is afterwards born to him during the life of *B* and is alive at *B*'s death. *C*'s son is entitled to the Rs. 1,000.

4. This Act shall apply to all transfers *inter vivos* and wills made by persons governed by the Hindu law including those Hindus who are governed by the Marumakkatayam law, resident within the limits of the Madras Presidency and to transfers and wills made by such persons resident outside those limits so far as they relate to property situate within those limits.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in *Tagore* v. *Tagore* (9 Bengal Law Reports, 377) held that devises in favour of persons not in existence at the time of the death of the testator are invalid. That decision, though based upon a text of *Bayabhaga, Chapter I, Placitum* 1, has been held to apply to wills made by persons governed by the Mitakshara law. The principle of this decision has also been extended to transfers *inter vivos*. The result is that if a Hindu wishes to settle property upon his sons, daughters, brothers or sisters for life with remainder over to their children, the bequest will not take effect except in favour of those who are in existence at the date of the gift if the settlement is *inter vivos* or at the date of the death of the settlor if it is by a testamentary instrument. The intention of the settlor in either case being to benefit all the children including those who may be born after the date of the gift or after the death of the testator as the case may be, the effect of the rulings already referred will be to defeat the said intention. Provisions of this kind are very common in deeds and wills executed by Hindus in this part of India and innumerable decisions have been passed invalidating such bequests on the strength of the *Tagore Case*. Whether the decision in the *Tagore Case* is right or wrong, it is necessary that the law should be brought into agreement with the sentiments and wishes of the community. The object of this Bill is to do that. It makes no attempt to interfere with the laws of inheritance. It merely seeks to prevent the intention of the donor or testator being defeated. It is so framed as to carry out the wishes of the donor or testator subject to the very same limitations which exist under the English Law. It is intended to confer the same benefits on Hindu settlors and testators as the Transfer of Property Act by section 14 confers on communities other than Hindu or Muhammadan.

Clause 2, while enunciating the general rule, is so worded as not to contravene the rule against perpetuities contained in sections 13 and 14 of the Transfer of Property Act and in sections 100 and 101 of the Indian Succession Act. The exception to clause 3 brings the rule in conformity with similar provisions in the Indian Succession Act.

9th April 1912.

T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR

T. E. MOIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

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